

# Review on the LCT Planning of La Molina District

Saiful Adib bin Abdul Munaff, Director of Low Carbon Cities  
Malaysian Green Technology Corporation

The 3<sup>rd</sup> APEC Low-Carbon Model Town Symposium  
September 2019

# Findings on the LCT Planning of La Molina District

1. La Molina is an existing city
  - Residential
  - 178,000 people
  - 65.75 km<sup>2</sup>
2. Redevelopment of existing areas and make sure new developments are low carbon (Planning Stage)
3. Model Sustainable City
  - Greener (more trees)
  - Walkable and accessible
  - Promote healthy lifestyle and community spaces
  - Respect and love for nature
4. Focus on 6 areas; Mobility, Urban Greenery, Solid Waste Management, Water, Public Spaces, Energy

# Findings on the LCT Planning of La Molina District

5. Reduce emissions by 12% by 2027 compared to emissions of 2019
6. 2019 baseline estimated emissions is 260,000 tCO<sub>2</sub>
7. Low carbon measures (Demand side):
  - Reduce urban heat island effect (planting more trees)
  - LED street lights
  - Cycling pathways
  - Energy efficient home appliances (energy rating)
  - Solar PV
  - Green roofs
8. Low carbon measures (Supply side):
  - Renewable energy (Solar PV and Wind)
  - Waste heat recovery

# Evaluation on the Application of the LCT- I System

Please assess (✓) the self-evaluation results of the LCT-I System.

Question	Excellent	Good	Average	Below Average	Poor
Information of the LCT-I Volunteer Town			✓		
Understanding of each LCT-I System indicators		✓			
Explanation (evidence) provided for the self-evaluation					✓
Collection of data necessary for the evaluation			✓		
Calculation of CO2 emissions		✓			
Transparency in assessment	✓				

# Feedback on the Self-Evaluation

Tier 1	Tier 2	Tier 3	Comments
Demand	Town Structure	Adjacent Workplace and Residence	Based on the evidence provided, it is not very clear where are the commercial building and where are the residential buildings. As this is 'Residential Oriented Town' there needs to be at least 30% of the total floor area of all buildings need to be commercial buildings to score 5 points for this category. A clearer version of the provided map would have made it easier to estimate the mix between the residential and commercial areas.

Tier 1	Tier 2	Tier 3	Comments
Demand	Buildings	Thermal Performance / Energy Saving Equipment Performance	<p>Based on the evidence provided, the assessment is accurate. There are plans to provide eco-friendly home appliances and PV Panels for the residential sector as well as green roofs for the commercial sector. Just to note that the most impact on energy conservation of a building is from the design of the building itself. As this is a new development and I believe that there will be many new buildings that will be coming on board, then it would make sense to have green building design / passive building requirements.</p>
Demand	Transportation	Transportation Infrastructure Planning	<p>Based on the evidence provided, the assessment is accurate. The only example that I see is the intra-city community bicycle initiative. This is a good initiative and can greatly help to reduce the number of private vehicle use in the city.</p>

Tier 1	Tier 2	Tier 3	Comments
Supply	Renewable Energy	Introduction of Renewable Energy	Based on the evidence provided, the assessment is accurate. It looks like plans are being drawn up to tap into renewable energy sources such as Solar PV and wind. This is a good start and I hope this initiative will continue and be rolled out more aggressively over the next few years.
Environment & Resource	Greenery	Securing Green Space	Based on the evidence provided, there is not enough information to properly assess the amount of green space that is in the city. Nevertheless, as the score submitted is 1* for both the Green Shade and Formation of Greening then it should be accurate as long as there are trees within the city.
Environment & Resource	Waste Management	Reuse of Waste Products	Based on the evidence provided, there is not enough information to show that waste separation is being carried out. Nevertheless, it is a very good initiative and can drastically reduce the amount of waste that goes to landfills.

Tier 1	Tier 2	Tier 3	Comments
Governance	Policy Framework	Efforts Towards a Low Carbon Town	Based on the evidence provided, the assessment seems to be accurate. However, the fact that this city is participating in the LCMT initiative is a very good first step that can lead to a more comprehensive policy on low carbon cities.
Governance	Education & Management	Life Cycle Management	Based on the evidence provided, the assessment seems to be accurate. The participation of this city in the LCMT initiative is part of the education process and can be turned into something more formal.

