

INSERT DATE

MODULE 3

Social Dimension

Environmental Social Governance in Urban Planning (ESG in UP)

Kulliyyah of Architecture & Environmental Design

Learning Outcome



MLO1: Demonstrate a comprehensive understanding of ESG principles and their direct application to sustainable urban planning practices.



MLO2: Develop practical strategies to integrate ESG into urban planning processes, specifically targeting:

- Reduction of **carbon emissions** through compact, transit-oriented development
- Enhancement of **urban biodiversity** via green corridors and nature-based solutions
- Improvement of **resource efficiency** through circular economy approaches



MLO3: Prioritise urban development strategies that support business viability, attract green investment, and align with national development agendas like Malaysia Madani.



MODULE CONTENT



SUBSTANCES OF THE MODULE



MODULE 1

Introduction:
ESG in Urban Planning



MODULE 2

Environmental
Dimensions



MODULE 3

Social
Dimensions



MODULE 4

Governance
Frameworks



DETAIL MODULE CONTENT



Module 1. Introduction to ESG in Urban Planning

- Foundational Concept of ESG, Context & Evolution, ESG in the Cities, the How, Performance Metrics & Evaluation, Practical Implementation, Deep Dive ESG



Module 2. Environmental Dimensions

- The WHY, ESG framework for UP, Practical strategies for Integration, Measurement, Reporting & Governance, Consolidated Case Study



Module 3: Social Dimensions

- **ESG 101: Social Context & Principle, Identification & Prioritisation, The Practice, The Reality (Framework & Application), Synthesis & Conclusion**



Module 4: Governance Frameworks

- **Defining ESG Governance in UP, Structure & Function, Core Pillars, Regulatory Framework, Implementation & Real World Application**



Conclusion

- **Foundation Why It Matters, National Strategic Context, The How-To, Financing & Market Adoption, Implementation & Action, Challenges & Conclusion**



i. ESG 101: Social Context & Principle

I: Foundation & Strategy (The "What" and "Why")

Consolidate all introductory definitions to establish a clear baseline.

Title & Learning Outcomes.

- **Social ESG 101 & Social Intro:** Combine these to define the "S" pillar and its focus on people over infrastructure.
- **Social Sustainability Principles:** Introduce the aim and core pillars (Equity, Inclusion, Participation).
- **Stakeholders :** Define who is involved before discussing specific urban elements

Social (S): Evaluates **how a company manages relationships** with employees, suppliers, customers, and communities. Examples include labor standards, data protection, and diversity.





Social ESG 101



SCOPE OF SOCIAL IMPACT.

Re- Consolidating

- Organizations' impact on
- **staff**
- **customers**
- **community**
- **suppliers**

[illustrative data
e.g., Diversity %]



[illustrative data]%
Suppliers Audited

ETHICAL & SOCIAL ISSUES DETAILS (Examples)

- human rights
- child labor
- corruption



RISK REDUCTION THROUGH INVESTING.

Re- Consolidation

- **reduce a risk** arising from environmental issues, **ethical & social issues**



ESG ASSESSMENT.

- assess **risks & opportunities**
- influence standard **investment decisions & corporate strategies** - risk re-consolidations and re- spelling



KEY GOAL:

Beyond Profits.

- **Ethical Practices**
- **Human Rights**
- **Societal Benefits**



FOR RESILIENT SOCIETIES

S
= impact on people



EMPLOYEE WELFARE & DIVERSITY.

- Promoting diversity in hiring, training & advancement
- Implementing health & safety policies



COMMUNITY ENGAGEMENT.

- Actively involving local communities in decision-making
- CSR: local initiatives, charities & development projects



CUSTOMER RELATIONS.



- Safe products & met regulatory standards
- Transparent customer communication about practices

