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MALAYSIA

SEGAMAT

Voluntary Local Review 2023

Implementing the 2030 Agenda in **Segamat**

SEGAMAT

GENUANG

BATU ANAM

SEGAMAT

SEGAMAT MUNICIPAL COUNCIL VOLUNTARY LOCAL REVIEW 2023

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This report is prepared for
Segamat Municipal Council



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Part A

1.0 Introduction

Segamat is a town and district located in the northern part of the state of Johor, Malaysia. It is situated near the border of the states of Johor and Pahang, making it a significant transit point for travelers moving between the east and west coasts of Peninsular Malaysia. The district is known for its lush greenery, agricultural activities, and natural attractions.

1.0 INTRODUCTION

Malaysia SDG Cities



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

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

“There are 17 SDGs and 169 targets in total”

Why Malaysia Need SDG Cities ?

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

1.1 Structure Of The Report

Under Malaysia SDG Cities Project, there are three steps in preparing Voluntary Local Review (VLR) for Segamat. 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 Segamat 2021 (published by Department of Statistics Malaysia, DOSM), Segamat SDGs Report, Local Plan Segamat 2030 and Focus Group Discussions (FGD)**. This report is divided into two parts;



1.2 Process of Preparing the Report

The report preparation process has involved engaging stakeholders and actively collaborating with Segamat Municipal Council since April 2023, encompassing over four interactions with MPHS 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.



City Profiling

2.0 Segamat City Profile

Segamat is located in the northern part of Johor, bordering the state of Pahang to the north and Negeri Sembilan to the northwest. It lies along the Segamat River, which is a tributary of the Muar River. The town is strategically positioned as a transit point between the east and west coasts of Peninsular Malaysia.

2.1 Segamat at a Glance

Segamat District which is located in the northern part of the State of Johor. This district is bordered by six districts namely Muar and Kluang Districts, Johor in the south, Tampin District, Negeri Sembilan in the northwest, Rompin District, Pahang in the northeast, Batu Pahat District in the southeast and Tangkak District in the west. The entire area of Segamat District is 286,656 hectares.

Segamat District includes 11 Mukim namely Buloh Kasap, Jabi, Gemas, Sermin, Sungai Segamat, Pogoh, Gemereh, Jementah, Labis, Bekok and Chaah. Meanwhile, the administrative area of the Segamat Municipal Council (MPS) only includes 8 districts, namely Buloh Kasap, Jabi, Gemas, Sermin, Sungai Segamat, Pogoh, Gemereh and Jementah. The area of MPS administrative area is 141,648.00 hectares or 50% from the total area of Segamat district. Historically, Segamat originates from several villages located on the banks of the Segamat River with the construction of stations and railways as well as the presence of rubber plantations, the town of Segamat has been able to develop. The increase in population and agricultural activities caused Segamat to be separated from the administration of Muar.

The Significance of Segamat

- Geographically, Segamat is very strategic between the west coast to the east coast involving the northern regions of Johor, Negeri Sembilan, Pahang and Melaka. This advantage can be effective in the industry sector.
- The potential of becoming an Agro Powerhouse in Johor as agriculture is the main economic driver in Segamat. Eco and agrotourism are also a big potential in Segamat.

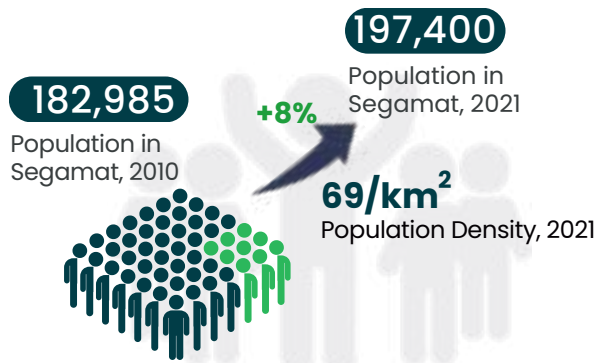


Segamat District	286,656 hectares
Administration Area	141,648 hectares
Control Area	126,828 hectares
Operational Area	14,820 hectares
Population in 2021	197,400
Population Density in 2021	69/km²

Source: MyLocal Stats Segamat Johor, 2021 & Segamat District Local Plan, 2030

- The management and development of the Segamat, mainly in the old town area which is adjacent to the new train station, has become a new attraction of its own.

Demographic Profile



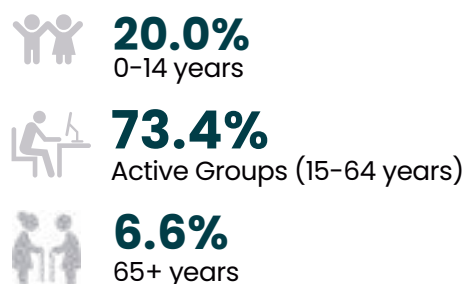
Source: MyLocalStats Yan Kedah, 2021

The population in Segamat experienced an **8% growth from 2010 to 2021**. Additionally, it was observed that the average annual growth rate of the population was 0.3% from 2000 to 2010. In 2021, the active population, aged between 15 and 64 years, constituted the majority in Segamat, accounting for 73.4% of the total population.

Population by Gender

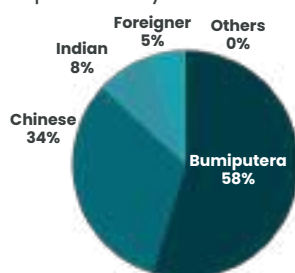


Population by Age Group



Population by Ethnic Group

Figure 1.1: Population by Ethnic Group Segamat



Source: MyLocal Stats Segamat Johor, 2021

Household Size & Gross Income

Over the years, household income in Segamat, Johor, has notably risen. In 2016, the median income was RM4,609, slightly lower than Johor state's RM5,652. By 2019, Segamat's median income increased to RM5,595, surpassing Johor state's now-lower median of RM5,209. This suggests that Segamat saw a more significant rise in household income than the overall Johor state during this period, potentially indicating local economic growth and improved financial wellbeing.



3.8 Average Household Size, 2020

Figure 1.2: Monthly Statistics Household Gross Income

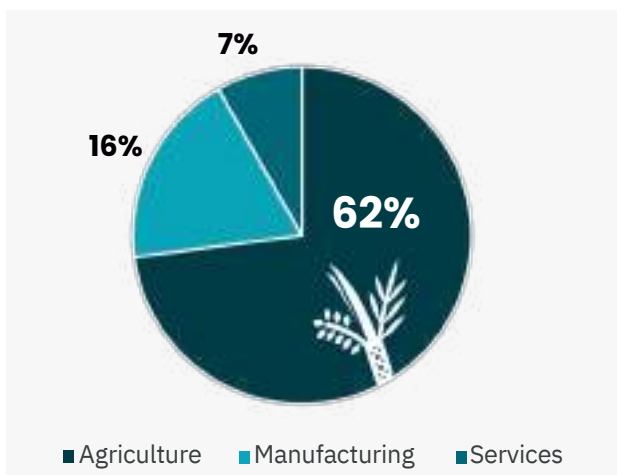
State/ District	Median (RM)		Mean (RM)	
	2016	2019	2016	2019
Johor	5,652	5,209	6,928	7,089
Segamat	4,609	5,595	5,391	6,431

Source: MyLocal Stats Segamat Johor, 2021

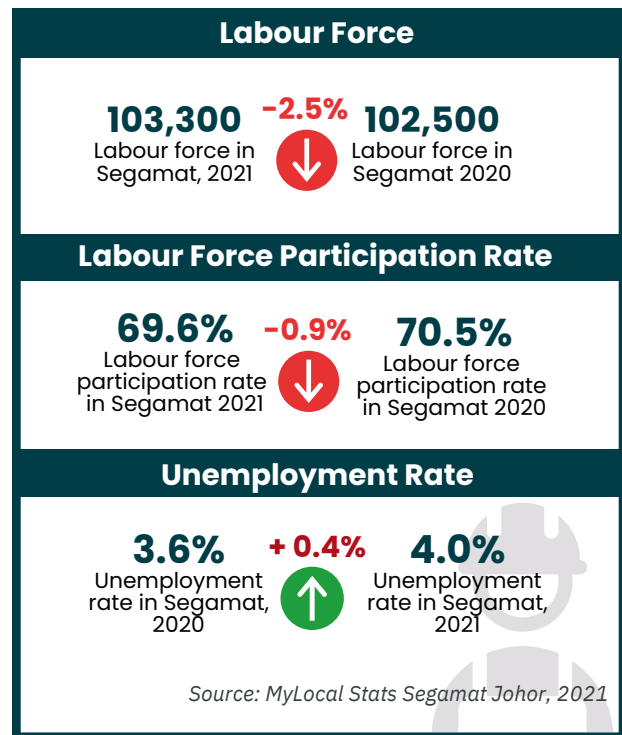
Economic Activities

Economic Activities & Labour Force In 2017, the majority of jobs in Segamat, Malaysia, were in agriculture, accounting for 62% of employment. The region's geography and climate were conducive to farming, with plenty of fertile land and favorable weather conditions. Manufacturing played a role in 16% of employment, potentially connected to processing agricultural products or utilizing natural resources. Services, which encompassed sectors like retail, education, healthcare, and hospitality, constituted 7% of employment, providing a variety of job opportunities.

Figure 1.3: Main Field of Employment in Segamat, 2017



Source: Segamat District Local Plan, 2030



In 2021, Segamat's workforce was 102,500, showing a decrease of 2.5% from the previous year when it was 103,300. The percentage of people in Segamat participating in the workforce also went down slightly, from 70.5% in 2020 to 69.6% in 2021, a decrease of 0.9%.

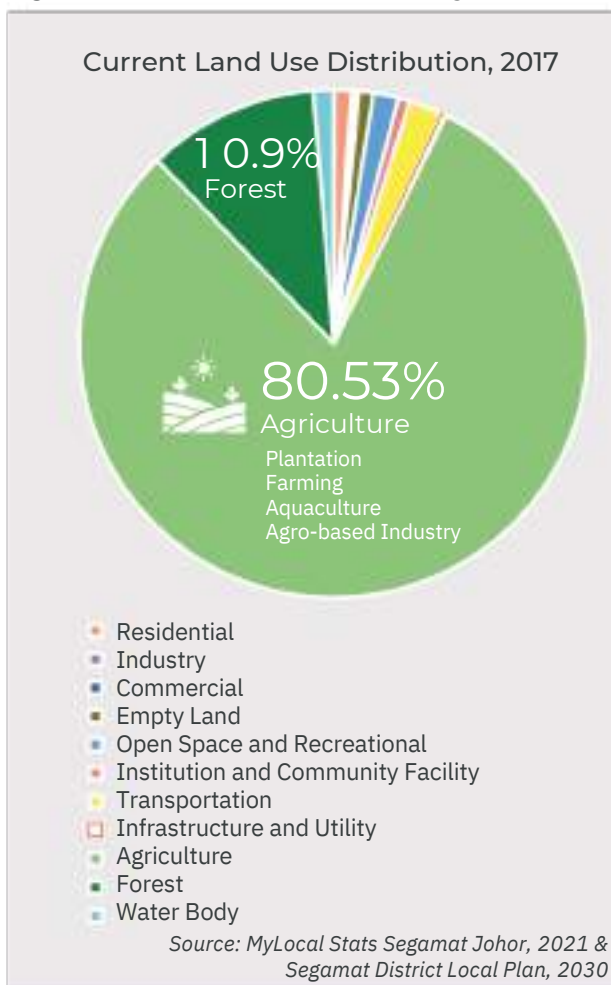
The unemployment rate in Segamat increased from 3.6% in 2020 to 4% in 2021, indicating a rise of 0.4%. There were fewer people in the workforce in 2021, and a slightly smaller proportion of the population was working compared to 2020. As for the rise in the unemployment rate, it could be a result of increased competition for available jobs, reduced job openings, or challenges in matching skill sets with available opportunities.

Economic downturns or disruptions, as seen during the COVID-19 pandemic, often contribute to an uptick in unemployment rates.

Physical Aspect

In Segamat, the distribution of land use is predominantly focused on agriculture, encompassing a substantial 80.53% of the area. Agriculture in Segamat is diversified and includes plantation activities, farming, aquaculture, and agro-based industries. These sectors collectively form the backbone of the local economy, engaging in a wide range of activities related to cultivating crops, managing plantations, raising livestock, and processing agricultural products. Additionally, a notable portion of the land, 10.9%, is designated as forested areas. These natural spaces contribute to the environmental balance of the region and may also support biodiversity.

Figure 1.4: Land Use Distribution in Segamat, 2017



Natural Resources



Area of Forest
Area(Hectares)

101,976.78

2017

+7.8%

94,602.50

2007

The data reveals a notable increase in the forested area of Segamat, rising from 94,602.50 in 2007 to 101,976.78 in 2017, marking a substantial growth of 7.8%. This upward trend suggests deliberate and effective efforts in expanding forested land within Segamat over the ten-year period.

The positive shift could be attributed to heightened environmental awareness, the implementation of conservation policies, community engagement in environmental initiatives, and potentially recognizing the economic value of forests.

Transportation

3 

Public Bus Transport Operators

Public Transport Terminal

Bus Stops 153

1 

Rail Transportation System

(KTM to connect Northern part to Johor at the south)

1 

Segamat Airstrip

Source: MyLocal Stats Segamat Johor, 2021 & Segamat District Local Plan, 2030

Segamat has a robust transportation infrastructure, including three public transport terminals, 153 bus stops serviced by three operators, a rail transportation system, and an airstrip. This extensive network not only enhances local connectivity but also positions the town for future development opportunities.

Facilities

**1 Hospital
21 Clinics**



Health
Facilities



Educational
Facilities

25 Secondary
School (SMK)
85 Primary School
(SRA)
21 Kindergarten /
Pre-School

**1 District Police
Headquarters (IPD)
9 Police Station
2 Fire and Rescue
Station**



Safety
Facilities



Community
Facilities

**2 Community
Centre**

Solid Waste Management

**Segamat Leburaya Landfill
Site Kuantan**

Non-Sanitary Landfill



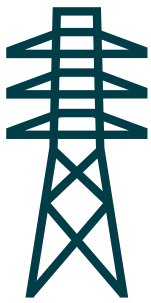
170 tons/day
Load

31.6 Hectares
Area

Source: SWCorp, Johor. 2016

Segamat manages solid waste primarily through a non-sanitary landfill located at Segamat Leburaya Landfill Site Kuantan, covering a total area of 31.6 hectares. The landfill has a daily load capacity of 170 tons.

Electricity Supply System



3 Total Main Incoming Substation (PMU)
98% Reserve Electricity Supply

Source: Segamat District Local Plan, 2030

Segamat's electricity supply system is supported by three main incoming substations, ensuring a reliable and resilient power infrastructure. The fact that there is a 98% reserve electricity supply indicates that the town has a significant surplus of available electricity beyond its current consumption needs. This surplus serves as a buffer, providing a substantial safety margin to meet any unexpected increases in demand or potential disruptions in the power supply. In essence, the 98% reserve reflects a well-prepared and robust electricity system in Segamat, capable of handling fluctuations in usage and ensuring uninterrupted power availability for residents and businesses.