# For the Improvement

	Tier 1	Tier 2 (No. of Tier 3 indicators)
Directly Related	Demand	1. Town Structure (3) 2. Buildings (4) 3. Transportation (6)
	Supply	4. Area Energy System (1) 5. Untapped Energy (1) 6. Renewable Energy (1) 7. Multi Energy System (1)
	Demand & Supply	8. Energy Management System (3)
Indirectly Related	Environment & Resources	9. Greenery (2) 10. Water Management (3) 11. Waste Management (2) 12. Pollution (3)
	Governance	13. Policy Framework (4) 14. Education & Management (2)

There is room to improve all Tier 2 items.

Advantage of Planning stage is that the plans can still be developed and enhanced.

A lot of the solutions are co-related and can be solved by implementing a few solutions. For example:

- Building passive design can address Buildings and Energy as well
- Greenery can address Urban Heat Island Effect and Air Quality at the same time

Cost effective to tackle it as a whole because it is all integrated.

# Ideas for the LCT Development - Energy

5 - 45% Reduction in Consumption



## Passive Design

North-South building orientation and carefully designed building envelope (roof, walls, windows and floors) to minimize unwanted heat gain.



**Solar PV**  
Rooftop solar, self consumption



**LED Street Lighting**



## Energy Efficient Fixtures & Appliances

Energy efficient lighting such as LED paired with sensors can optimise energy use.



## Air Conditioning & Mechanical Ventilation (ACMV)

Optimise, retrofit or overhaul the air conditioning system.

# Ideas for the LCT Development - Water

10 - 60% Reduction in Consumption

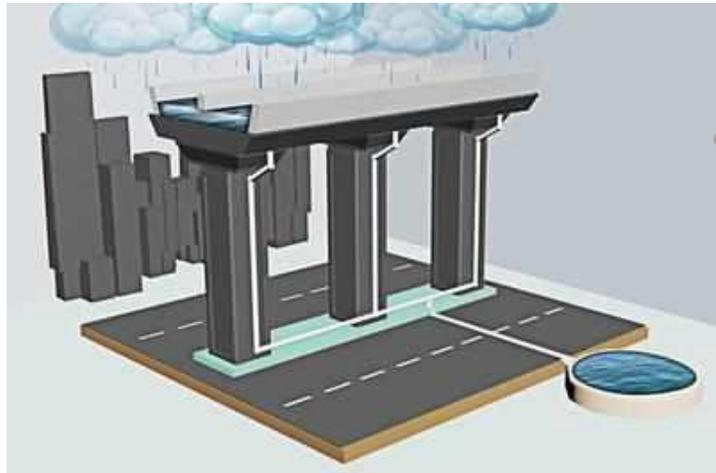


## Rainwater Harvesting - Home

Reduce consumption of treated water for outdoor and non-human use.



## Greywater Recycling for Industrial Use



## Rainwater Harvesting - City

Using existing infrastructure to capture rainwater that can be used by the city for outdoor cleaning or landscape watering.



## Water Efficient Fittings for Households & Industry

# Ideas for the LCT Development - Waste

80 - 90% Waste Diverted from Landfill



## 3R

Products that reduce waste generation in the first place and if the product has served its primary purpose, it can be reused for another purpose and if it really needs to be thrown, it can be recycled.



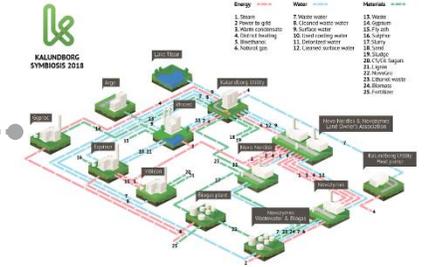
## Food Waste for Compost or Biogas

Targeted food waste from specific industry such as F&B or Food Processing industry that can be turned into compost or generate biogas for energy.



## Material Recovery Facility

These MRF Centres can recover valuable resources that can be used as a raw material for industry.



## Industrial Symbiosis



## Micro Waste to Energy

Local solutions for cities or industries

# Ideas for the LCT Development - Mobility

30 - 50% Reduced Air Pollution



## EV Bus

Electric busses providing first mile and last mile connectivity within the city.



## Cycling Lanes & Facilities

Dedicated cycling lanes in cities and supporting facilities in buildings.



## EV Fleet

Electric vehicle fleet for company operations and management.



## EV Trucks

Electric trucks for logistics and goods movement.



## EV Charging Stations

Public and private electric vehicle charging infrastructure.