product safety

Transparent comms

about practices



SOCIAL DIMENSION OF ESG

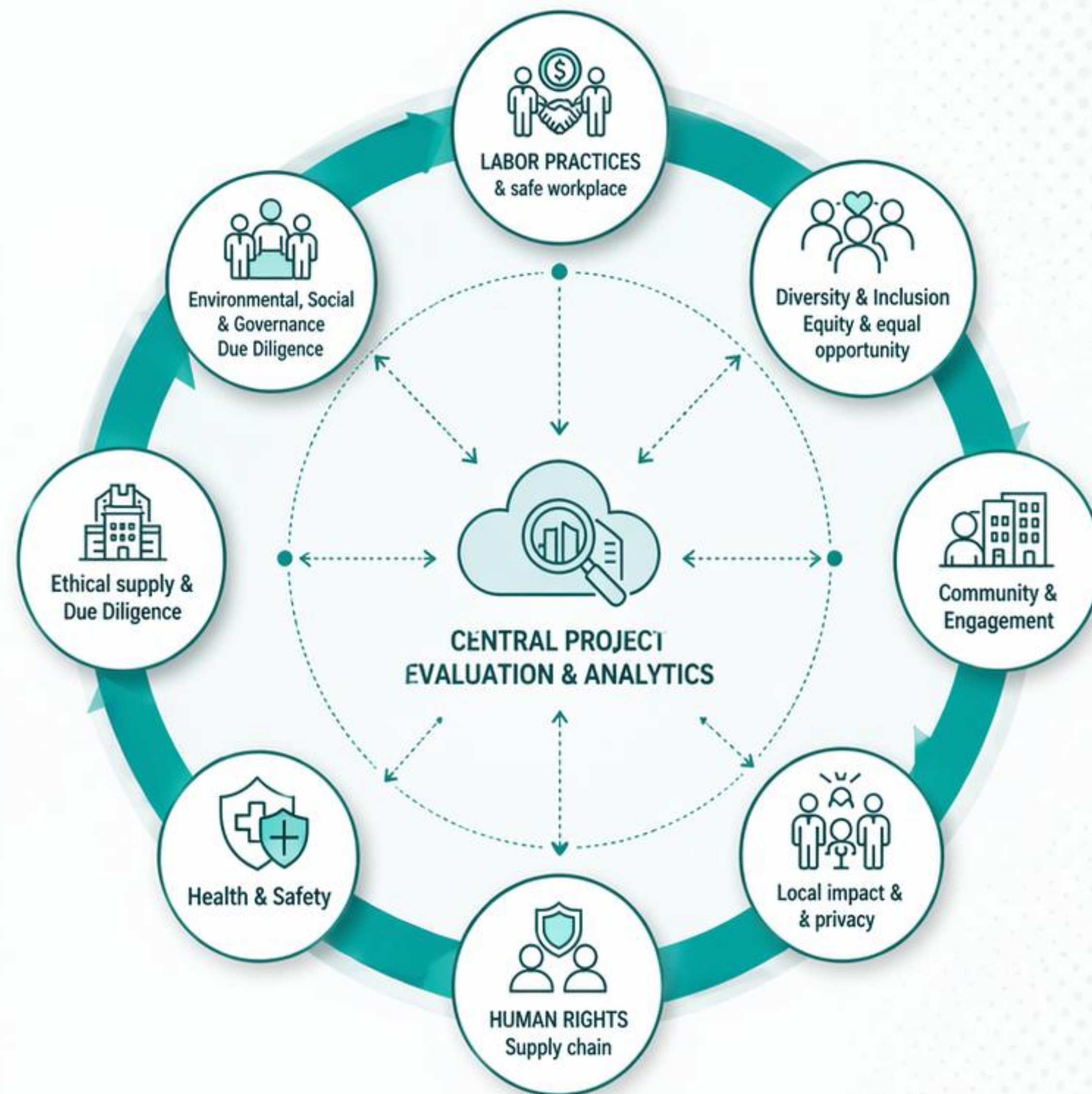
FOCUSING ON PEOPLE & WELL-BEING



Key social ESG criteria include labour rights, diversity and inclusion, community relations, health and safety, and responsible supply chains.

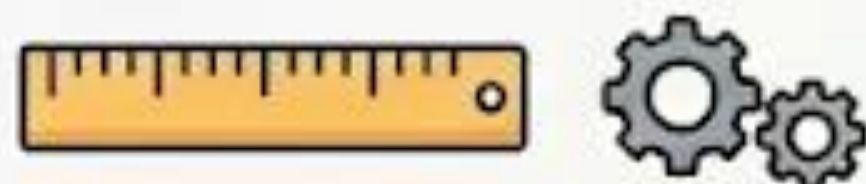


In urban planning, this means development that prioritises human welfare, not just physical infrastructure.





4. SUPPLY CHAIN RESPONSIBILITY



- **Ethical Sourcing:** standard checks for labor and environmental standards.
- **Fair Trade:** standard initiatives benefitting standard workers in developing regions.

5. HUMAN RIGHTS ADVOCACY



- **Human Rights Commitment:** upholding of human rights within operations.
- **Addressing Inequality:** standard mitigation of standard social inequalities and support for vulnerable populations.



S = IMPACT ON PEOPLE



OWN WORKFORCE

- Working conditions
- Equal opportunities
- Other rights



WORKERS IN VALUE CHAIN

- working conditions
- equal ops, human rights
- fundamental freedoms, democratic principles



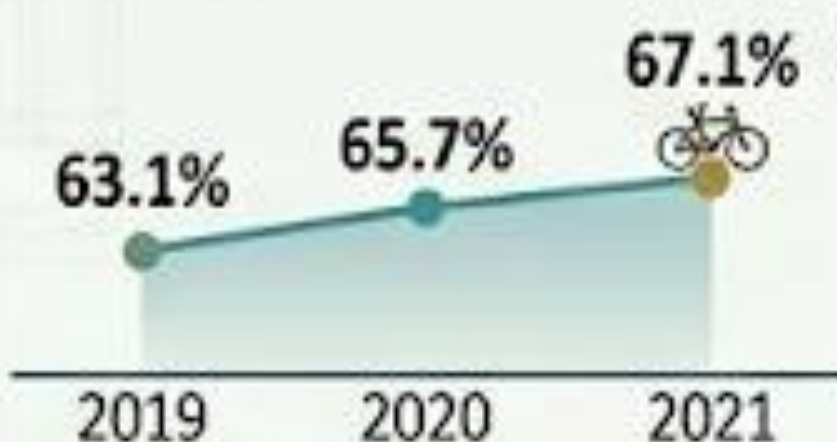
AFFECTED COMMUNITIES

- economic, social, cultural rights
- civil & political rights
- Rights of indigenous peoples



CONSUMERS

- Information-related
- Personal safety
- Social inclusion





SOCIAL INTRO

— People • Communities • Well-being at the Heart of Cities —



01

KEY CONCEPT OF SOCIAL INTRO



Social intro focuses on people and communities—understanding their needs, behaviours, values, and social interactions.