Telecommunication System & ICT

8

Malaysia's 1st Internet Centre

7

Community Wifi Location

96.1%

3G Coverage Available

67.9%

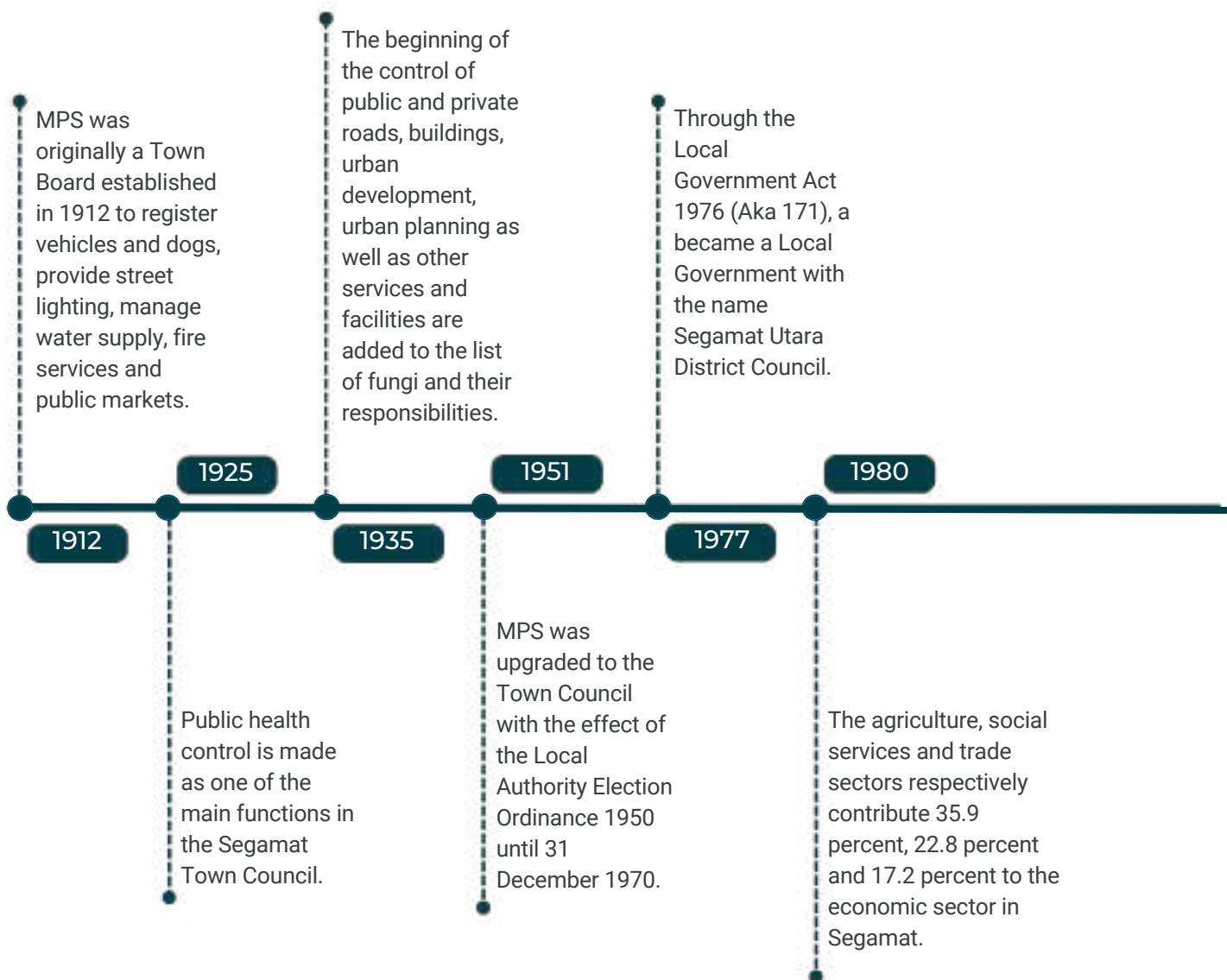
LTE Coverage Available

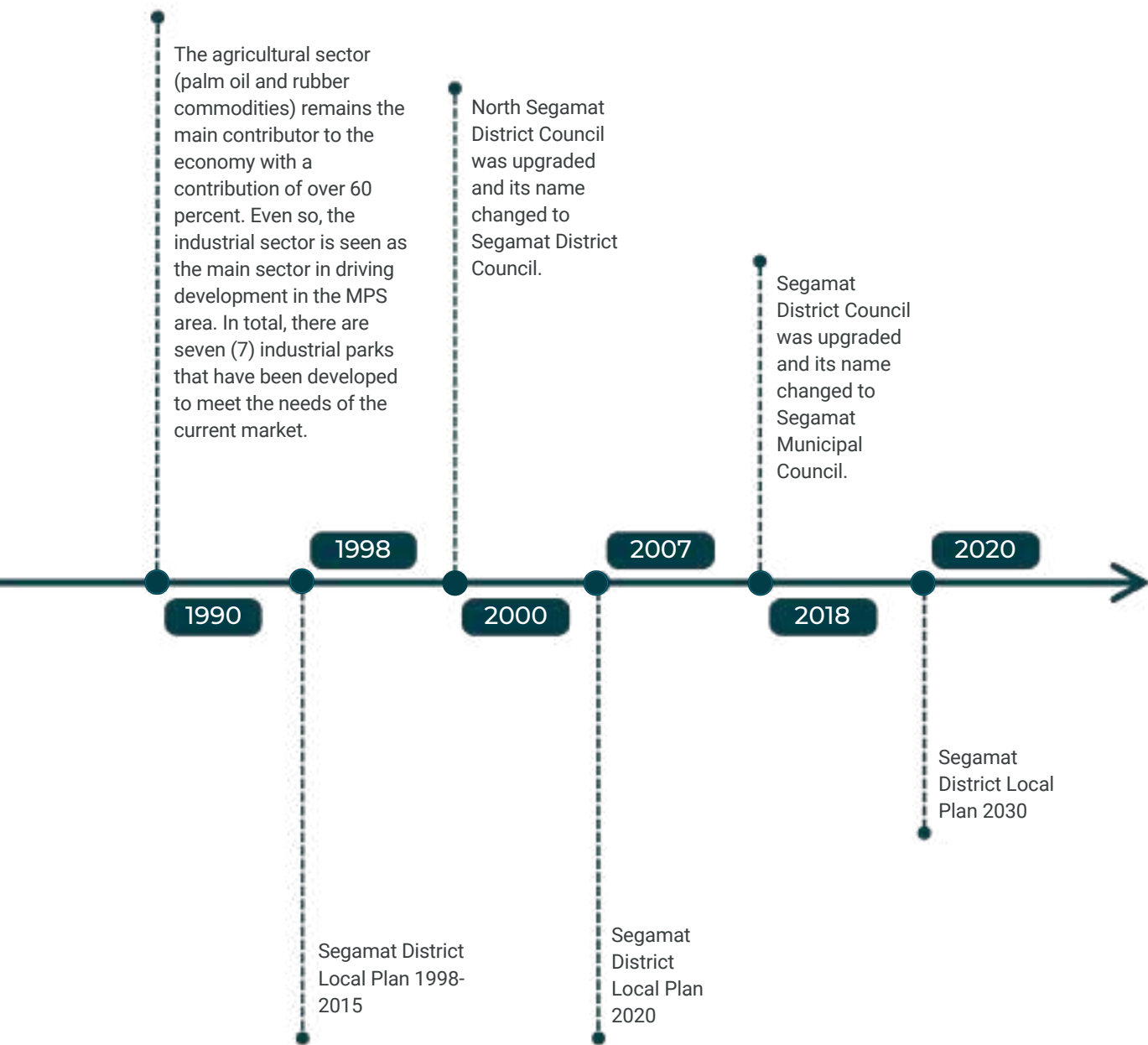


Segamat is well-equipped with telecommunications facilities, ensuring a satisfactory level of connectivity through mobile and broadband networks. Further emphasizing this, the area boasts 8 Malaysia internet centers, 7 community WiFi locations, an impressive 96.1% 3G coverage (worth noting that 3G lags behind due to the current prominence of 5G technology.), and a substantial 67.9% LTE coverage area.

2.2 SEGAMAT 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 1912.





City Sustainability

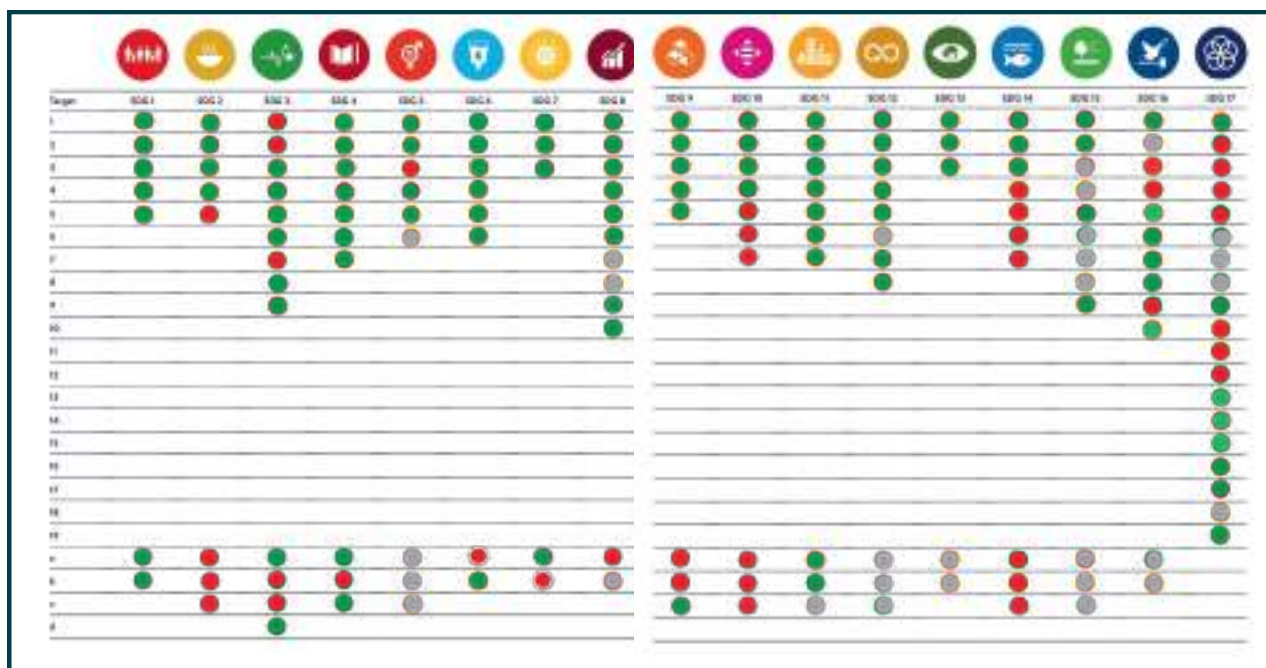
3.0 Segamat Sustainability Journey

Segamat is known as the "Jewel of Johor" due to its fertile land. Major agricultural products include rubber, palm oil, and fruits such as durian, rambutan, and papaya. The district is one of the largest fruit producers in Johor, with durian being a particularly famous export. Segamat Town serves as a commercial center for the district, with businesses ranging from retail to food processing. The town has several markets, shopping complexes, and small industries.

3.1 SEGAMAT OVERALL 17 SDGS DIAGNOSTIC

We evaluate Segamat'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 Segamat's context or project scope.

Figure 1.9: SDGs of Segamat by 169 indicators of SDGs reported in Interim SDG Report 1



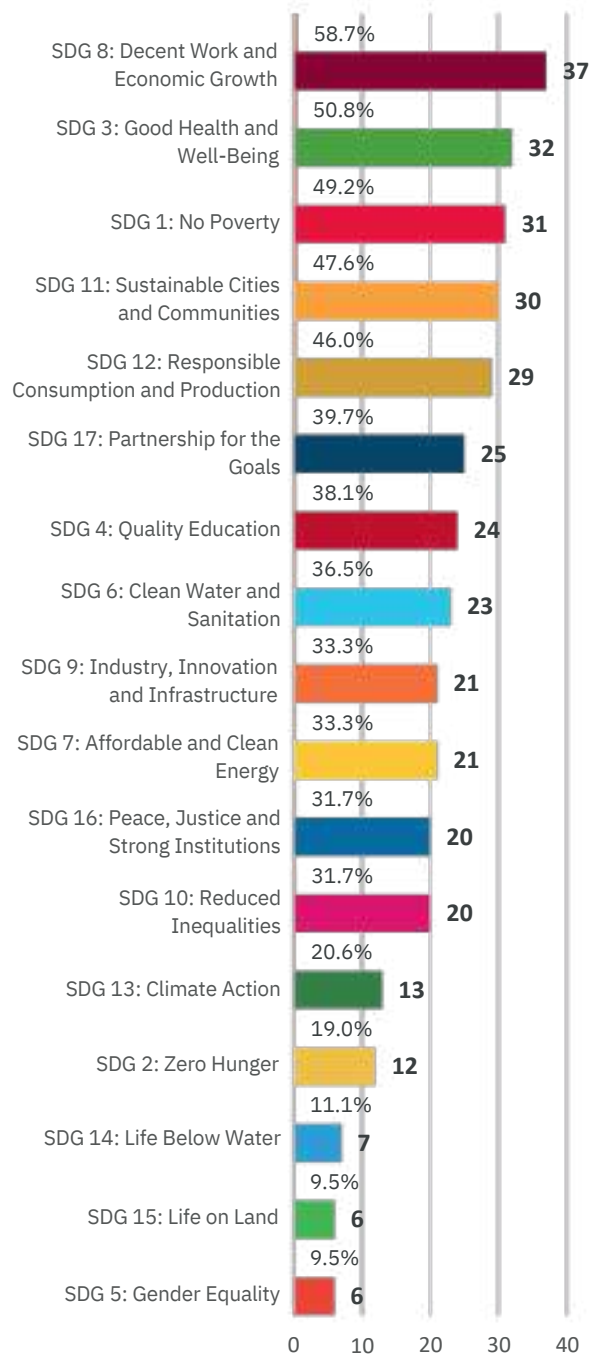
3.2 PERCEPTION ASSESSMENT

Online Readiness Survey

Before the FGD took place on April 5th, 2023, an online survey was carried out to evaluate the preparedness and initial perception of residents, stakeholders and communities in Segamat 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 Segamat 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 Segamat with regards to the SDGs and the city council's initiatives. The following chart illustrates the outcomes of an MP Segamat survey assessing the significance of the SDGs at the Segamat district, ranked in order of importance. According to the survey,

- **SDG 8:** Decent Work and Economic Growth holds the highest level of importance among the SDGs in Segamat
- It is closely trailed by **SDG 3:** Good Health & Well-Being, which holds the second position in terms of significance
- Subsequently, Segamat considers **SDG 1:** No Poverty to have relatively lower levels of importance.

Figure 1.5: Online Readiness Survey



Source: Questionnaire Survey MPS, 2023

Governance, Legal Framework and Finance

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

The council serves as a vital entity, playing a pivotal role in delivering public services, maintaining infrastructure, and implementing policies that prioritize the well-being and development of the area and its residents.

The governance structure of Segamat Municipal Council is founded on democratic principles, promoting transparency, accountability, and active citizen participation in decision-making. At the helm is a president appointed by the Federal Government, while the council members are elected representatives chosen by residents during periodic local government elections.

Segamat Municipal Council has a wide range of responsibilities and functions. These include urban planning, land use management, environmental conservation, public health services, waste management, public transportation, licensing and enforcement, and economic development initiatives. The council works towards maintaining and improving the quality of life for the residents of Segamat, while also promoting sustainable development in the district.



Segamat Municipal Council (MPS)

"The council is dedicated to enhancing the quality of life for Segamat residents while striving to achieve sustainable development across the district."