# Example City – Shah Alam, Selangor, Malaysia



- LCC Registration No.:  
LCC-Z-B100-01-0001
- Zone Name:-  
PUSAT BANDAR SEKSYEN 14, SHAH ALAM
- Organisation Name:-  
MAJLIS BANDARAYA SHAH ALAM
- City:-  
SHAH ALAM
- State:-  
SELANGOR
- Local Authority:-  
MAJLIS BANDARAYA SHAH ALAM

Zone Area (ha):	Population Baseline:	Elements: Baseline Year	
159.89 / 0.55%	8,957	Energy	2015
PBT Area (ha):	Population Final:	Water	2015
29,030.00	8,957	Waste	2015
		Mobility	2015
		Greeneries	2015

# Example City – Shah Alam, Selangor, Malaysia

## ENERGY

Installation of LED Street Light



Location: Main thoroughfare at city centre

*Estimated cost reduction from energy consumption is by 50%*

*Estimated carbon reduction of 244,612,700 Kg Carbon by 2030*

•

Building Energy Audit



**NO COST AND LOW COST ENERGY CONSERVATION MEASURES...**

**Savings Target 5% - 15%**

•

- Data Centre Retrofitting – GDC
- Energy efficient bulbs

## WATER

- Rainwater harvesting
- Installation of low flow head pipe

## WASTE

- Promote reduction on waste program
- Promote recycle program

## MOBILITY



- Pedestrian Walk
- Bicycle Rental
- Electric Vehicles
- EV Charging Station
- Road closing (6pm to 12pm) Persiaran Perbandaran



## GREENERIES



- Tree Planting Programme “Shah Alam Trees for Life”  
84,686 Nos of Trees planted
- Greening The Cities
  - Along the roadsides
  - Monitor data
- Shah Alam Orchid Show

## Other initiatives undertaken by MBSA

1. promote sustainable planning principles to various level include government organisations, non-governmental bodies, developers, students, and the general public(community)
2. promote the agenda of low carbon city in town planning and city management;
3. participation in various environmental programmes and projects organised by various agencies;
4. collaboration with government agencies and other NGOs in addressing issues related to environment, social and sustainable development;
5. Participate in research related to the sustainable development applied on technology and principle such as low carbon development, green development, environmental assessment, etc; and
6. Organise programmes and events related to sustainable development and integrating the principles and measures for sustainable planning and development

# Example City – Shah Alam, Selangor, Malaysia

Element	Total Carbon Emissions		Reduction Achieved		Diamond Level
	2015 (B) tCO <sub>2</sub> /yr	2018 (A) tCO <sub>2</sub> /yr	(B-A) tCO <sub>2</sub> /yr	%	
Energy	54,801.69	49,687.28	5,123.41	9.35	2 D
Water	165.19	148.16	17.03	10.31	3 D
Waste	2,023.78	1,535.08	488.70	24.15	3 D
Mobility	3,512.06	2,007.23	1,504.83	42.85	4 D
<b>Total Emissions</b>	<b>60,502.73</b>	<b>53,368.74</b>	<b>7,133.99</b>	<b>11.79%</b>	
Element	Total Carbon Sequestrations		Sequestration Increased		Diamond Level
	2015 (B) tCO <sub>2</sub> /yr	2018 (A) tCO <sub>2</sub> /yr	(A-B) tCO <sub>2</sub> /yr	%	
Greenery & Water Bodies	6,462.40	6,462.40	0.00	0	
<b>Total Sequestration</b>		<b>6,462.40</b>			

This is to verify that  
**MAJLIS BANDARAYA SHAH ALAM**  
 for the  
**PUSAT BANDAR SEKSYEN 14 SHAH ALAM**  
 Low Carbon Zone  
 has successfully reduced its GHG emissions by **11.79%**  
 since 2015 across 4 elements which is equivalent to  
**7,133.99 tCO<sub>2</sub>e**  
 and has maintained its carbon sequestration potential  
 of **6,462.40 tCO<sub>2</sub>/year**

ELEMENT	REDUCTION ACHIEVED	DIAMOND LEVEL
ENERGY	9.35%	
WATER	10.31%	
WASTE	24.15%	
MOBILITY	42.85%	
ELEMENT	SEQUESTRATION	DIAMOND LEVEL
GREENERY	Maintained	

# Other comments

- There could be a presentation or an interview by the Volunteer Town with the Expert Reviewer as this can help clear up any missing information or misunderstanding between both parties.