It builds a foundation for inclusive, connected, and resilient communities.

02

DEFINITION AND EXPLANATION



- Social intro is the initial understanding of a community's social characteristics, dynamics, and issues.
- It explores population, demographics, culture, lifestyles, social networks, and well-being.
- It helps planners design spaces and policies that improve quality of life and social cohesion.

03

APPLICATION IN URBAN PLANNING



- Understand community needs and aspirations.
- Inform land use, housing, public space, and facility planning.
- Promote walkability, safety, accessibility, and social interaction.
- Support community participation in decision-making.

04

MALAYSIA CONTEXT EXAMPLE



- Community engagement in Projek Kampung Baru regeneration.
- MyPlace initiative to build sustainable, people-friendly neighbourhoods.
- Rukun Tetangga (Neighbourhood Watch) to strengthen social ties and safety.

05

POLICY AND IMPLEMENTATION INSIGHT



- Integrate social data in national and local planning processes.
- Strengthen community participation and social inclusion.
- Align with policies: Malaysia MADANI, SDGs, and New Urban Agenda.
- Monitor social outcomes to ensure equitable and inclusive cities.

PRINCIPLES FOR STRONG SOCIAL FOUNDATIONS



INCLUSIVITY

Ensure everyone is included, regardless of age, gender, ability, or background.



PARTICIPATION

Empower communities to engage and shape their neighbourhoods and cities.



SOCIAL COHESION

Strengthen bonds and trust within diverse communities.



WELL-BEING

Enhance physical, mental, and social well-being for all residents.



EQUITY

Ensure fair access to opportunities, services, and quality of life.



A strong social foundation creates vibrant, inclusive, and sustainable cities where everyone belongs and thrives.



- **Focus:** Fostering inclusive, safe, and equitable communities.
- **Goal:** Ensure development benefits all residents, including marginalized groups.
- **Key Methods:** development benefits residents, including marginalized groups.
- **Key Methods:** Affordable housing, accessible public services, health outcomes, and community engagement.



INCLUSIVE COMMUNITIES

Designing for equitable access to transportation, healthcare, education, and public spaces.



AFFORDABLE HOUSING & DISPLACEMENT MITIGATION

Strategies to prevent displacement, ensure a mix of housing types, and reduce gentrification risks.



COMMUNITY ENGAGEMENT & PARTICIPATION

Local stakeholder involvement, social impact assessments, and resident satisfaction in the built environment.



HEALTH AND SAFETY

Promoting mental health and well-being through urban design and safe public spaces.



LABOUR RIGHTS & SOCIAL EQUITY

Ensuring fair labour practices from construction to operational life of urban infrastructure.



Social ESG vs Social ESG in Urban Planning

Standard Corporate Social ESG (General Principles)



LABOR STANDARDS

- Fair Wages
- Safety Protocol
- Comprehensive Training



DIVERSITY & INCLUSION

- Equal Opportunities
- Anti-discrimination



COMMUNITY RELATIONS

- Stakeholder Engagement
- Community Health
- Participation community in
- Dath points Social ESG conosolidated



Social ESG in Urban Planning (Targeted Application)



Inclusivity



Participatory Budgeting



Community Empowerment



Access & Connectivity



Community Empowerment



Neighborhood Design for health

1. COMMUNITY-CENTRIC DEVELOPMENT



- **Inclusive Planning Processes**, engaging residents for social equity
- **Affordable Housing Initiatives**, options and homelessness combat



2. ENHANCING PUBLIC SPACES



- **Green Spaces Access**, designing parks for well-being
- **Cultural Spaces Access**, events and social cohesion



3. TRANSPORTATION ACCESSIBILITY



- **Equitable Transport Solutions**, public systems for all (marginalized groups)
- **Active Transportation Infrastructure**, walking/cycling paths for healthy life



4. Health and Wellbeing Initiatives

- **Public Health Considerations:** Integrating health impact assessments in urban planning to address social determinants of health.
- **Safe Environments:** Designing urban areas that prioritize safety and security for all residents.

*Integrate health impact assessments

*Support Local Businesses



*Workforce Training & Job Placements

5. Education and Employment Opportunities

- **Support for Local Businesses:** Promoting local economic development through policies that support small businesses and job creation.
- **Workforce Development Programs:** Collaborating with educational institutions to provide training and job opportunities for community members.

Diverse health Community group diverse professionals



Diverse Community

Prioritize safety and security



Health professionals



Diverse Local workers

*Workforce Training & Job Placements



Diverse Locars & Locolloerss



Core Social Criteria in Action

We are committed to upholding social responsibility by ensuring fair and ethical practices that empower communities and promote inclusive growth.



Together, we create a positive social impact today for a better and more equitable tomorrow.

SUSTAINABLE CITY SOCIAL INCLUSIVITY

Equitable Cities
for All



Participatory
Planning



Mixed-Use
Compact
Development



Core Social Sustainability Pillars

DIVERSITY & INCLUSION

- Accessible urban design for persons with disabilities
- Gender-balanced participation

Creating spaces that work for everyone, with balanced representation.





Social Sustainability in Urban Planning



AIM

Social sustainability in urban planning **aims** to create cities and communities that are inclusive, safe, resilient, and provide a high quality of life for all residents, now and in the future.