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

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

The finance and revenue stream of Segamat Municipal Council (MPS), like other local government bodies in Malaysia, primarily rely on various sources to fund their operations, infrastructure development, and service delivery. Here are some of the key aspects of the finance and revenue stream of Segamat Municipal Council :

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

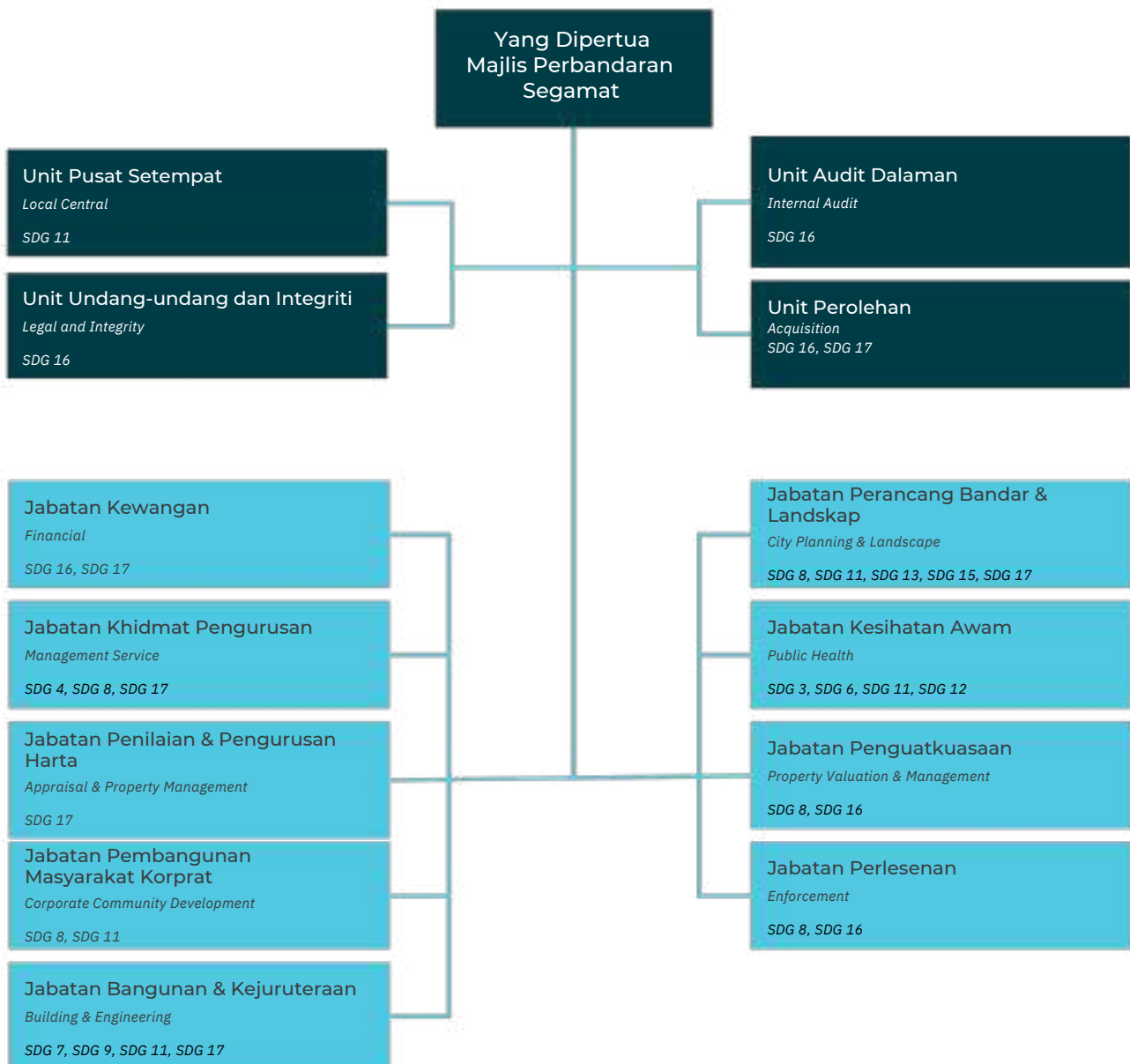
Segamat Municipal Council aims to manage its finances efficiently and effectively to ensure a sustainable revenue stream that supports the provision of quality services, infrastructure development, and the overall well-being of the district and its residents.



3.4 INTERNAL DEPARTMENT ROLES AND FUNCTIONS

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

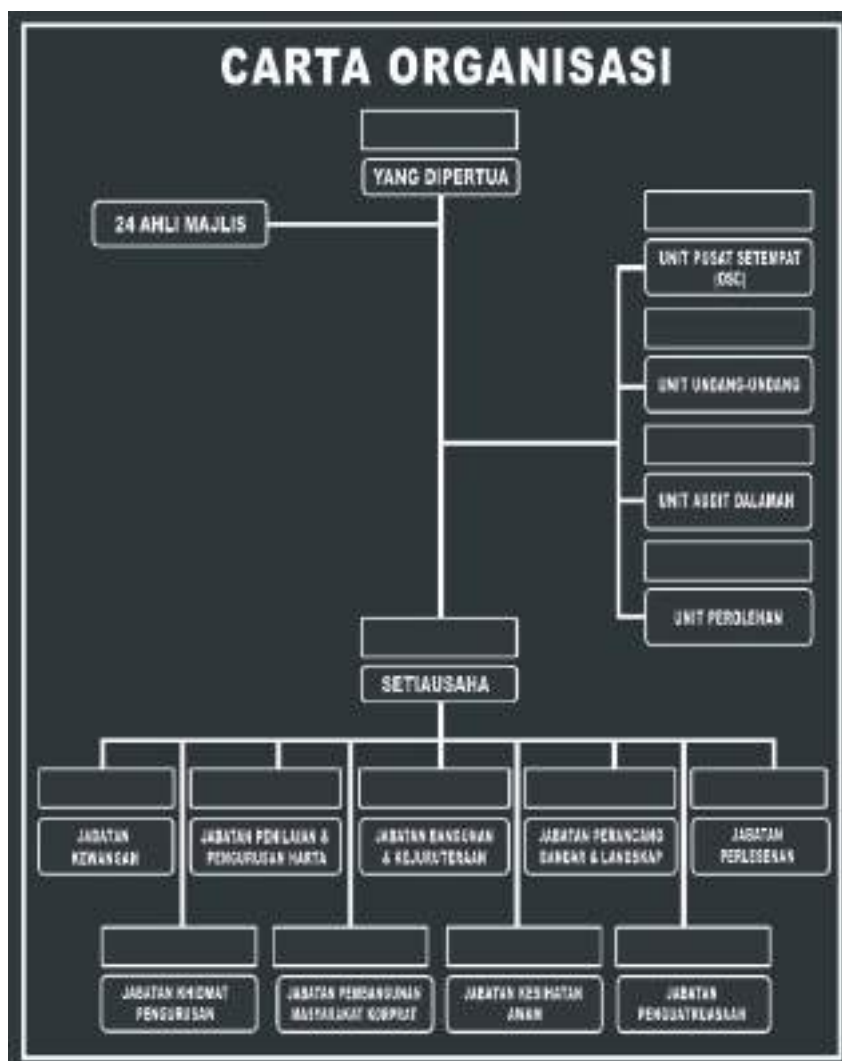
Figure 1.6: Alignment between the SDGs and the internal department roles and functions of the MPS



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

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

Figure 1.7: Organisation Chart of MPS



3.5 SDG ALIGNMENT TO SEGAMAT GOVERNING POLICIES AND PLANNING DOCUMENTS

1

The Johor Rejuvenation Plan serves as a strategic blueprint for the overall development of the state. It encompasses various sectors, including economic growth, infrastructure development, social welfare, and environmental sustainability.



2

Dasar Kelestarian Negeri Johor, or the Johor State Prosperity Policy, outlines the state's commitment to achieving prosperity for its citizens. This policy often addresses economic development, social inclusivity, and environmental conservation.



3

The Segamat Local Plan represents the localized urban and regional development strategy for the Segamat district. It typically addresses land use, infrastructure, housing, and environmental considerations.





Part B

4.0 Progress On 17 SDGs By Indicators





No Poverty

In the Segamat district, the MPS utilizes the eKasih database system to identify and monitor households living in poverty. This system employs the State Poverty Line Income (PLI) as a criterion to assess poverty status. As of 2023, there were 2,503 registered households, with 19.5% experiencing extreme poverty. The number of registered poor households has significantly increased over the years, with an additional 981 households recorded in 2023. However, the overall incidence of poverty in the Segamat district has declined, from 6.9% in 2016 to 2.9% in 2019.

Data verification indicates that 51.8% of registered households were able to lift themselves out of poverty by 2023, while 28.7% continue to be classified as poor. Most of these households are concentrated in the Segamat. Additionally, the Gini Coefficient, which measures income inequality, is lower in the Segamat district (0.315) compared to the national average (0.407) in 2019.

The MPS also plays a crucial role in coordinating assistance during natural disasters, particularly floods, through a centralized system that streamlines registration and aid distribution. However, challenges remain, including the use of different datasets by various agencies for aid distribution and the difficulty some recipients have in effectively utilizing the grants provided to them.

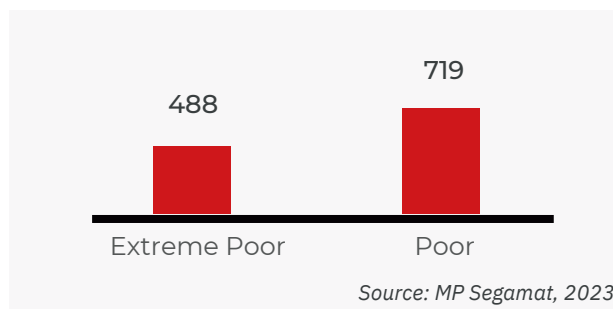
SDG 1: NO POVERTY

End poverty in all its forms everywhere

1.1 ERADICATE EXTREME POVERTY IN KOTA BELUD DISTRICT

In Malaysia, extreme poverty is defined as a situation in which an individual or community lacks the financial resources and essential needs for a minimum standard of living. It also refers to a state where income from employment is so low that basic human needs cannot be met. In Johor, a person or community is classified as living in **extreme poverty** if their monthly household income is below the Poverty Line Income (PLI) of RM1,165 (approximately \$253.37), or RM374.46 (about \$74.82) per capita, based on 2019 data.

Graph 1.1: No of head of poor household registered with eKasih by poverty category in Segamat district, 2023



MPS utilizes the eKasih system for the preliminary identification of poor households in the Segamat district. eKasih is a national integrated database designed to assist in the planning, implementation, and monitoring of poverty alleviation programs. The system uses the State Poverty Line Income (PLI) from 2019 as a benchmark for determining the poverty status of each household in Segamat.

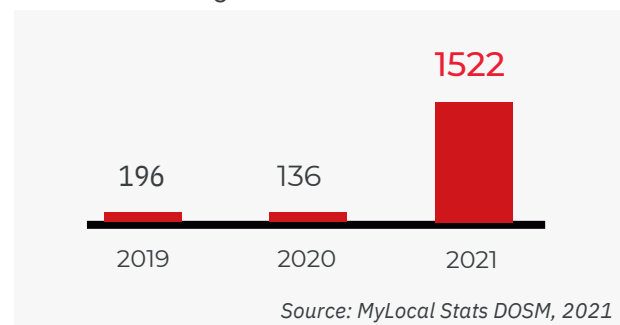
Households with an average income of less than RM2,505 per capita are classified as poor. In 2023, a total of 2,503

heads of households registered with eKasih in the Segamat district, with 19.5% (n=488) of them experiencing extreme poverty, as illustrated in Graph 1.1. Additionally, it has been observed that the majority of these households are concentrated in the Segamat, which accounts for 25% (n=123) of the total households.

1.2 REDUCE POVERTY BY AT LEAST 50% IN SEGAMAT

According to the Department of Statistics Malaysia (DOSM), the number of poor households registered with eKasih in the Segamat district has increased significantly. In 2021, there were a total of 1,522 households registered, as shown in Graph 1.2. By 2023, this number rose by 64.5%, adding an additional 981 households.

Graph 1.2: No of head of poor household registered with eKasih in Segamat district, 2019–2021



After verifying the data, it was found that 51.8% of heads of households registered with eKasih in Segamat district escaped poverty in 2023, while 28.7% are still classified as poor.

51.8% Poverty reduction in Segamat district, 2023

Incidence of Poverty in Segamat district

2.9%  **6.9%**
(2019) (2016)

The incidence of poverty in Segamat district decreased by 4.0%, from 6.9% in 2016 to 2.9% in 2019. In the same period, the Gini coefficient, which measures household income inequality, was recorded at 0.315 for Segamat district. This figure is lower than the national level of 0.407 in 2019.

1.5 ERADICATE EXTREME POVERTY IN SEGAMAT

MPS has initiated a coordinated effort to centralize the assistance provided by various agencies and non-governmental organizations during natural disasters, such as floods. In collaboration with the Department of Irrigation and Drainage (JPS), MPS has established a centralized system to manage flood victims, aiming to enhance the resilience of communities in Segamat that are frequently affected by flooding.

In the event of a flood, individuals affected must register within the system, whether they seek refuge at a flood relief center or at the homes of relatives. The system records essential details, such as the victims' locations and needs. MPS then verifies this data by comparing reports from the flood relief centers with the information gathered from each village.

Additionally, MPS has taken steps to collect aid received from other agencies, NGOs, and donors at the center. Once the aid is collected, MPS assigns tasks to Southern volunteers based on the information in the system to facilitate the distribution of assistance.

1.A ERADICATE EXTREME POVERTY IN SEGAMAT

MPS has taken the initiative to coordinate with the Johor Economic Planning Division, which has allocated RM71,500 for the House Assistance Program through the Segamat District Office (PDS) and the Johor Housing Development Corporation (PKPB). This allocation will support 17 houses in total, including repairs for 12 existing homes and the construction of 5 new houses in the Segamat district.

RM715,000

Allocation for House Assistance Program in Segamat district, 2023

Source: MP Segamat, 2023

CITY GAPS AND CHALLENGES

Based on findings from the focus group discussions (FGD), the following challenges were encountered by PBT (local government) and community leaders while implementing poverty alleviation programs in Segamat:

1. Agencies refer to distinct datasets of poor for aid distribution

Different agencies use separate datasets to distribute social aid, leading to confusion. Baitulmal and Jabatan Kemasyarakatan have varying criteria for selecting recipients. Jabatan Kemasyarakatan relies on the E-Kasih system, which is based on family income levels, while Baitulmal employs its own selection criteria. Baitulmal tends to be more selective in providing aid, particularly for orphans and single mothers. They argue that orphanages receive substantial donations and that

some single mothers may be financially stable. However, there is still a significant overlap of aid recipients identified by both organizations.

2. Ineffective use of grants

Some eligible recipients misuse the grants and do not leverage them effectively to maximize their business outcomes, despite ongoing monitoring. For instance, machines provided as part of the grants remain unfixed, and goats given for breeding are being sold instead. Although the grants have succeeded in boosting recipients' self-confidence and helping them escape poverty temporarily, many fall back into poverty. This often leads to feelings of shame, which can prevent them from seeking aid again.



Zero Hunger

Segamat provides its residents with access to safe and nutritious food, addressing the community's needs. However, the agriculture sector's strong presence in the region has created intense competition. Small and medium enterprises (SMEs) in Segamat face significant challenges when competing against larger corporations. These difficulties stem from limited resources and the market dominance of bigger players. Despite the competitive environment, it is essential to support and empower SMEs, fostering an inclusive and diverse agricultural sector that can thrive alongside larger corporations.

SDG 2: ZERO HUNGER

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

2.1 UNIVERSAL ACCESS TO SAFE AND NUTRITIOUS FOOD

In Segamat, safe and nutritious food is generally available and accessible to the population, despite facing economic challenges. During a focus group discussion, it was noted that malnutrition is not a significant concern in Segamat, thanks to the availability of local produce.

