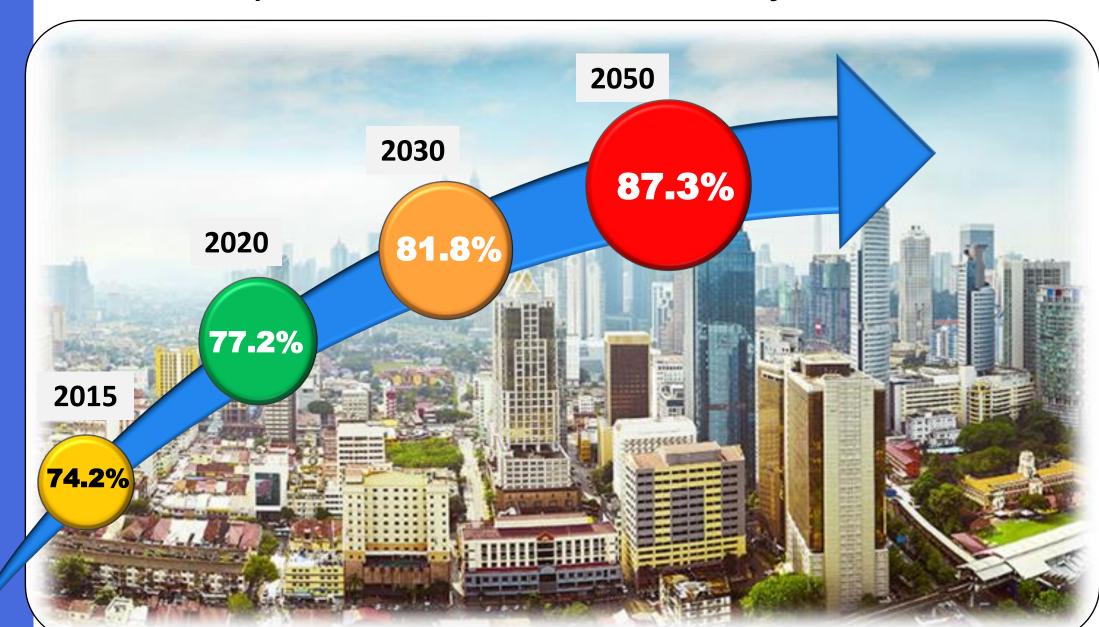


### Rapid Urbanisation in Malaysia



### Urgent need to tackle urban challenges and pain points



Cities are also responsible for producing 70% of the global green house gas emission (UN)

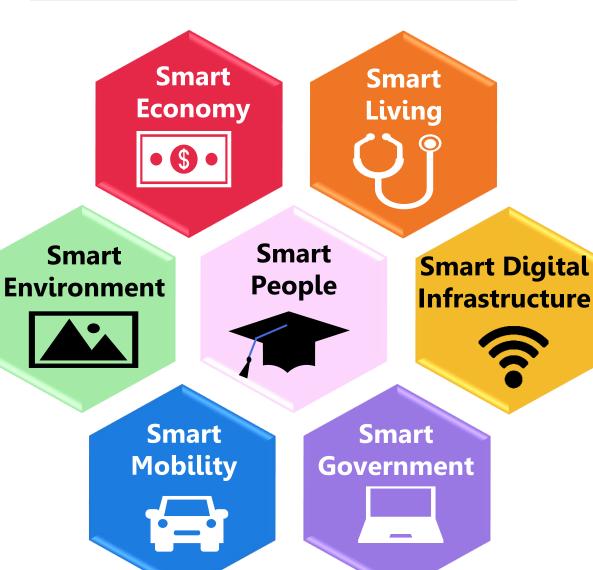


Using ICT and technological advances to address urban issues to:

- improve quality of life
- promote economic growth
- develop sustainable and safe environment
- encourage efficient urban management practices



#### 7 Smart City Components





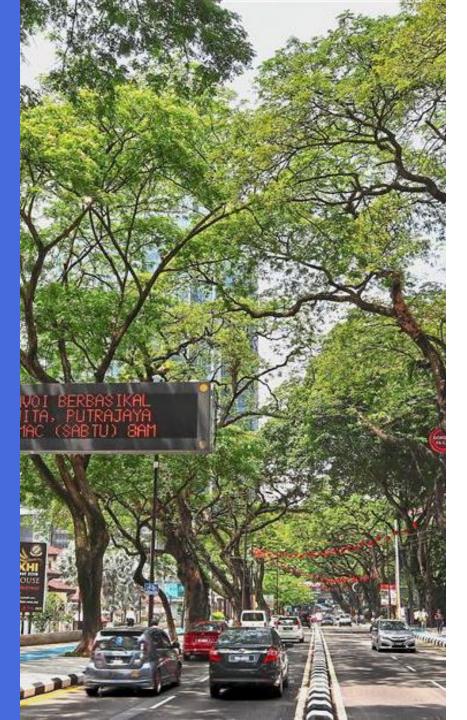
### Challenges

- 1. Loss of green spaces
- 2. Improper solid waste management
- 3. Air pollution
- 4. Water pollution
- 5. Flash floods
- 6. Landslides
- 7. High rate of non-revenue water
- 8. High usage of nonrenewable energy
- 9. High carbon footprint