It goes beyond physical infrastructure to address social equity, community cohesion, and human well-being through both tangible (e.g., housing, services) and intangible (e.g., sense of belonging, social interaction) factors.

CORE PRINCIPLES

Social sustainability is inherently multi-dimensional. These core principles guide its application in urban planning:



INCLUSIVE



SAFE



RESILIENT



HIGH QUALITY
OF LIFE



COMMUNITY
FOCUSED



SUSTAINABLE
FUTURE

STAKEHOLDERS

Collaboration today, better cities tomorrow.

1 KEY CONCEPT OF STAKEHOLDERS



Stakeholders are individuals, groups, or organizations that can affect or are affected by a decision, plan, or project.

Effective planning depends on recognizing, engaging, and balancing their interests.

3 APPLICATION IN URBAN PLANNING



- Identifying stakeholder needs and concerns leads to better decisions.
- Enhances participation, transparency, and legitimacy of plans.
- Helps manage conflict and build consensus.
- Results in more resilient, inclusive, and sustainable urban outcomes.



2 DEFINITION AND EXPLANATION



- Anyone with an interest or “stake” in a planning decision or project outcome.
- May influence the process or be impacted by the results.
- Includes both primary stakeholders (directly affected) and secondary stakeholders (indirectly affected).

4 MALAYSIA CONTEXT EXAMPLE



Kuala Lumpur City Centre (KLCC) Development involved multiple stakeholders such as DBKL, residents, business owners, heritage groups, investors, and public transport operators. Continuous engagement ensured economic growth while addressing accessibility, heritage, and livability concerns.

5 POLICY AND IMPLEMENTATION INSIGHT



Early Engagement
Involve stakeholders from the early stages of the planning process.



Inclusive Participation
Use diverse methods to reach all relevant groups and ensure fair representation.



Clear Communication
Share information clearly and consistently to build trust and understanding.



Balance Interests
Consider different perspectives and strive for equitable outcomes.



Monitor & Adapt
Continuously review feedback and adapt plans for long-term success.



STRONG STAKEHOLDER PARTNERSHIPS

Better decisions • Successful implementation • Sustainable and inclusive cities



II: Identification & Prioritisation (The "How Much")

II: Identification & Prioritisation (The "How Much")

- Introduce the tools used to decide which social issues to focus on.
- **Social Materiality Assessment:** Use the matrices to show how planners prioritize issues like affordable housing and worker safety.
- **Social Indicators :** Introduce the metrics used to track well-being before diving into the specific topics they measure.

Please refer to the Notes for the details

URBAN PLANNING ESG

A CONTINUOUS CYCLE FOR SUSTAINABLE, RESILIENT & INCLUSIVE CITIES



THE ESG PILLARS IN URBAN PLANNING



ENVIRONMENTAL

Protect natural resources, reduce emissions, build climate resilience, enhance biodiversity and green infrastructure.



SOCIAL

Create inclusive, healthy, safe and vibrant communities with equitable access to housing, mobility and services.



GOVERNANCE

Ensure transparent, accountable and participatory decision-making with strong institution and ethical governance.

Sustainable Cities. Better Lives. Stronger Future.

URBAN PLANNING ESG

A CONTINUOUS CYCLE FOR SUSTAINABLE, RESILIENT & INCLUSIVE CITIES



SOCIAL MATERIALITY ASSESSMENT FOR URBAN PLANNING ESG

Identifying and prioritizing the social issues that matter most to people and shape sustainable, equitable and resilient cities.

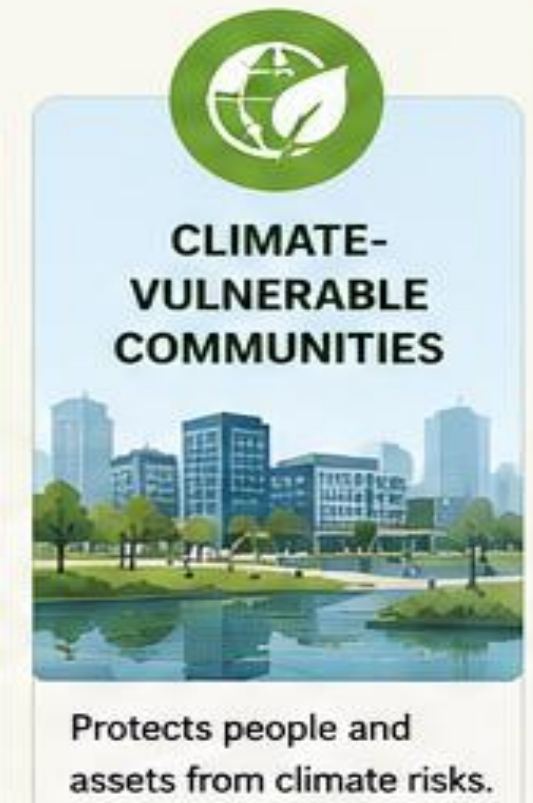
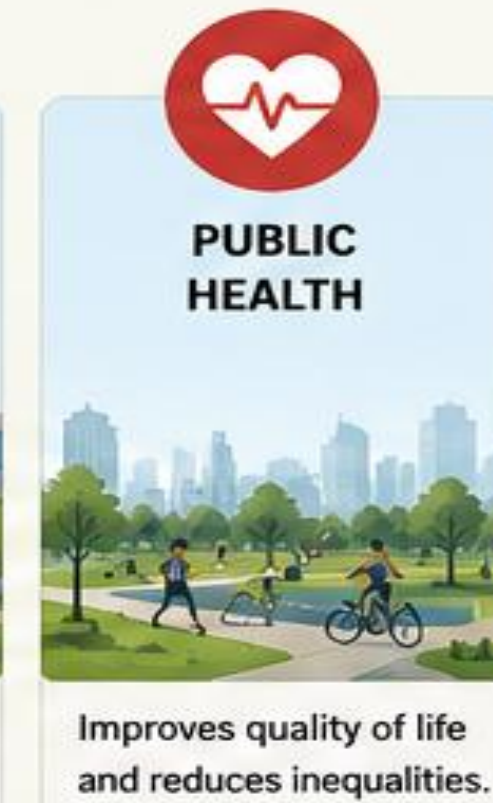