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

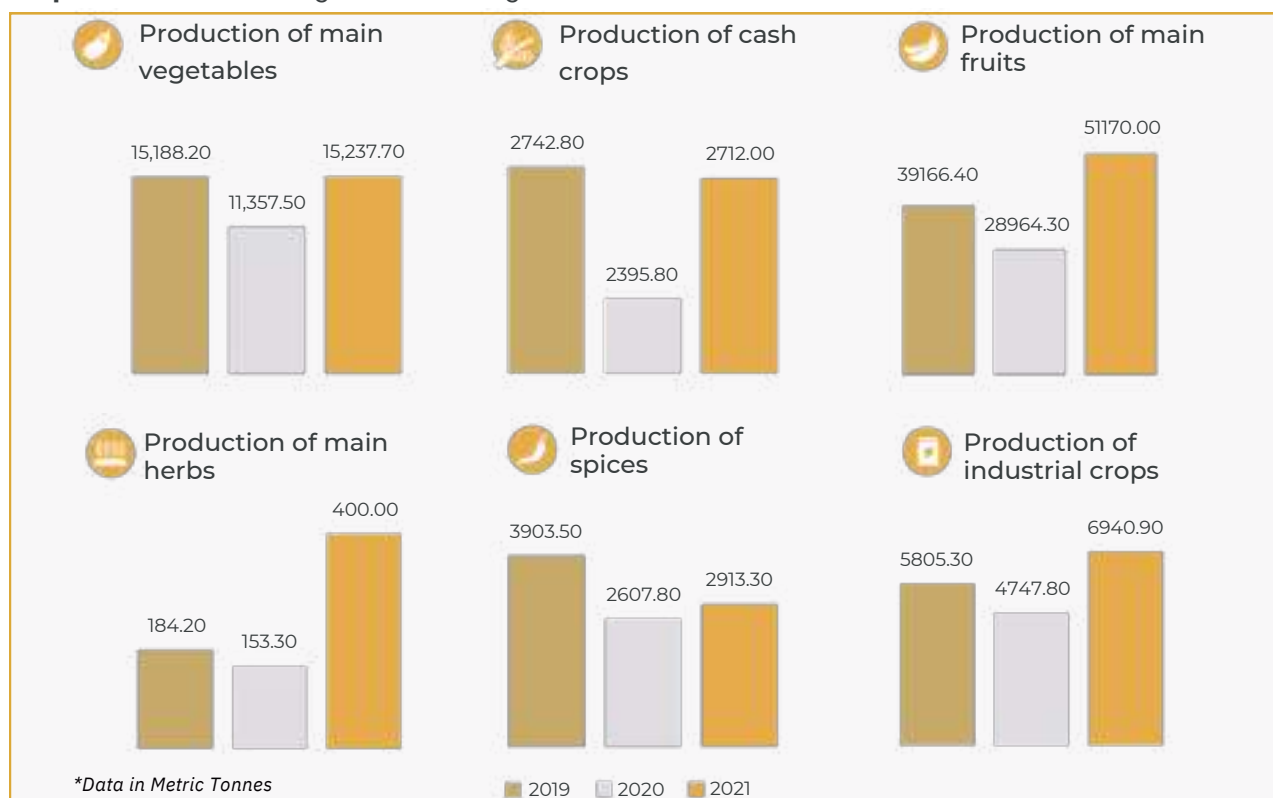
Graph 2.1 indicates that agricultural production in Segamat, which includes main vegetables, cash crops, key fruits, herbs, spices, and industrial crops, experienced a decline in 2020 compared to 2019. However, there was an increase in production in 2021. This decline in 2020 may be attributed to the movement control orders implemented during the COVID-19 pandemic.

CITY GAPS AND CHALLENGES

1. Intense Competition in the Agriculture Sectors

The agriculture sector in Segamat experiences intense competition due to the large number of people involved in it. Small and medium enterprises (SMEs) face challenges in competing with larger corporations. To support these SMEs, the EXCO of the State Government has organized a program to distribute their produce to neighboring areas as a marketing initiative.

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





Good Health and Well-being

In Segamat district, the maternal mortality ratio in 2021 was lower than the Sustainable Development Goals (SDG) target, indicating positive progress. However, a lack of education on family planning contributes to teenage pregnancies and a higher incidence of premature births. The neonatal and under-five mortality rates in 2021 were also below the SDG target.

Meanwhile, cardiovascular diseases remain the leading cause of premature mortality, highlighting the ongoing need to reduce non-communicable diseases. Additionally, relapse cases among former drug addicts are a concern, as families often struggle to accept them back after rehabilitation.

There are challenges to healthcare accessibility due to limited access to public health facilities in rural areas, inadequate mobile clinics, and high patient traffic in hospitals and clinics. Furthermore, the national immunization program in Segamat district has not yet covered the entire population, primarily due to issues related to accessibility and awareness.

Health facilities in Segamat include:

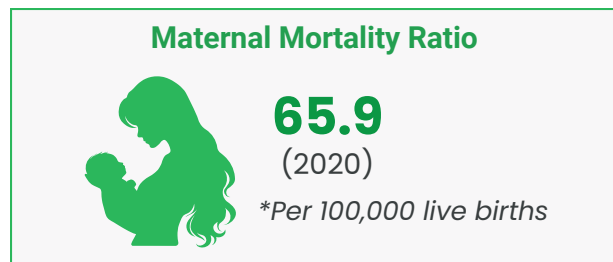
- 1 hospital
- 20 clinics; 10 health clinics, 10 rural clinics

SDG 3: GOOD HEALTH AND WELL-BEING

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

3.1 REDUCE MATERNAL MORTALITY RATE

The maternal mortality ratio in Segamat district was 65.9 per 100,000 live births in 2021, which is lower than the SDG 3.1 target of 70 per 100,000 live births.

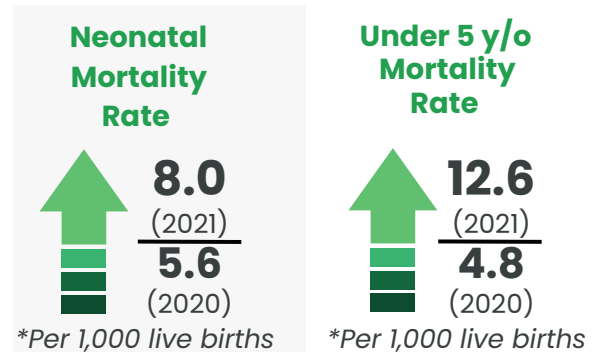


CITY GAPS AND CHALLENGES

1. Lack of Education on Family Planning

According to findings from focus group discussions (FGDs), maternal mortality in Segamat is primarily attributed to a lack of education regarding family planning. A significant number of cases involve teenage pregnancies. Many families in the region tend to rely on natural birth control methods rather than seeking medical interventions, which contributes to a higher incidence of premature births.

3.2 END ALL PREVENTABLE DEATHS UNDER 5 YEARS OF AGE



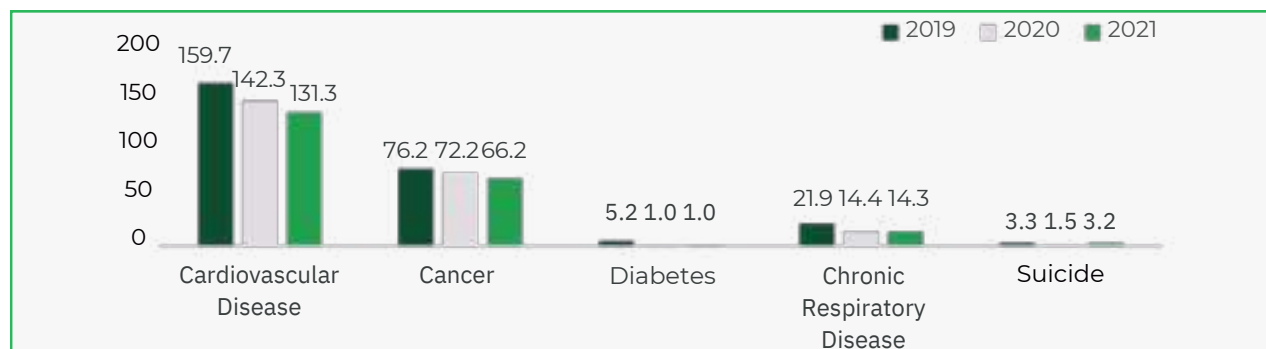
Source: MyLocal Stats DOSM, 2021

In 2021, the neonatal mortality rate in the Segamat district was 8.0 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 represents an increase of 2.4 per 1,000 live births compared to 2020.

The same trend is observed for the mortality rate of children under five years old. This rate rose from 10.2 per 1,000 live births in 2020 to 12.6 per 1,000 live births in 2021, showing an increase of 2.4 per 1,000 live births. On a positive note, the mortality rate for children under five is significantly lower than the SDG target of 25 per 1,000 live births.

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

Graph 3.2: Premature Mortality Rates of Major Non-Communicable Diseases per 100,000 Populations in Segamat, 2019-2021



Source: MyLocal Stats DOSM, 2021

Graph 3.2 indicates that cardiovascular diseases have consistently been the leading causes of premature mortality due to non-communicable diseases (NCDs) in the Segamat district for several years, followed by cancer. This trend is also seen at the national level. Notably, between 2019 and 2021, there has been a decline in the premature mortality rates for cardiovascular diseases, cancer, chronic respiratory diseases, and diabetes in Segamat district. These trends demonstrate the potential to achieve Sustainable Development Goal 3.4, which aims to reduce premature mortality rates from NCDs by one third by 2030.

In contrast, while suicide rates saw an increase in 2021, they remain relatively low compared to other diseases. Nonetheless, it is essential to prioritize mental health promotion initiatives to effectively address the incidence of suicide within the population.

PROGRAMS/PROJECTS



(i) National Health Screening Initiatives (NHSI) – The Segamat District Health Office has launched National Health Screening Initiatives (NHSI) to provide health screenings for individuals aged 20 and above, due to the rising incidence of non-communicable diseases among the younger population.

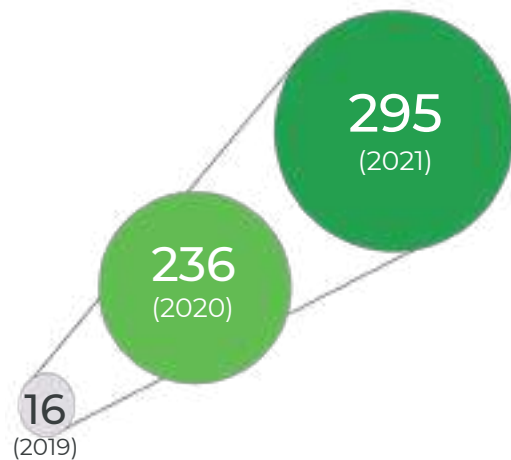


(ii) Komuniti Sihat Pembina Negara (KOSPEN) – The Segamat District Health Office has established KOSPEN Program Committees as part of the Komuniti Sihat Pembina Negara (KOSPEN) initiative. These committees will provide training on all modules related to KOSPEN. The aim of the training is to empower KOSPEN volunteers by equipping them with the necessary knowledge and skills to fulfill the program's objectives.

3.5 PREVENT AND TREAT SUBSTANCE ABUSE

The number of drug addicts in the Segamat district has seen a significant increase between 2019 and 2021, rising from 16 drug addicts in 2019 to 295 in 2021.

Number of Drug Addicts in Segamat District, 2019–2021



Source: MyLocal Stats DOSM, 2021

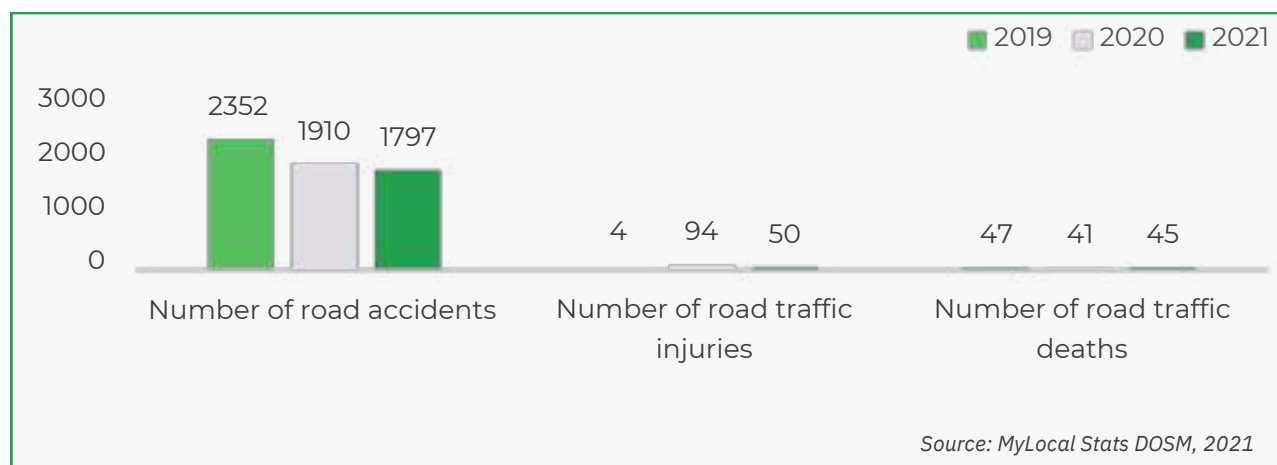
CITY GAPS AND CHALLENGES

1. High relapse cases among former drug addicts

Most drug addiction issues in Segamat involve local residents living in the FELDA area. Upon completing their rehabilitation programs, many former drug addicts face a heightened risk of relapse, as their families often struggle to accept them back into their lives.

3.6 REDUCE ROAD INJURIES AND DEATH

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



Source: MyLocal Stats DOSM, 2021

Between 2019 and 2021, the number of road accidents decreased, yet there was no significant change in the number of road traffic deaths, which averaged about 44 fatalities each year. However, in 2021, road traffic injuries saw a substantial decline of 46.8% compared to 2020.

3.8 **ACHIEVE UNIVERSAL HEALTH COVERAGE (UHC)**

A comprehensive assessment of Universal Health Coverage (UHC) has not yet been conducted across districts, and further data collection is necessary.

The government hospital, known as Hospital Segamat, is categorized as a major specialist public hospital. It offers a range of specialist clinics, including pediatrics, obstetrics and gynecology, psychiatry, dentistry, general medicine, diabetes and nutrition, nephrology, orthopedics, general surgery, and optometry. Additionally, the hospital covers other specialist areas such as anesthesiology, emergency care, radiology, ophthalmology, otorhinolaryngology, oral and maxillofacial surgery, pathology, and pediatric dentistry.

According to DOSM, these are the list of health facilities in Segamat:

- (i) 1 Hospital;
- (ii) 6 Health Clinics;
- (iii) 14 Village Clinics;
- (iv) 2 Public Dental Clinics;
- (v) 40 Private Clinics;
- (vi) 1 Private Hospital in Taman Utama Segamat (expected to complete in 2024)

CITY GAPS AND CHALLENGES:

1. Limited Access to Public Health Facilities in Rural Areas

Residents of Segamat are eager to pursue follow-up treatments after receiving results from health screenings organized by the Segamat District Health Office. However, they face transportation challenges that hinder access to these facilities. It is common for elderly patients

in Segamat to miss appointments due to these issues, and families are often reluctant to maintain ongoing treatments at hospitals or clinics.