#### **Strategies**

- 1. Preserve green areas and enhance management of trees and public parks
- 2. Strengthen the integrated and sustainable solid waste management
- Improve air quality and its monitoring system
- 4. Improve water quality and its monitoring system
- Enhance the disaster risk management by adopting advanced technology application
- 6. Enhance the non-revenue water management
- 7. Increase energy efficiency and promote renewable energy sources
- 8. Encourage the development of low carbon city concept to be adopted at local level

## Preserve green space



- Use of RFID as smart application in tree inventory programmes
- Tracking of stages of plant growth, losses, disease and damage
- To plan planting digitally and determine the preferred tree choice
- to stop shrinking of tree cover
- to decrease the urban heat island effect
- to absorb carbon emission and energy cost
- provide natural stress relief, encourage social and physical activities & soothe mental illness
- Penang Green Connectors Project
- ☐ Iskandar Malaysia Green Economy Guidelines
- ☐ Cyberjaya Low Carbon Strategy
- ☐ Urban Community Farming Policy and Guidelines by KPKT
- Sustainable Singapore Bluprint
- Italy Tree City
- Seoul Action Plan



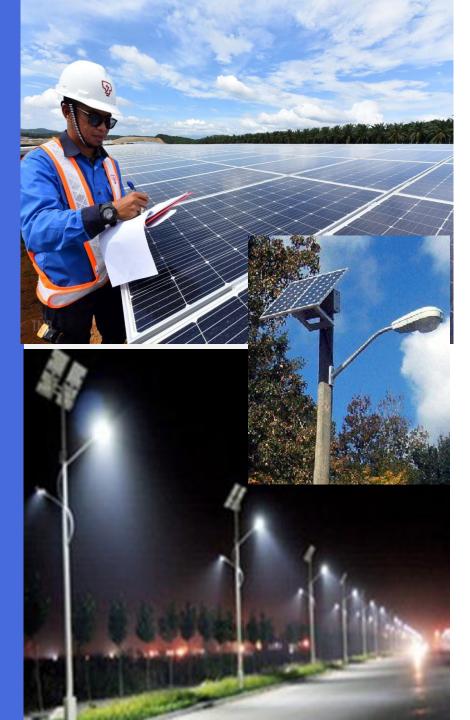
Sustainable solid waste management

- Waste separation and reduction at source through digitalization
- Smart waste management using IoT
- Smart bins, digital tracking and C4i monitoring
- Implementing waste to energy
- Waste recycling by communities through reward programmes (ZeComm)
- Transform waste recycling by technology
- Optimise waste collection route
- Monitor waste generation on daily basis
- Convert waste to various forms of energy
- Integrate power generated to national grid
- Reduce waste to landfill
- Promote circular economy
- ☐ Cyberjaya Smart Low Carbon City Action Plan
- ☐ Shah Alam Low Carbon City Framework
- Germany
- **❖** Belgium
- Netherlands

# Improving air quality



- Install air quality monitoring systems based on IoT technology and electrochemical sensors
- Real time data and location sharing via smart application
- Use of electric vehicles and provision of EV charging stations
- Increase share of public transport or micro mobility
- Have car free day on the street
- Less use of private vehicles and less CO2 emission
- improved air quality through smart monitoring
- Better analysis of pollutants, pollen and toxins on the street
- > Less congestion on the road
- Improve health and active lifestyle
- ☐ Melaka Green Bus Network Implementation Plan
- ☐ Cyberjaya Pedestrian Friendly City Plan
- ☐ Kuala Lumpur Low Carbon Society Blueprint
- China
- India



Energy
efficiency
and
renewable
energy

- Use building energy automation system for energy consumption tracking
- Promote use of solar panel and rainwater harvesting
- Use of smart meters and energy saving lightings
- Implement smart grid system
- > Enhanced energy efficiency and reliability
- Enhanced renewable energy capacity
- Saving electricity consumption and maintenance costs in the long run
- Real time centralized control and monitoring
- ☐ Petaling Jaya Low Carbon City Climate Action Plan
- ☐ Melaka Smart Grid Awareness and Demonstration Project
- Canada
- USA