SOCIAL MATERIALITY FOCUSES ON HOW PLANNING DECISIONS INFLUENCE:



EXAMPLE: PRIORITIZING MATERIAL SOCIAL ISSUES

A city may determine that **affordable housing, public health, and climate-vulnerable communities** are the **most material** social issues because they strongly affect both stakeholder wellbeing and long-term urban sustainability.



These issues are critical for building resilient, inclusive and future-ready cities.

OUTCOMES OF SOCIAL MATERIALITY ASSESSMENT



THE SOCIAL PILLAR ANSWERS A FUNDAMENTAL QUESTION:

“Which social issues matter most to people and have the greatest influence on **sustainable, equitable, and resilient** urban development?”



MEASUREMENT METRICS FOR SOCIAL ESG IN URBAN PLANNING



HOUSING AFFORDABILITY RATIOS

Preventing Social Exclusion (B40 & M40)



GREEN SPACE & PUBLIC TRANSIT ACCESS

Ensuring equitable access and connectivity



DIVERSITY & INCLUSION METRICS

In Community Project Participation



SAFETY STATISTICS

Improving Crime Rates and Traffic Safety



HOUSING AFFORDABILITY

Metrics such as Affordability Ratios

- % of households spending >30% of income on housing
- Median house price to median income ratio
- Affordable housing units delivered



ACCESS & CONNECTIVITY

Proximity to Green Spaces & Public Transportation

- % of population within 500m of public transit
- % of population within 400m of green/open space
- Average commute time by public transport



DIVERSITY & INCLUSION

Participation Metrics in Community Projects

- Participation rate in community projects (% of population)
- Representation of vulnerable groups in engagement
- Number of inclusive programs and initiatives



SAFETY STATISTICS

Data on Crime Rates & Traffic Safety

- Crime rate per 1,000 population
- Traffic accident rate per 10,000 population
- Perceived safety index (survey-based)



03

APPLICATION IN URBAN PLANNING



- Equitable access to housing, transport, jobs, education, healthcare, and green spaces.
- Prioritize underserved and marginalized communities.
- Use data and community engagement to inform inclusive planning.
- Promote universal design and barrier-free infrastructure.



Goal: Create cities where everyone can participate, prosper, and belong.

04

MALAYSIA CONTEXT EXAMPLE



- **Urban Regeneration in Kuala Lumpur:** Projects like Projek Kampung Baru aim to improve infrastructure and services while preserving community identity.
- **Affordable Housing Initiatives:** PR1MA and PPR programs increase housing access for low- and middle-income groups.
- **Public Transport Expansion:** MRT, LRT, and BRT improve mobility and connect more communities.



Focus: Bridging the urban-rural divide and ensuring no one is left behind.

05

POLICY AND IMPLEMENTATION INSIGHT



- Integrate equity into national and local policies and development plans.
- Strengthen cross-sector collaboration and community participation.
- Allocate resources to high-need areas based on evidence and data.
- Monitor and evaluate equity outcomes regularly.



Good policy + inclusive planning + effective implementation = Equitable and sustainable cities.

PRINCIPLES FOR EQUITABLE CITIES



INCLUSIVITY

Engage all groups in decision-making and planning.



ACCESSIBILITY

Ensure fair access to opportunities and services.



AFFORDABILITY

Promote affordable living and reduce economic barriers.



SAFETY & DIGNITY

Provide safe, healthy, and dignified environments for all.



SUSTAINABILITY

Build resilient cities that support long-term equity and well-being.



Equity is the foundation of a just and thriving city.

When cities are equitable, they are stronger, more inclusive, and better for everyone.





SOCIAL PILLAR (S) – ESG MATERIALITY ASSESSMENT

Identifying the social issues that matter most to stakeholders and the organization

SOCIAL PILLAR (S)

Focuses on how the organization impacts people and communities, and how social issues impact the organization.

KEY SOCIAL THEMES

-  **Employees**
Health & safety, wellbeing, diversity & inclusion, talent & retention
-  **Community**
Community wellbeing, social equity, local engagement
-  **Human Rights**
Fair labor, no forced labor, child labor, indigenous rights
-  **Customers**
Product safety, customer privacy, accessibility
-  **Supply Chain**
Supplier labor standards, ethical sourcing, worker welfare

SOCIAL MATERIALITY MATRIX



HOW TO READ THE MATRIX



HIGH PRIORITY (Top Right)

Very important to stakeholders and has high impact on the organization. These issues require the most focus, resources and disclosure.