2. Inadequacy of Mobile Clinics

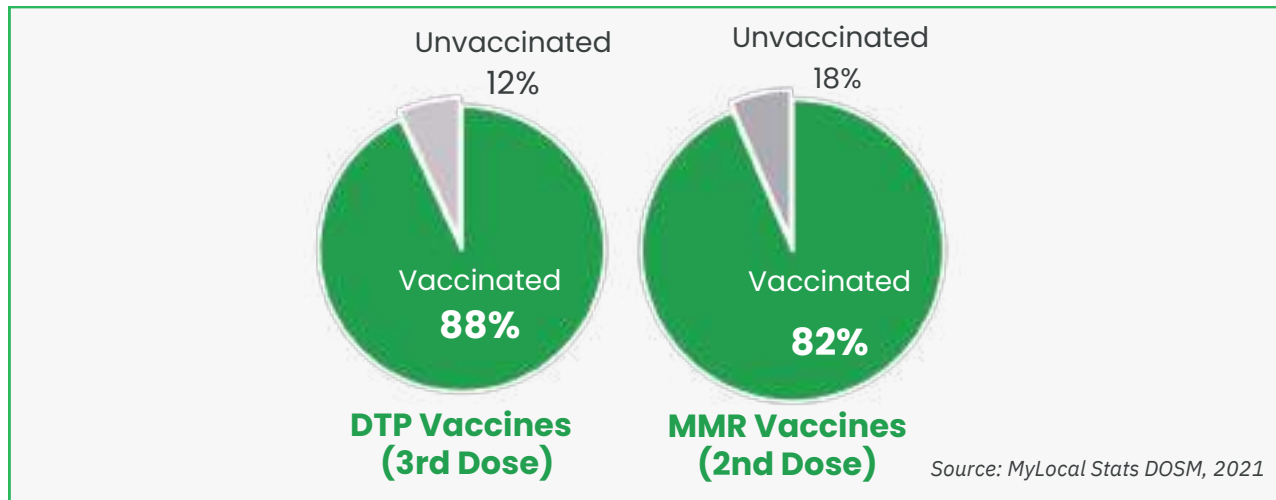
To address transportation difficulties faced by health seekers, the Segamat District Health Office offers one mobile clinic for outreach sessions. Unfortunately, this single mobile unit is insufficient to serve all 11 subdistricts in Segamat. While the mobile clinic effectively provides basic health screenings and antenatal care, it is limited in medical devices and equipment available for more advanced health check-ups.

3. High traffic in public hospital and clinics

Long waiting times at public hospitals and clinics discourage individuals from seeking further treatment. These delays stem from inadequate infrastructure and human resources that cannot keep pace with the growing population. Hospital Segamat, in particular, experiences high traffic as it also serves patients from neighboring states, such as Negeri Sembilan (Gemas) and Pahang (Muadzam, Selancar, Keratong, and Bandar Tun Abdul Razak). Additionally, the hospital is situated far from certain districts in Segamat, like Labis and Kuala Chaah, which can take about 40 minutes to reach.

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

Figure 3.1: Proportion of the target population in Segamat vaccinated by vaccines included in the national immunization programme, 2021



The national immunization program in the Segamat district has not yet reached the entire population for the third dose of the Diphtheria-Tetanus-Pertussis (DTP) vaccine and the second dose of the Measles, Mumps, and Rubella (MMR) vaccine. Currently, approximately 12% of the population remains unvaccinated for the DTP vaccine, while about 18% are unvaccinated for the MMR vaccine, as illustrated in Figure 3.1.

CITY GAPS AND CHALLENGES

1. Limited Accessibility to Remote Areas

Given the difficult accessibility of certain areas in the Segamat district, some populations may not be receiving the necessary attention from the health district office regarding the national immunization program. These specific groups might not visit clinics due to a lack of awareness and transportation issues.



Quality Education

The Segamat district is home to several institutions of higher learning, including Universiti Teknologi MARA Johor, Universiti Kolej Tunku Abdul Rahman Johor, and Kolej Komuniti Segamat, which has two campuses. Additionally, there is the Pusat Latihan Polis Diraja Malaysia (PULAPOL) and Sekolah Menengah Vokasional. The vocational schools in the area attract many secondary school students, although specific enrollment data is not available.

However, Segamat faces challenges in retaining its young population due to limited job opportunities and outdated infrastructure. Despite these issues, the schools in Segamat offer satisfactory basic services and facilities, and there is a growing effort to improve infrastructure for students with special needs.

SDG 4: QUALITY OF EDUCATION

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

4.1 FREE PRIMARY AND SECONDARY EDUCATION



Number of students by gender in primary and secondary schools in Segamat, 2021

	Male	Female	Total
85 Primary Schools	8,948	8,385	17,333
25 Secondary Schools	6,928	6,610	13,538
Post-Secondary Schools	242	238	480

Source: MyLocal Stats DOSM, 2021

Primary and Secondary Education

In Segamat, the educational landscape aligns with Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 4, featuring 85 primary schools with a total of 17,333 students and 25 secondary schools accommodating 13,583 students. The teacher-student ratios are impressive, with approximately 1:9 in primary education and 1:10 in secondary education. The overall ratio stands at 1:9.5, indicating a fair distribution of teaching resources. This positive environment positions Segamat well for providing inclusive and quality education.

4.2 EQUAL ACCESS TO QUALITY PRE-PRIMARY EDUCATION



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

21 Pre-schools (Taska)	422 Students
57 Private kindergartens	1,997 Students

Source: MyLocal Stats DOSM, 2021

Access to Quality Pre-Primary Education

Segamat is dedicated to ensuring equal access to quality pre-primary education, offering 21 preschools and 57 private kindergartens that serve a total of 2,419 students. The advantages of early education in the district include holistic child development, improved cognitive skills, socialization, and better school readiness. However, concerns about affordability persist, highlighting the need to address financial barriers to ensure inclusive access for all children.

Findings from focus group discussions revealed that the recurrent occurrence of floods has adversely impacted students' educational experiences. This is primarily due to the necessity of shutting down most schools during such periods.

4.3 EQUAL ACCESS TO AFFORDABLE TECHNICAL, VOCATIONAL AND HIGHER EDUCATION

The list of technical, vocational, and higher education institutions in Segamat includes:

- Universiti Teknologi MARA Johor
- Universiti Kolej Tunku Abdul Rahman Johor
- Kolej Komuniti Segamat (2 institutions) Pusat Latihan Polis Diraja Malaysia (PULAPOL)
- Sekolah Menengah Vokasional

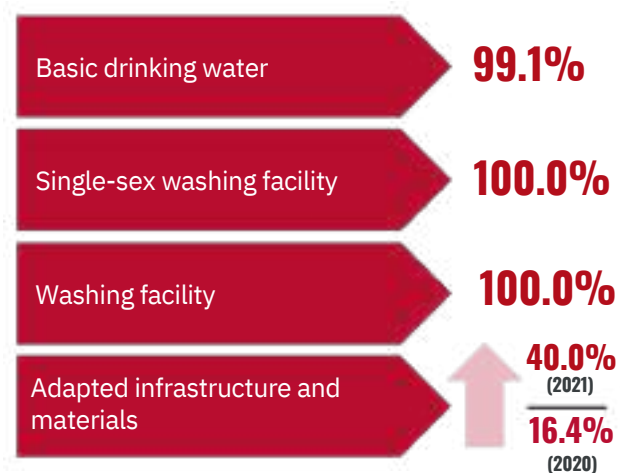
The higher education landscape in Segamat, which includes institutions such as Universiti Teknologi MARA Johor and Kolej Komuniti Segamat, provides a variety of benefits to the city. These benefits include skill development, improved employability, and economic stimulation. The presence of higher education institutions helps retain talent, fosters socioeconomic growth, and establishes Segamat as an educational hub. Additionally, the transfer of knowledge and innovation, along with a dynamic learning environment, positions Segamat for continued development. Higher education initiatives not only address workforce needs but also enrich the city socially and culturally. Overall, the impact of higher education in Segamat goes beyond academic advancement, positively influencing the city's overall development and prosperity.

4.A BUILD AND UPGRADE INCLUSIVE AND SAFE SCHOOLS

Proportion of Schools Offering Basic Services, 2021



Proportion of Schools Offering Accesses to, 2021



Source: MyLocal Stats DOSM, 2021

The data shows that schools in Segamat have consistently provided commendable foundational services and access to essential facilities. Additionally, there was a notable 13.6% increase in the adaptation of infrastructure and materials to accommodate students with special needs in 2021 compared to the previous year, indicating a positive trend.



Gender Equality

In terms of Sustainable Development Goal 5 (Gender Equality), Segamat has made some progress toward achieving gender equality. The local government has adhered to the guidelines set by the Ministry of Housing and Local Government to ensure a balanced gender ratio within the local government. Additionally, efforts have been made to create women's positions within the internal departments of the Segamat Municipal Council (MPM).

However, there is still a significant lack of data on domestic violence, which is a critical issue that needs to be addressed. Moreover, there have been few enforcement actions regarding women-only parking, an area that could be improved to promote gender equality. Lastly, sexual and reproductive health services are primarily focused on public clinics and hospitals in Segamat, and the general situation is reported to be satisfactory.

SDG 5: GENDER EQUALITY

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

5.1 END DISCRIMINATION AGAINST WOMEN AND GIRLS

Domestic Violence

Focus Group Discussion (FGD) findings indicate a significant prevalence of domestic violence cases; however, there is a notable lack of data on this issue. Most cases remain unreported, and information primarily comes from the Royal Malaysian Police (PDRM).

5.4 VALUE UNPAID CARE AND PROMOTE SHARED DOMESTIC RESPONSIBILITIES

Infrastructure for Women

There are inadequate enforcement measures regarding women-only parking in public facilities. In contrast, private companies such as Lotus have introduced family-friendly parking options.

5.5 ENSURE FULL PARTICIPATION IN LEADERSHIP AND DECISION-MAKING

Women 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 Municipal Council of Segamat, there are specific allocations for women to fill head-of-department positions in various areas, including: (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 represent 25% of higher management positions in the Municipal Council of Segamat.

5.6 END DISCRIMINATION AGAINST WOMEN AND GIRLS

Sexual and reproductive health services

FGD findings reveal that Segamat offers sexual and reproductive health services, which are available only in healthcare settings such as public clinics and hospitals. It is reported that Segamat does not face any significant issues related to this matter.



Clean Water And Sanitation

In Segamat, there is a clear commitment to achieving Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 6, as evidenced by notable advancements in water and sanitation infrastructure. The town has successfully provided universal access to clean and convenient piped water for every household, highlighting a strong dedication to ensuring equitable access to sanitation and hygiene.

Additionally, Segamat is actively working to enhance water quality, wastewater treatment, and safe water reuse. With five water treatment plants that have a combined capacity of 69, and excess reserves of 2.11 JLH, the town demonstrates a proactive approach to water management. This infrastructure not only meets current water demands but also positions Segamat for sustainable growth and environmental stewardship.

Overall, Segamat's initiatives align with SDG 6, emphasizing the importance of clean water access, sanitation, and responsible water management for the well-being of its residents.

SDG 6: CLEAN WATER AND SANITATION

Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all

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



Source: MyLocal Stats DOSM, 2021

In Segamat, the achievement of Sustainable Development Goal 6.1 is evident, as 100% of households had access to piped water within their homes as of 2019. This ensures that all residents in Segamat have convenient access to clean water. The Malaysian government actively supports this access by providing subsidies for water supply, recognizing it as a fundamental necessity for community well-being.

Across Malaysia, including Segamat, households have successfully gained access to safe and affordable drinking water. This widespread access means that every resident benefits from the essential provision of clean and conveniently piped water, which is crucial for daily life. Furthermore, the Malaysian government plays a proactive role in maintaining this access by offering water supply subsidies. By acknowledging clean water as essential for community well-being, these subsidies significantly enhance the affordability of water services for households.

This government support highlights its commitment to achieving SDG 6.1, emphasizing the importance of ensuring that every citizen has access to safe and clean drinking water. Such efforts contribute to promoting health and improving the overall quality of life for the Malaysian population.

6.2 ACCESS TO ADEQUATE AND EQUITABLE SANITATION AND HYGIENE FOR ALL



In Segamat, there is a strong commitment to providing comprehensive sanitation services, with every household—100%—having access to safe sanitation as of 2019. This significant achievement highlights a dedicated effort to ensure that all residents in Segamat have equitable and ample access to sanitation and hygiene services.

6.3 IMPROVE WATER QUALITY, WASTE WATER TREATMENT AND SAFE REUSE

Segamat is proactively addressing water quality, wastewater treatment, and safe reuse through its five water treatment plants, which have a total capacity of 69.90 million liters per day (MLD). The availability of excess reserves amounting to 2.11 MLD demonstrates the area's preparedness for unexpected circumstances. This commitment to infrastructure reflects resilience, a strong focus on water quality, and the potential for safe water reuse initiatives. Segamat's forward-looking approach not only meets current needs but also lays the groundwork for sustainable growth and environmental stewardship.

6 Water Treatment Plant in Segamat

1. Bukit Hampar
2. Jementah
3. Kampung Tengah 1
4. Kampung Tengah 2
5. Padang Timur
6. Pemanis

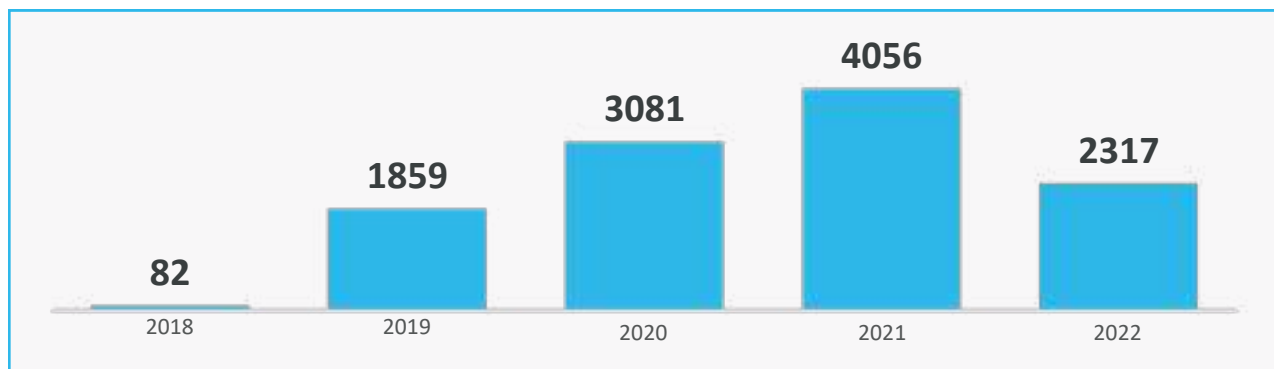
69.90
Total Capacity of
Water Treatment
Plants (Million
Liters per Day)

6.4 INCREASE WATER-USE EFFICIENCY AND ENSURE FRESHWATER SUPPLIES

Water Supply Disruption

In Segamat, the number of reported water supply disruptions rose dramatically from 82 in 2018 to 4,056 in 2021, highlighting a concerning trend. This increase may be linked to potential pollution issues affecting local water sources. However, a positive change was observed in 2022, with a significant decrease to 2,317 reports. This decline suggests that the authorities may have implemented effective measures, such as enhanced monitoring and pollution control initiatives. This data emphasizes the urgent need for sustainable solutions to tackle water disruptions and ensure the resilience of Segamat's water supply system.

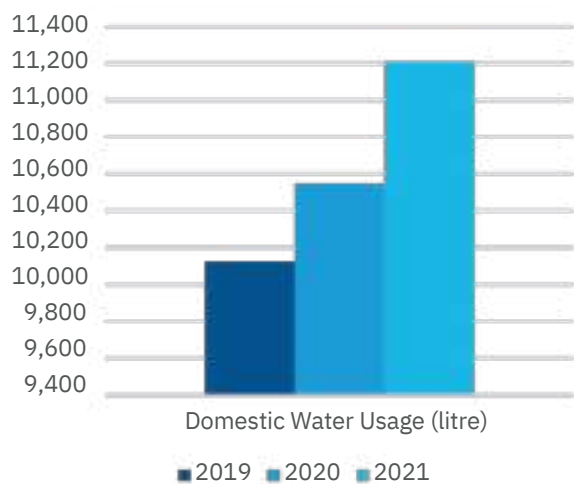
Graph 6.1: Number of Water Supply Disruption Reports 2018–2022



Source: Segamat MurniNets Report, 2018–2022

Domestic Water Consumption

The increase in water consumption in Segamat can be attributed to both a growing population and heightened developmental activities. As the population expands, the demand for water naturally rises, and ongoing development projects further contribute to this increased usage. This combination highlights the need for strategic water management policies to ensure sustainable resource allocation that meets the rising demands of both the expanding community and advancing development initiatives.