MEDIUM PRIORITY (Middle)

Important to stakeholders or has moderate to high impact. These issues should be actively managed.



LOWER PRIORITY (Bottom Left)

Important but with lower impact or lower stakeholder concern. Monitor and manage efficiently.

WHY IT MATTERS

-  Improves social outcomes and community trust
-  Enhances reputation and social license to operate
-  Supports ESG reporting and compliance
-  Guides strategy, targets and resource allocation

TOP MATERIAL SOCIAL ISSUES FOR FOCUS



Worker Safety

Protecting the health and safety of all workers and contractors.



Affordable Housing

Providing safe, adequate and affordable housing for all communities.



Community Wellbeing

Building healthy, inclusive and resilient communities for everyone.

OUTCOME



Creating social value and building a sustainable, equitable future.

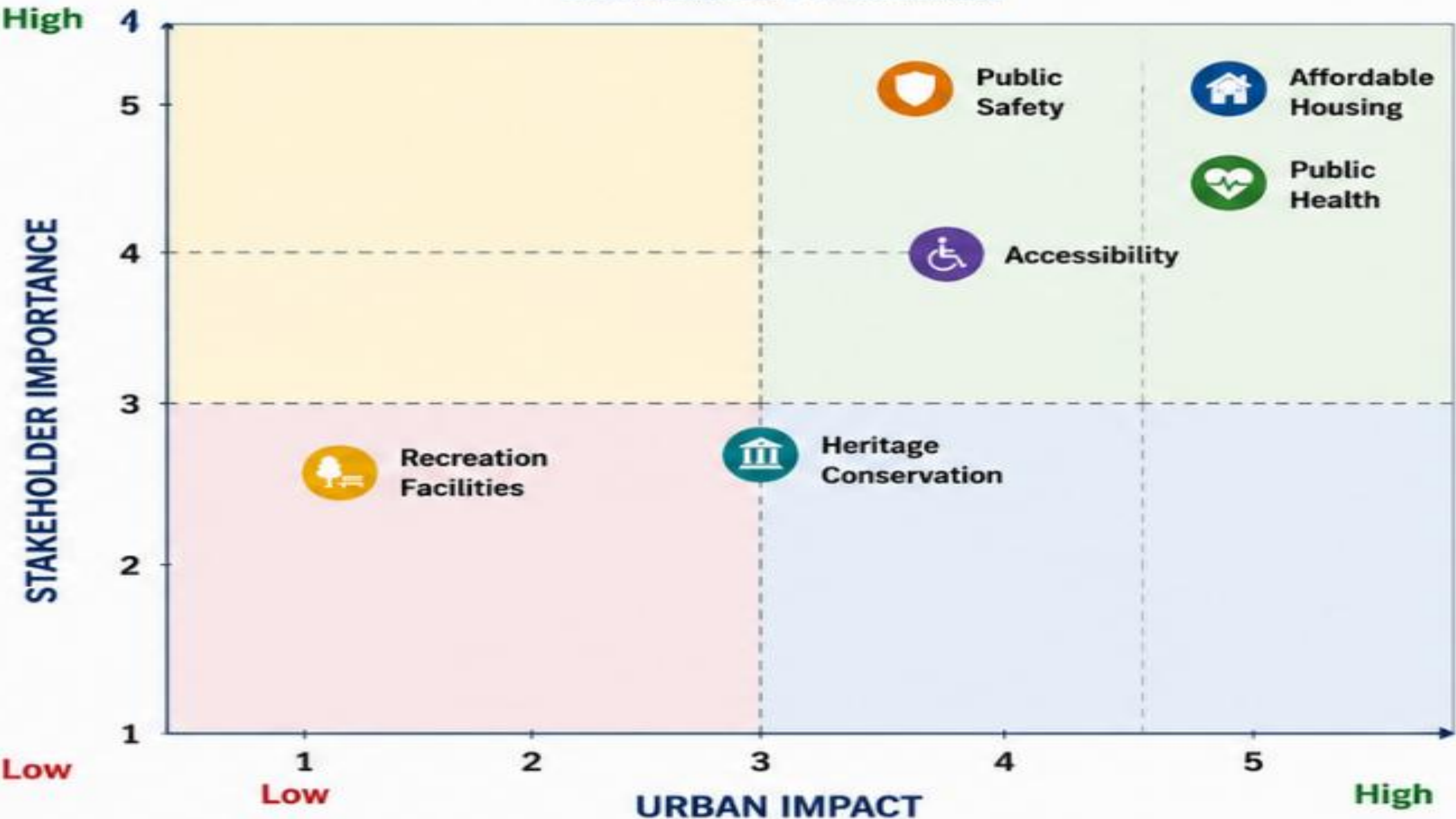
SOCIAL MATERIALITY ASSESSMENT – URBAN PLANNING

Prioritizing social issues based on stakeholder importance and urban impact

SOCIAL ISSUES SCORED

Social Issue	Stakeholder Score (Importance)	Urban Impact Score
 Affordable Housing	5	5
 Public Health	5	5
 Accessibility	4	4
 Public Safety	5	4
 Heritage Conservation	3	3
 Recreation Facilities	3	2

MATERIALITY MATRIX



High Priority
(High Importance / High Impact)



Medium Priority
(Moderate Importance / Impact)



Review & Monitor
(High Importance / Lower Impact)



Lower Priority
(Lower Importance / Impact)

PRIORITY SUMMARY



HIGH PRIORITY

- Affordable Housing
- Public Health
- Public Safety



MEDIUM PRIORITY

- Accessibility



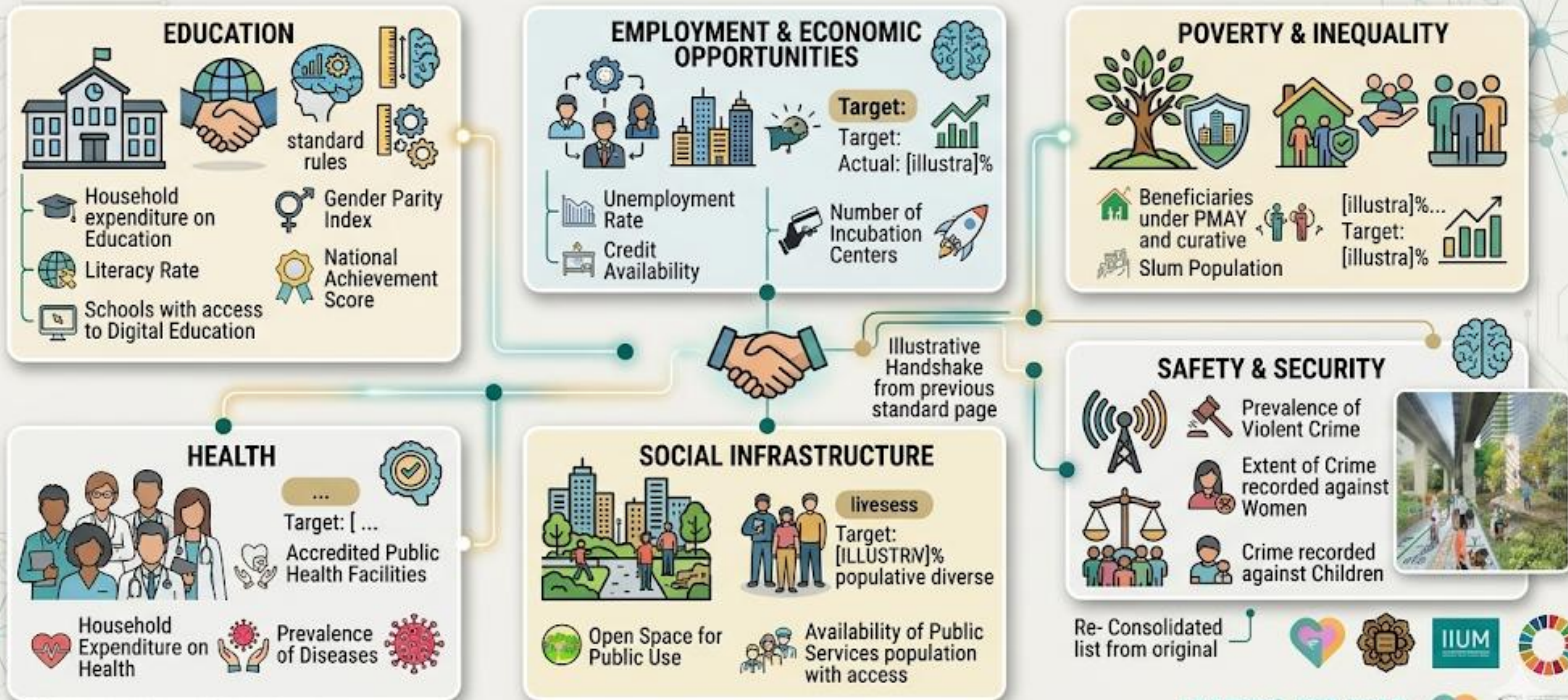
LOWER PRIORITY / REVIEW & MONITOR

- Heritage Conservation
- Recreation Facilities



This assessment helps prioritize social issues to guide planning decisions, resource allocation, and community-focused outcomes.

Part 1 - ESG Assessment Framework: Sectors and Indicators





SOCIAL INDICATORS

Measuring well-being. Guiding better decisions. Building inclusive cities.

Social indicators are essential tools that track and measure the well-being and quality of life of people in a community.



1 KEY CONCEPT OF SOCIAL INDICATORS



- Social indicators measure social conditions, outcomes, and quality of life.
- They help understand how people are faring in areas such as health, education, income, safety, and inclusion.
- They provide evidence for planning, policy-making, and performance tracking.

2 DEFINITION AND EXPLANATION



- Social indicators are quantitative or qualitative measures that reflect the well-being and progress of individuals and communities.
- They track changes over time and identify gaps and inequalities.
- They support informed decisions and promote accountability.

3 APPLICATION IN URBAN PLANNING



- Assess community needs and priorities.
- Identify areas of disadvantage and inequality.
- Monitor impacts of policies, programs, and urban projects.
- Support inclusive, people-centered, and sustainable urban development.

4 MALAYSIA CONTEXT EXAMPLE



- Indicators tracked by DOSM include poverty rate, Gini coefficient, education attainment, life expectancy, and internet access.
- Used in national frameworks such as MySDG Indicators and the Eleventh Malaysia Plan (11MP).
- Inform policies for regional development and social inclusion.