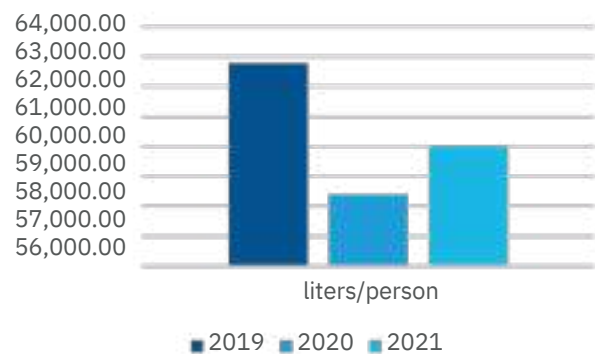


Source: MyLocal Stats DOSM, 2021

Domestic Water Usage Per Capita

The per capita domestic water usage in Segamat decreased from approximately 62,782.81 liters per person in 2019 to 58,397.19 liters per person in 2020. However, there was a slight increase to 60,020.79 liters per person in 2021, likely due to population growth between 2020 and 2021. These trends highlight the need for ongoing water management strategies, including conservation measures and efficient usage practices, to balance the increasing water demand with sustainability goals in Segamat.

Per Capita Water Usage



Source: MyLocal Stats DOSM, 2021



Affordable And Clean Energy

In Segamat, every household has access to electricity. However, there was a significant increase in reports of electricity disruptions in 2022 compared to previous years. Some areas experienced power outages due to the lack of substations. To address this issue, solar energy was introduced as an alternative source. It now powers locations such as Balai Kampung Padang, public markets, and cemeteries. This shift to solar energy reduces reliance on traditional power grids and promotes sustainability.

SDG 7: AFFORDABLE AND CLEAN ENERGY

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

7.1 UNIVERSAL ACCESS TO MODERN ENERGY



Households in Segamat district have accessed to electricity supply, 2019

Source: MyLocal Stats DOSM, 2021

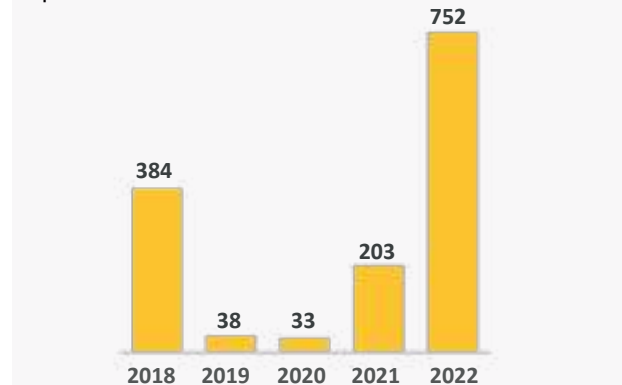
Access to Electricity

The overall infrastructure of the electrical supply system is in good condition and adequately meets its source requirements. In the Segamat Municipal Council area, there are three main incoming substations that provide electrical supply. The primary connection point for the main distribution substation (PMU) in Segamat is the National Energy Grid. Overall, the electrical supply system in the Segamat District is robust, with nearly 100% of the area receiving continuous electricity (24 hours) from Tenaga Nasional Berhad via the National Grid Line.

Electric supply disruption

The number of reports regarding electric supply disruptions in Segamat varied greatly from 2018 to 2022, with a significant increase noted in 2022. Several factors may have contributed to these variations, including climate-related events, infrastructure challenges, emergency situations, and population growth. This data indicates a need for proactive measures, such as upgrading infrastructure and improving disaster preparedness, to reduce disruptions and ensure a more reliable electric supply. Understanding the underlying causes is essential for implementing targeted strategies that will enhance the resilience of Segamat's electrical system.

Graph 7.1: Number of Electric Supply Disruption Reports 2018–2022



Source: Tenaga Nasional Berhad (TNB)

Possibilities:

Climate-Related Events:

Intense weather conditions, such as storms, floods, or other climate disasters, may have played a significant role, particularly in 2022.

Infrastructure Challenges:

Aging infrastructure or insufficient capacity could have contributed to disruptions, especially if electricity demand exceeded the system's capabilities.

Emergency Situations:

Unforeseen emergencies in 2021 and 2022 might have led to an increase in reports as emergency response teams dealt with issues affecting the electric supply.

Population Growth:

The rise in the number of disruptions could be linked to population growth, which places additional strain on existing infrastructure.

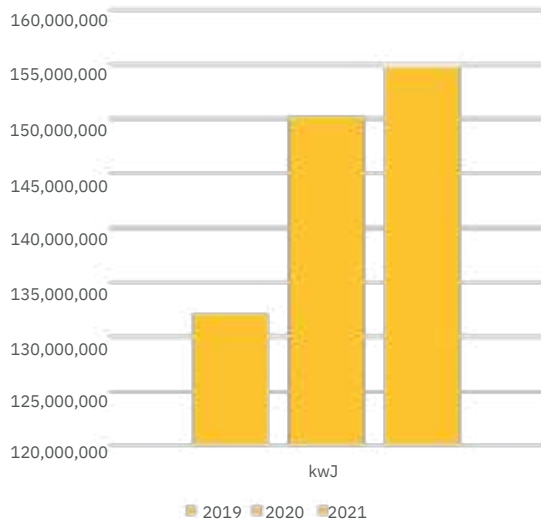
Proactive Measures:

The decrease in disruptions during 2019 and 2020 may indicate successful proactive measures or improvements made to the infrastructure during those years.

7.2 UNIVERSAL ACCESS TO MODERN ENERGY

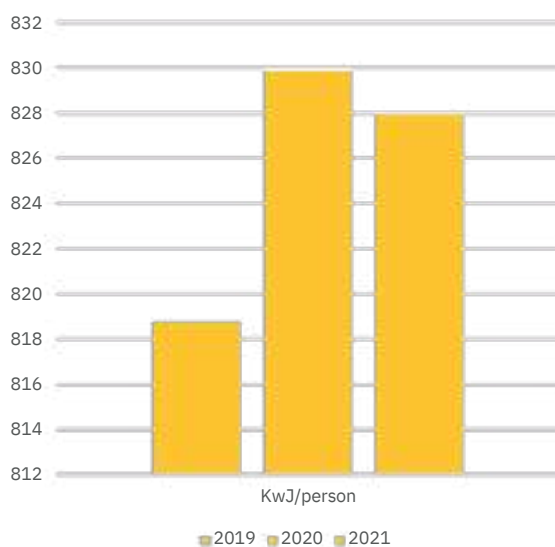
The data on domestic electricity usage in Segamat from 2019 to 2021 shows a steady increase in overall consumption.

Domestic electricity usage



The per capita analysis shows that electricity usage per person remained relatively stable over the three years. This indicates that while total electricity consumption is increasing, the amount used by each individual has stayed consistent.

Per capita electricity usage



7.3 PERCENTAGE OF RENEWABLE ENERGY

Renewable energy initiatives in Segamat are still in the early stages, making it difficult to determine the overall percentage of renewable energy usage. However, there are significant efforts, particularly from individuals and private entities, to incorporate renewable energy sources. Looking ahead, the local development plan emphasizes a strategic focus on solar energy generation. This strategy promotes both individual and commercial applications, taking advantage of the region's substantial sunlight exposure of up to 8 hours a day. In summary, while still developing, Segamat shows a growing commitment to sustainable energy practices, especially in the integration of solar energy.

Factors Influencing Trends

- **Population Growth**

The growth in population from 2019 to 2021 could contribute to the overall increase in electricity usage.

- **Economic Development**

Increased industrial or commercial activities might also impact electricity demand.

- **Energy Efficiency Measures**

Stable per capita usage indicates potential efficiency measures or a balance between increased demand and energy-conscious practices.

In conclusion, Segamat has seen a significant increase in overall domestic electricity usage; however, the analysis of per capita consumption indicates that individual usage remains relatively stable. This information is essential for policymakers as they develop strategies to address the growing energy demand while prioritizing sustainability and energy efficiency measures.



Decent Work and Economic Growth

In relation to Sustainable Development Goal 8 (SDG 8), Segamat faces challenges in achieving sustainable economic growth that benefits the local population. While the industrial and tourism sectors offer potential for investment, the high number of foreign workers and the limited job opportunities in other sectors hinder the creation of decent work and economic opportunities for locals.

Additionally, the gig economy has gained popularity among the youth; however, its lack of job security and social protections may present challenges. Migration is another significant issue, as many locals are leaving Segamat to seek better job opportunities in other regions.

SDG 8: DECENT WORK AND ECONOMIC GROWTH

8.2 DIVERSIFY, INNOVATE AND UPGRADE FOR ECONOMIC PRODUCTIVITY

In the late 1980s, the economy of Segamat was primarily driven by the agriculture, social services, and trade sectors, which contributed 35.9%, 22.8%, and 17.2% respectively. By the early 1990s, agriculture, particularly in commodities such as palm oil and rubber, continued to play a significant role, accounting for over 60% of the local economy. However, during this time, the industrial sector began to emerge as a key driver of development in the MPS area. To meet current market demands, seven industrial parks have been developed, underscoring the growing importance of this sector.

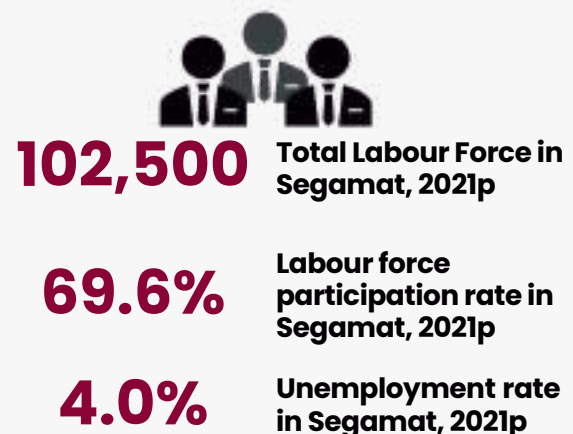
Trade and service activities in the MPS area are mainly concentrated in urban centers such as Segamat Town, Jementah, Buloh Kasap, IOI Segamat Town, Segamat Baru, Bukit Siput, Batu Anam, Jabi, Kg. Tengah, Gemas Bahru, and Yayasan Park. The growth of the trade and service sector is crucial in supporting essential economic sectors like commodity agriculture and industry. This expansion has attracted the establishment of 19 banks in the MPS area, reflecting Segamat's increasing economic significance.

Future Prospects for Segamat

The planning and development goals presented in the Segamat Local Plan 2030 are in line with the aspirations of the state of Johor for Segamat to become an agriculture powerhouse. This comprehensive plan reflects a strategic vision for the district's future development. The objective is to establish Segamat as a hub of agricultural excellence, focusing on various aspects of the agricultural sector to enhance its economic impact and sustainability.

8.2 FULL EMPLOYMENT AND DECENT WORK WITH EQUAL PAY

In Segamat, the labor force participation rate slightly declined from 70.4% in 2018 to 69.6% in 2021, while the unemployment rate rose from 2.6% to 4.0% during the same period. At the same time, the total labor force grew from 100.1 in 2019 to 102.5 in 2021. This indicates that although more individuals have entered or remained in the labor force, there has not been a corresponding increase in employment opportunities or workforce participation. As a result, a larger portion of the labor force may be experiencing unemployment or underemployment. Various factors, such as economic conditions, skill mismatches, or changes in the job market structure, could explain this discrepancy.

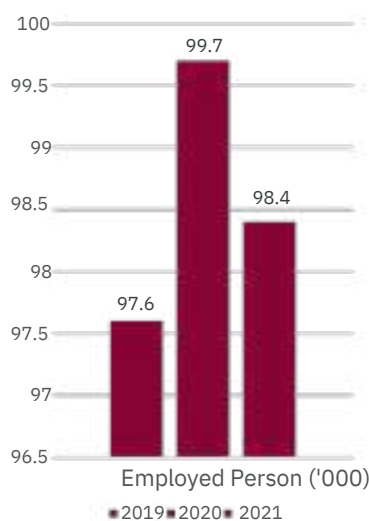


8.5 FULL EMPLOYMENT AND DECENT WORK WITH EQUAL PAY

Employment in Segamat

The number of employed individuals in Segamat experienced minor fluctuations, rising from 97,600 in 2019 to 99,700 in 2020, before slightly decreasing to 98,400 in 2021. While these changes suggest relative stability, they may be influenced by various factors, including economic conditions, sectoral dynamics, and global events.

Employment in Segamat



Factors Influencing Employment Fluctuations

Economic Dynamics: Economic conditions, both at the regional and global levels, significantly impact employment figures. The observed minor fluctuations in employment may reflect the responsiveness of the local job market to broader economic shifts.

Global Events: The year 2020, impacted by the COVID-19 pandemic, brought unprecedented challenges to economies worldwide. The increase in employed individuals during that year could be attributed to pandemic-related factors, such as heightened demand in certain industries or government support initiatives aimed at addressing economic uncertainties.

Employment in Segamat by sectors

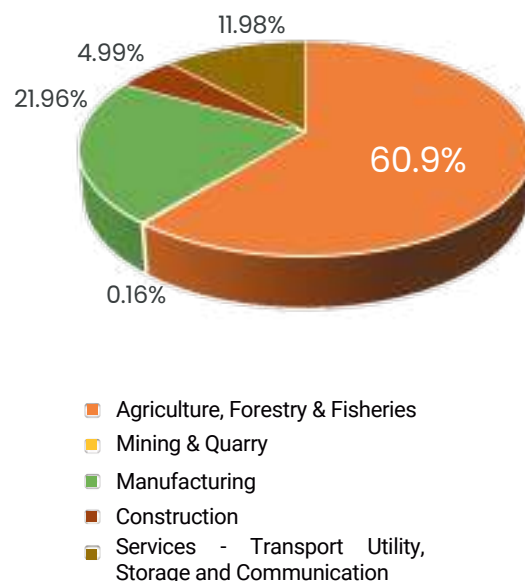
The estimated workforce for the Segamat District is derived from the working-age population and the labor force participation rate provided by the Department of Statistics Malaysia. Projections indicate that the primary employment sectors in Segamat include agriculture (60.90%), manufacturing (21.96%), and services (11.98%). The services sector comprises various industries, notably government services, finance, wholesale and retail trade, among others.

The workforce projection for Segamat District highlights its reliance on agriculture, substantial manufacturing activity, and a diverse services sector. This aligns with the district's strategic vision of becoming an "Agriculture Powerhouse" in the southern region.

Challenges may include:

- Market Dependency
- Technological adoption
- Climate change risks
- Global trade development
- Financial resilience

Employment by Sector (Estimation)



Source: Segamat Local Plan 2030

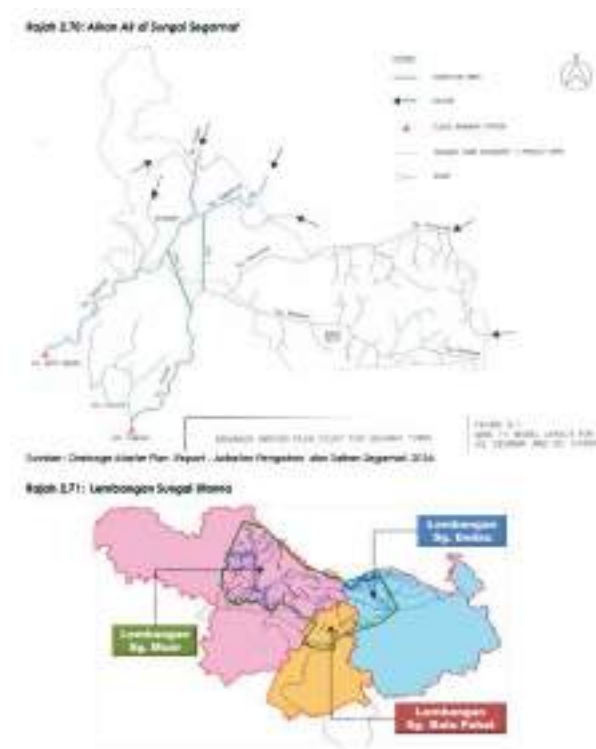


Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure

In Segamat, the Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 9, which focuses on Industry, Innovation, and Infrastructure, is being actively pursued through various initiatives aimed at developing strong infrastructure and encouraging innovation. These efforts include enhancing transportation networks, supporting technological advancements, and creating a favorable environment for economic growth and innovation. By prioritizing SDG 9, Segamat seeks to establish a sustainable foundation for industrial development and technological progress, ultimately contributing to the overall economic resilience of the community.

SDG 9: INDUSTRY, INNOVATION AND INFRASTRUCTURE

9.1 DEVELOP SUSTAINABLE, RESILIENT AND INCLUSIVE INFRASTRUCTURE



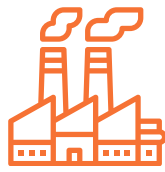
Source: Segamat Local Plan 2030

In the context of Sustainable Development Goal 9 (SDG 9), which focuses on building resilient infrastructure, promoting inclusive and sustainable industrialization, and fostering innovation, Segamat faces a significant challenge in land use, accounting for only 1.8%. A critical element of this infrastructure is the water supply and drainage system.

The water supply and drainage system in Bandar Segamat primarily relies on the Sungai Segamat and Sungai Chodan, with their water flow ultimately reaching the Sungai Muar. The urban drainage system focuses on three main rivers: Sungai Kenawar, Sungai Chodan, and Sungai Segamat. Notably, the water flow in Segamat is directed toward the Sungai Muar, which is a key river in the Segamat District.

An integral component of the drainage system is the Monsoon Drainage System at the rivers. These monsoon drains facilitate the smooth flow of water by connecting drainage outlets that are in close proximity. This is especially important during the monsoon season, when efficient water management is crucial.

9.2 PROMOTE INCLUSIVE AND SUSTAINABLE INDUSTRIALIZATION



486.33 Hectares

Total industrial area in Segamat

5

Quarries Site



207.7 Hectares

Increase of 207.7 hectares in Industrial area since 2007

Source: Segamat Local Plan 2030

Segamat's industrial landscape is marked by 537 industrial units covering 486.33 hectares, reflecting significant growth of 207.7 hectares since 2007. The district features a mix of planned (374 units) and non-planned industries (158 units), along with five quarries sites. This diversified industrial composition suggests economic dynamism and openness to various sectors. The substantial increase in industrial area underscores Segamat's strategic focus on economic expansion, potentially offering ample employment opportunities. As the industrial sector continues to evolve, future considerations should include infrastructure development, sustainable practices, and fostering investment and collaboration for sustained growth.



Reduced Inequalities

In Segamat, the distribution of monthly household gross income is skewed towards lower earnings, accompanied by a long tail of households with higher incomes. This pattern suggests that progress is being made in reducing income inequality. Efforts should focus on promoting inclusive growth, ensuring equitable access to services, and sharing the benefits of development to further mitigate inequalities and SDG 10

SDG 10: REDUCED INEQUALITIES

10.1 REDUCE INCOME INEQUALITIES

In Segamat, data on income distribution from 2016 to 2019 shows positive trends in both median and mean income. The median income, which represents the midpoint of the income distribution, increased from RM4,636 in 2016 to RM5,595 in 2019. Likewise, the mean income, indicating the average income per person, rose from RM5,391 in 2016 to RM6,431 in 2019. These figures suggest an overall improvement in the economic situation for the median household and an increase in the average income of the population during this period. Such positive trends in income can be viewed as contributing to the objectives of **SDG 1**, which aims to reduce inequalities within communities.

In addition to income data, it is important to consider other indicators, such as the Gini coefficient and the incidence of poverty, to comprehensively assess the impact on inequality and well-being in Segamat.

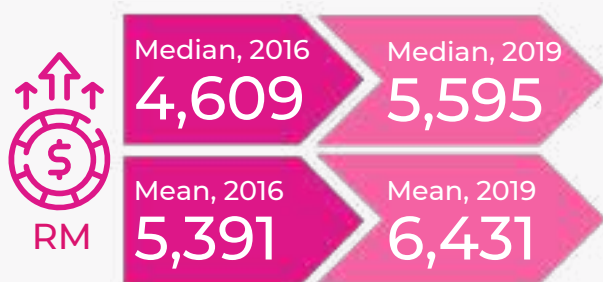
0.315 Gini coefficient in 2019
(in 2016 was 0.319)

2.9 Incidence of poverty in 2019
(in 2016 was 6.9)

The Gini coefficient, which measures income inequality, decreased from 0.319 in 2016 to 0.315 in 2019. This reduction indicates a slight improvement in income distribution during this period. A lower Gini coefficient typically suggests a more equitable distribution of income, which aligns with the objectives of **SDG 1** to reduce inequalities.

Additionally, the incidence of poverty, defined as the percentage of the population living below the poverty line, fell from 6.9% in 2016 to 2.9% in 2019. This significant decline reflects an improvement in the economic well-being of the population, contributing to the overall reduction in poverty and supporting the goals of SDG 1, which seeks to eliminate poverty in all its forms.

Monthly household gross income in Segamat, 2016 and 2019





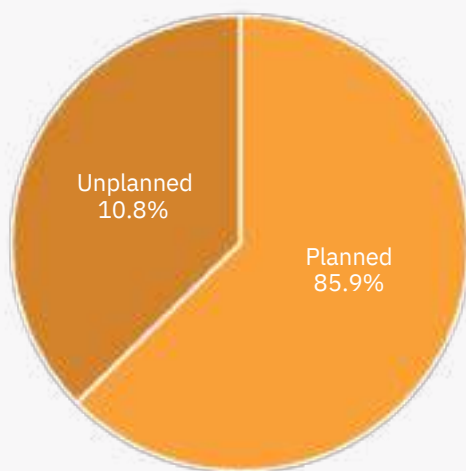
Sustainable Cities and Communities

Segamat is currently facing several challenges and has implemented various initiatives to address them. The housing landscape in Segamat includes a significant number of planned low-cost units, totaling 40.5% of the overall housing development, under the Perumahan Rakyat Johor (PRJ) programme. In terms of transportation infrastructure, Segamat features 3 public bus terminals and 153 bus stops, as well as a rail transportation system, though air transport options for recreational activities are limited. Regarding public spaces, Segamat boasts 852.54 hectares of recreational areas and is actively working to enhance their quality and accessibility. However, waste management presents a challenge due to a substantial daily waste generation of 13,820 tons, which far exceeds the capacity of the only active non-sanitary landfill that can handle 170 tons per day. Additionally, Segamat acknowledges the importance of preserving its cultural and natural heritage and encourages conservation efforts.

SDG 11: SUSTAINABLE CITIES AND COMMUNITIES

11.1 SAFE AND AFFORDABLE HOUSING

The housing distribution in Segamat is divided into two categories: planned and unplanned. There are a total of 39,076 units of planned housing, which includes 303 settlements, and 23,263 units of unplanned housing. This data illustrates the extent of urban planning in the area and underscores the importance of ensuring sustainable and organized development in the district.



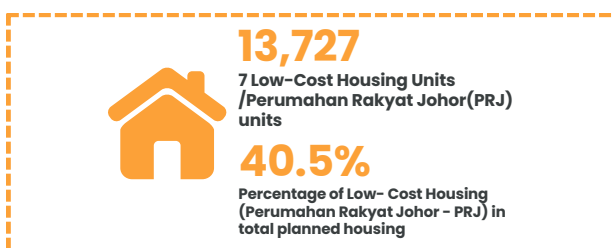
Source: Segamat Local Plan 2030

Mukim Buloh Kasap in Segamat is an important hub with a significant number of housing units, highlighting the need for targeted development and infrastructure planning to support its growing population. Similarly, Labis and Pogoh also play crucial roles with extensive housing developments. The distribution of housing in these areas underscores the importance of a comprehensive urban development strategy that prioritizes sustainability, resilience, and inclusivity.

The presence of 13,727 low-cost housing units, known as Perumahan Rakyat Johor (PRJ), is particularly significant, as they make up 40.46% of the total planned housing in Segamat. This initiative aligns with **SDG 11**, which emphasizes the importance of inclusive and affordable housing. The highest concentration of low-cost housing is found in Mukim Sungai Segamat, with 3,448 units, representing 25.12% of all low-cost housing in the area. Other notable locations include Pogoh, with 2,646 units, and Buloh Kasap, with 2,569 units.

The targeted distribution of low-cost housing in these specific areas indicates a strategic approach to addressing affordable housing needs. However, to achieve the objectives of SDG 11 fully, it is crucial to ensure these housing initiatives are well integrated into broader urban development plans. This integration should include considerations for infrastructure, accessibility, and community services to foster inclusive and resilient human settlements.

The committed housing development covers an area of 336.94 acres, accounting for 20.68% of the total committed area in Daerah Segamat. This project involves the construction of 8,250 housing units, primarily focused on Mukim Sungai Segamat, which comprises 3,630 units (44.00% of the total number of houses) and 40.87% of the total housing development area in Daerah Segamat. Notably, 17% of these units are specifically designated for affordable housing initiatives under the Perumahan Rakyat Johor program.



Source: Segamat Local Plan

11.2 AFFORDABLE AND SUSTAINABLE TRANSPORT SYSTEM

SDG 11.2 aims to ensure that all individuals have access to safe, affordable, and sustainable transport systems. The transportation infrastructure in Segamat offers a variety of services, including buses, taxis, rail, and limited air transport facilities.

Public Bus Services

3 Public Bus Terminals

153 Bus stops in Segamat

3 Public Bus Operators



Source: Segamat Local Plan 2030

Segamat has three public bus terminals and 153 bus stops, as reported by PIP Johor in 2016. These bus facilities are strategically located in Bandar Chaah, Labis, and Segamat. The Bandar Segamat terminal serves as a connection point to major cities in Johor, with services provided by transport companies such as Transnasional, KKKL, and Cepat Ekspres. Notable routes from this terminal include Segamat to Kuala Lumpur and Segamat to Kuantan. Additionally, three public bus operators—Yow Hoe Co. Bhd., North West Johore Bus Service Bhd., and Bas Muafakat Johor—support transportation within Segamat and to surrounding areas.

Taxi and Car Rental Services

In terms of taxi and car rental services, Segamat provides options, especially in Bandar Labis and Chaah. These services are conveniently available at the Integrated Public Transport Terminal, managed by the PBT.

Rail Transportation System

The rail transport system in Segamat links the northern and eastern regions of Peninsular Malaysia with the southern state of Johor. The sole operator of public rail transport in Segamat is Keretapi Tanah Melayu (KTM) Berhad. Notably, train services only stop at three stations: Stesen Bekok, Labis, and Segamat.



Air Transportation

Segamat is home to the Segamat Airstrip (ICAO Code: WMAZ), located at coordinates 02°30'00"N, 102°49'54"E. This airstrip is managed by the MPS and has been designated by the JPA for aerial sports and recreational activities. Additionally, the JPA categorizes Segamat Airstrip as a Microlight Operations Ultralight Flight Park Area (UFPA), highlighting its function in supporting ultralight flight activities.



11.6 REDUCE THE ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT

The waste management system located at TP Lebuhraya Segamat-Kuantan is responsible for handling solid waste from domestic, industrial, and commercial sources. Its primary focus is on efficiently managing waste to reduce overall volume, increase recycling for resale, and generate income. However, the only active disposal site currently employs a "Non-Sanitary" method and has a daily capacity of 170 tons. In contrast, the daily waste generation is significantly higher, at 13,820 tons. This substantial difference highlights a critical challenge in waste management infrastructure, emphasizing the urgent need for expanded or improved disposal facilities. Such improvements are essential to accommodate the growing waste volume and mitigate environmental impact. Despite ongoing efforts to promote sustainability and economic opportunities through recycling, the inadequate disposal capacity continues to be a pressing issue that requires immediate attention to ensure effective waste management and support the goals of SDG 11.6.

11.7 PROVIDE ACCESS TO SAFE AND INCLUSIVE GREEN AND PUBLIC SPACE

SDG 11.7 aims to ensure universal access to safe, inclusive, accessible, green, and public spaces, with a particular emphasis on enhancing the quantity and quality of urban recreational areas.



852.54 Hectares

Total hectares of recreational areas in Segamat in 2021

Source: MURNInet 2021

The Segamat district features a total of 852.54 hectares of recreational areas. Among these regions, Mukim Sungai Segamat stands out with the largest allocation of recreational space, covering 56.85 hectares. This reflects a strong commitment to providing leisure and recreational options for the community.

Within Mukim Sungai Segamat, there are two local parks that contribute to this recreational landscape. One park spans 5.2 hectares, while the other covers 7.15 hectares. These local parks not only enhance the availability of recreational areas but also play a vital role in fostering community engagement, promoting physical well-being, and improving the overall quality of life for residents nearby.

Additionally, an important natural recreational site in the area is Jeram Tinggi Jementah. This facility is well-equipped with essential amenities, including accessible entryways, public restrooms, and rest shelters.

11.4 PROTECT THE WORLD'S CULTURAL AND NATURAL HERITAGE

The following is a summary in terms of heritage conservation in the Segamat Town and its surrounding areas in the Segamat District:

- 1** **Segamat Town** is significant for its valuable Category I and II heritage buildings. Most of the Category II buildings, particularly the old shop houses, are located in the town center. It is recommended to conduct building inventory research to identify suitable structures for preservation, maintenance, or adaptive reuse. The heritage of Segamat is highlighted by its traditional houses, colonial buildings, and various structures from different eras.
- 2** There are also important heritage sites that reflect cultural remnants and historical events, such as Pengkalan Esah and the site of the Jementah War fortress.
- 3** In addition to these, Segamat Town has less prominent heritage resources, including local traditional foods like Nasi Beringin and Baung fish dishes, as well as local desserts. The oral traditions and language heritage, including the Segamat dialect, mythical stories, and legends, offer unique opportunities for sharing with external tourists and serve as cultural treasures to be passed down to future generations.





Responsible Consumption and Production

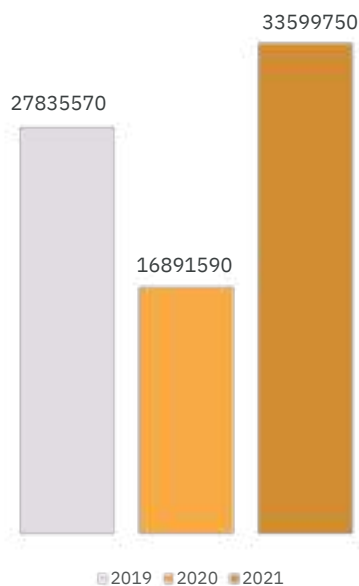
In Segamat, initiatives aimed at SDG 12 focus on promoting responsible consumption and production. These initiatives include efficient waste management, support for local agriculture, raising community awareness, and encouraging practices associated with a circular economy. The overarching goal is to minimize environmental impact, reduce waste, and cultivate a sustainable and eco-friendly community.

SDG 12: RESPONSIBLE PRODUCTION AND CONSUMPTION

12.5 SUBSTANTIALLY REDUCE WASTE MANAGEMENT

SDG 12.5 aims to significantly reduce waste generation per capita by minimizing waste through prevention, reduction, recycling, and reuse. The data on waste generation in Segamat shows fluctuations over the past three years.

Total Waste Generation in Segamat (Metric Ton)



Source: MURNInet 2021

Key Findings

- In 2021, there was a significant increase in waste generation, nearly doubling the amount produced in 2020. This rise may be attributed to factors such as population growth and increased economic activities. Conversely, in 2020, waste generation notably decreased due to the global impact of the COVID-19 pandemic, which significantly affected consumption patterns and economic activities.

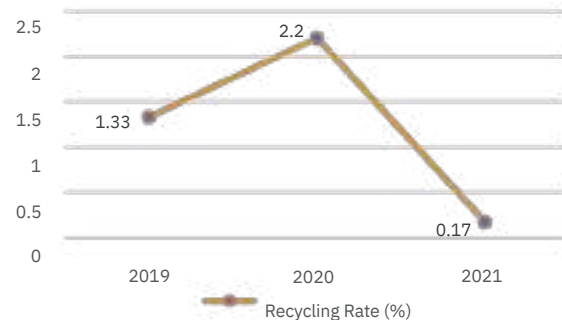
Recycling efforts and rates

Recycling efforts in Segamat experienced a significant decline in 2021, dropping from 371,678.20 kg in 2020 to just 60,012.00 kg. This decrease coincided with an increase in waste generation, raising concerns about the effectiveness of recycling initiatives and suggesting potential challenges or disruptions in the recycling process.

Total Solid Waste Recycled



Recycling Rate (%)



Source: MURNInet 2021

The recycling rates for Segamat in 2019, 2020, and 2021 were calculated by comparing the amount of waste recycled to the total waste generated. In 2021, the recycling rate was approximately 0.1782%, which represents a significant decrease from 2.2005% in 2020 and 1.3344% in 2019. This substantial decline in 2021, despite an increase in overall waste generation, raises concerns about the effectiveness of recycling programs and indicates potential challenges or disruptions in the recycling process.



In Segamat, SDG 13, which focuses on Climate Action, is addressed through local strategies aimed at both mitigating and adapting to climate change. These initiatives may include promoting renewable energy, implementing sustainable land use practices, and raising awareness about climate-related challenges. Segamat's commitment to SDG 13 demonstrates its efforts to build resilience and contribute to global climate action goals.

SDG 13: CLIMATE ACTION CONSUMPTION

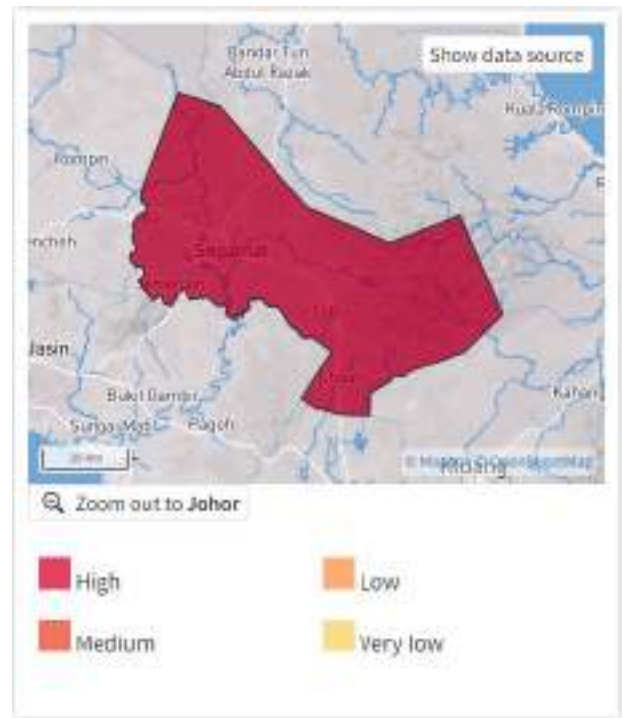
13.1 STRENGTHEN RESILIENCE AND ADAPTIVE CAPACITY TO CLIMATE RELATED DISASTERS

The flood hazard in Segamat is classified as high based on modeled flood data. This classification indicates that potentially damaging and life-threatening river floods are likely to occur at least once within the next ten years. Therefore, decisions regarding project planning, design, and construction methods must take into account the elevated risk of river flooding.

Segamat is generally located in a low-lying area compared to its surrounding regions. The majority of the Segamat Municipal Council area features gently sloping terrain, with elevations ranging from 150 meters to 300 meters. This topographical condition suggests that a significant portion of the Segamat district is situated at a lower altitude.

Due to its low-lying landscape, the district is vulnerable to disasters, particularly floods. Flooding in Segamat, especially near the basins of the Muar and Segamat rivers, is a common occurrence. Additionally, human activities such as urbanization, settlement expansion, and agricultural practices have disrupted the natural drainage system dynamics. These alterations to the river structure and water cycle have resulted in various flood scenarios within the Segamat district.

Notably, major flood events occurred in December 2006 and January 2011, causing significant negative impacts on both the residents and the district administration.



Flood Mitigation Program

The flood mitigation program in Segamat aims to establish flood control infrastructure, which will include embankments, drainage systems, and retention ponds. Additionally, the program emphasizes the importance of community involvement and awareness as crucial components of effective flood mitigation.





Life on Land

SDG 15 focuses on Life on Land, emphasizing the conservation and sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems. In Segamat, efforts aligned with SDG 15 include profiling the district's biodiversity, promoting afforestation, combating desertification, and ensuring sustainable land management practices. These initiatives aim to preserve natural habitats, protect endangered species, and raise community awareness about the importance of biodiversity conservation. By highlighting SDG 15 in Segamat, the goal is to foster a harmonious relationship between the local community and the environment, contributing to the global objective of supporting sustainable life on land.

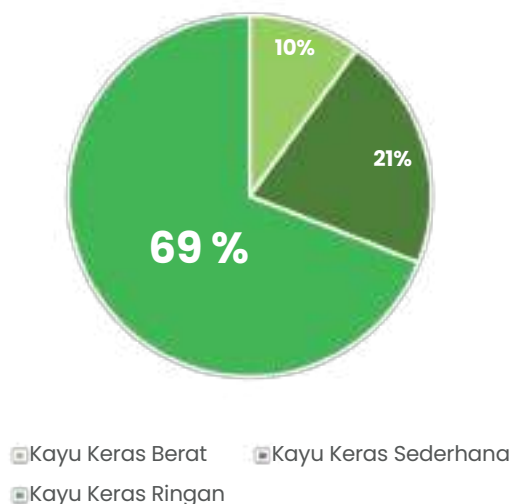
SDG 15: LIFE ON LAND

15.1 END DEFORESTATION AND RESTORE DEGRADED FORESTS

The majority of forests in the Segamat District are located within the North Johor Forest District. The total area designated as Production Forest in the North Johor Forest District is 24,989.60 hectares, which accounts for 36% of the overall forest reserve.

The breakdown of timber production is illustrated in the figure below. In 2014, the North Johor Forest District recorded a total timber production of 39,810.93 m³, primarily from the wood processing industry. Based on the production figures for each district, the North Johor Forest District ranks third out of the four forest districts in Johor State.

Percentage of Timber Production



Source: Segamat Local Plan 2030

15.1 PROTECT BIODIVERSITY AND NATURAL HABITATS

According to information from the Johor State Forestry Department, the permanent forest reserve in the Segamat District is located within the North Johor Forest District, covering an area of 74,114.54 hectares. From 1924 to 2008, a total of 10 permanent forest reserves have been gazetted in the North Johor Forest District, with 7 of these situated in the Segamat District. These reserves fulfill various roles, including being designated as Production Forest, Soil Protection Forest, Flood Control Forest, Water Catchment Forest, Wildlife Protection Forest, Educational Forest, Research Forest, and State Park.



Permanent Forest Reserve	Total Area (Hectare)
Hutan Simpan Labis	21,126.7
Hutan Simpan Moakil	599.01
Hutan Simpan Gemereh	311.03
Hutan Simpan Jementah	377.17
Hutan Simpan Jementah Tambahan	122.27
Hutan Simpan Sermin	4338.25
Hutan Simpan Sungai Segamat	1301.94
Cadangan Hutan Simpan Pogoh	577.64

Source: Segamat Local Plan 2030



Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions

Segamat is committed to aligning with Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 16 by promoting peace, justice, and inclusivity within the community. This involves efforts such as enhancing effective governance, ensuring access to justice, and fostering inclusive institutions. By prioritizing SDG 16, Segamat aims to create a harmonious and secure environment that benefits all residents.

SDG 16: Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions

16.1 REDUCE VIOLENCE EVERYWHERE

In Segamat, progress toward achieving SDG 16.1, which focuses on reducing overall crime and promoting safety, is evident. The tangible results of this effort are reflected in a notable decrease of 31.0% in the overall crime index, with 198 reported cases in 2021 compared to 287 cases in the preceding year. Particularly encouraging is the substantial decline in both violent crimes and property-related crimes, which decreased by 41.1%, resulting in 33 cases. Additionally, there was a decline of 28.6% in property-related crimes, bringing the total to 165 cases in 2021. A key aspect of Segamat's strategy involves frequent monitoring, especially in the town center. This proactive approach contributes significantly to the positive outcomes in crime reduction.

Understanding the factors influencing these variations is essential for effective intervention. External elements, such as socio-economic conditions, family environments, and societal influences, may contribute to these changes, potentially shaped by events like the COVID-19 pandemic.



16.2 PROTECT CHILDREN FROM ABUSE, EXPLOITATION, TRAFFICKING AND VIOLENCE

SDG 16.2 aims to end abuse, exploitation, trafficking, and all forms of violence and torture against children. This goal is particularly relevant in Segamat. Data on the number of children involved in crime offer valuable insights into the progress made and the challenges faced in achieving this objective.

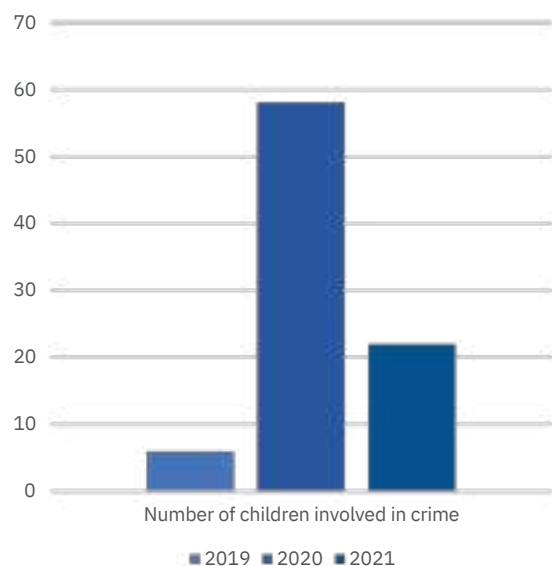
No of Children involved in crime



6 Reported Cases of Children involved in crime

58 Significantly Increased of cases in 2020

22 Notable decrease in cases in 2021



Source: My Local Stats, Segamat 2021

The data highlights the necessity of targeted interventions and preventive measures to tackle the root causes of children's involvement in crime. Social programs, educational initiatives, and community support are recognized as vital components for preventing and addressing this issue.

16.5 SUBSTANTIALLY REDUCE CORRUPTIONS AND BRIBERY

SDG 16.5 focuses on the substantial reduction of corruption and bribery. In response, the Segamat Municipal Council has implemented strong measures to promote integrity within its institution. The establishment of an Integrity Department highlights the council's commitment to principles of transparency, accountability, and ethical conduct.

Additionally, the Segamat Municipal Council has made a significant advancement by developing an Organisational Anti-Corruption Plan (OACP). This comprehensive framework outlines strategies to address corruption risks and provides clear guidelines and procedures for upholding integrity. The existence of this plan demonstrates the council's systematic approach to preventing and mitigating corruption in its operations.

To ensure the effective implementation of the OACP, the council has formed a committee responsible for overseeing transparency in daily activities and services. This committee plays a vital role in monitoring compliance with anti-corruption policies, assessing the effectiveness of the measures in place, and recommending improvements when necessary.

16.5 SUBSTANTIALLY REDUCE CORRUPTIONS AND BRIBERY



The Segamat Municipal Council actively engages in initiatives aimed at contributing to global climate and energy goals. Specifically, Segamat has partnered with the Secretariat of the Global Covenant of Mayors for Climate and Energy Southeast Asia (GCoM SEA), which is hosted by UCLG ASPAC. The council takes pride in being selected as one of the pilot cities in the GCoM Asia Project, alongside other cities around the world committed to addressing climate change. This recognition underscores Segamat's proactive approach and dedication to sustainable urban development. As a pilot city in this initiative, Segamat collaborates with a diverse group of municipalities, both regionally and globally, to collectively develop Climate Action Plans (CAP).





Partnership for the Goals

In Segamat, SDG 17 emphasizes partnerships for sustainable development through collaborative efforts to achieve various sustainability goals. Revenue collection in Segamat is typically derived from diverse sources, including local taxes, fees, grants, and public-private partnerships.

SDG 17 : PARTNERSHIPS FOR THE GOALS

In Segamat, Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 17, which emphasizes partnerships for sustainable development, is actively pursued through collaborative efforts aimed at achieving various sustainability objectives. Revenue collection in Segamat typically comes from a variety of sources, including local taxes, fees, grants, and potentially public-private partnerships.

Partnerships for Sustainable Development

- Segamat fosters partnerships among local government, businesses, and community organizations to collaboratively address sustainability challenges.
- Collaborative initiatives may involve joint projects, resource sharing, and knowledge exchange to enhance the overall impact of sustainable development efforts.

Revenue Collection Mechanisms

- Revenue in Segamat is generated through local taxes and fees, providing the financial resources necessary to support community services and development projects.
- Potential public-private partnerships may contribute additional revenue streams, supporting initiatives aligned with SDGs, including infrastructure development, environmental conservation, and social welfare programs.

Achieving Sustainability Goals

- Segamat's approach to sustainability involves strategic planning and the implementation of initiatives that align with various SDGs, contributing to the overall development of the community.
- Efforts may include promoting eco-friendly practices, enhancing waste management systems, and supporting local businesses to create economic opportunities.

Community Engagement

- Sustainable development in Segamat is achieved through active community involvement and awareness programs, ensuring that residents participate in and benefit from sustainability initiatives.

Education and Capacity Building

- Programs focused on education and capacity building are in place to empower the community with the knowledge and skills necessary to contribute to sustainable practices and development.

Part B

5.0 Way Forward



5.0 Next Steps for Segamat

In Segamat, Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 17, which emphasizes partnerships for sustainable development, is pursued through collaborative efforts aimed at achieving various sustainability goals. Revenue collection in Segamat typically comes from diverse sources, including local taxes, fees, grants, and potential public-private partnerships.

The next steps for the local authorities in their journey towards the SDGs are as follows:

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

These actions illustrate a proactive approach to integrating the SDGs into Segamat's development planning. The involvement of various stakeholders and the creation of 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 steps mentioned, data collection for each of the 17 SDGs will be conducted to enhance the analysis and understanding of the current status and progress of these goals in Segamat. This data collection process will provide valuable insights and enable more informed decision-making regarding the specific actions needed to achieve the SDGs in the city.

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

Moving forward, the path to effective SDG implementation in Segamat will involve a collaborative and participatory approach. Engaging stakeholders from various sectors—such as government agencies, private companies, civil society organizations, and community members—will be crucial for driving progress and ensuring the success of SDG initiatives.

The future of Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) implementation in Segamat depends on the ongoing commitment of all stakeholders. It is essential to have effective coordination among different sectors, make decisions based on data, and adopt a participatory approach that includes and engages all community members. By collaborating on the SDGs, Segamat can create a sustainable and prosperous future for its residents.



URBANICE
MALAYSIA