5 POLICY AND IMPLEMENTATION INSIGHT



- Integrate social indicators in national and local planning processes.
- Ensure data accuracy, disaggregation (e.g., by gender, age, ethnicity, location).
- Strengthen data systems and capacity at all levels.
- Engage communities in monitoring and feedback.
- Use indicators to drive equitable and inclusive policy outcomes.

EXAMPLES OF SOCIAL INDICATORS

-  Education Attainment
-  Health and Life Expectancy
-  Income and Poverty
-  Safety and Security
-  Inclusion and Accessibility
-  Environment Quality



Good data. Meaningful indicators.
Better cities for everyone.



Evidence-Based
Decisions



Inclusive
Communities



Better Outcomes



Accountable
Governance



Sustainable
Development

III: Core Thematic Applications (The "Practice")



LEADING THE WAY
KHALĪFAH • AMĀNAH • IQRA' • RAḤMATAN LIL-ĀLAMĪN



III: Core Thematic Applications (The "Practice")

"Malaysia Context Example" is provided in the sources.

- **Social Equity & Inclusion:** Definition and principles.
- **Thematic Modules:** Housing, Accessibility, Public Space, Gender Planning, Health & Safety, Cultural Heritage

STRATEGIC EQUITY PRINCIPLE 3: FOSTERING FAIR ACCESS & OPPORTUNITY



EQUITY refers to the principle of **fairness in access, opportunities, and outcomes** for all residents, regardless of socioeconomic status, gender, age, ethnicity, or abilities. It ensures **urban development and public services** do not disproportionately benefit certain groups while marginalizing others. This principle addresses **systemic disparities**, ensuring vulnerable or underserved communities are not left behind. Policies and designs must aim to **reduce social inequalities** and promote **inclusive participation** of all groups in decision-making processes.



PRIORITY AREAS FOR URBAN PLANNING.

- Inclusive Design
- Community Participation
- Equitable Access to services



Residents



Public building



Resilient

FOSTERING SOCIAL BENEFITS.

- Supports social cohesion
- Supports vulnerable groups
- Addresses city affordability (e.g., diverse transport)



Diverse transport



Housing



illustrative values
Target: **100%**
Actual: **67.1%**



EXAMPLES OF PARTICIPATORY STRATEGIES (SYDNEY & BERLIN)

- Embed diversity & accessibility
- Refined, inclusive regulations & plans



TORONTO



Target: **100%**
Actual: **67.1%**



EQUITY IN CITIES

Building inclusive, just, and livable cities for all

01 KEY CONCEPT OF EQUITY IN CITIES



Equity in cities means ensuring every individual—regardless of background, identity, or income—has fair access to opportunities, resources, services, and a healthy living environment.



It is about fairness, removing barriers, and addressing historical and structural inequalities.



Inclusive Spaces



Accessible Services



Affordable Living



Economic Opportunity



Social Justice

02 DEFINITION AND EXPLANATION



- Equity focuses on outcomes—ensuring everyone can achieve their full potential.
- It recognizes different needs and distributes resources accordingly to achieve fairness.
- It goes beyond equality by addressing root causes of disadvantage.



Equity ≠ Treating everyone the same;
Equity = Giving everyone what they need to thrive.



Factor 2. Social Equity



1. COMMUNITY WELL-BEING & ACCESS (Factor 2a)



- Ensure access to **healthcare**
- Ensure access to **education**
- Ensure access to **public transportation**
- Promote **social equity**



2. DIVERSITY, INCLUSION & RESILIENCE (Factor 2b)



- Expand diverse housing options
- standardized **community feedback loops** (e.g., standard data, health consolidated)

- Expand **diverse housing options**
- **standardized community feedback loops** (e.g., standard data dashboards from standard ESG curatively added)



3. SYSTEM CONNECTIVITY & SAFETY (Factor 2c)



- standardize active transport paths
- Implement standard crime prevention measures
- standardized public health standard services



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PARTICIPATORY PLANNING

Involves residents in decision-making so diverse community voices are heard.



EQUITABLE URBAN ENVIRONMENTS

Ensures all population groups have fair access to housing, services, and opportunities.



INCLUSIVE DEVELOPMENT

Addresses the needs of vulnerable and marginalized groups.



COMPACT URBAN MODELS

Promotes efficient land use to reduce sprawl and improve accessibility.



MIXED LAND USE

Integrates housing, employment, leisure, and recreation within close proximity.



SOCIAL WELL-BEING FOCUS

Strengthens community cohesion, economic opportunity, and quality of life.



Social Inclusivity

Creating Equitable Urban Environments for All

Social inclusivity aims to create equitable urban environments where all population groups have access to resources and opportunities.



Participatory Planning

Engage diverse community members in planning and decision-making processes.



Mixed-Use Development

Design compact urban areas that offer housing, jobs, leisure and recreation together.



Equitable Resource Access

Provide equitable access to services like education, healthcare, and public spaces.



Inclusive Development

Ensure that planning benefits vulnerable and marginalized populations.



Social Well-Being Focus

Strengthen community cohesion, economic opportunity, and quality of life.



KEY ASPECTS OF INCLUSION

AFFORDABLE HOUSING.

- Promote diverse housing options
- Address homelessness
- Ensure all families spend **no more than 30%** on housing

[illustrative data e.g., % population with access to affordable housing]



Integrated

EQUITABLE TRANSPORTATION

- Expand inclusive public transit
- Implement diverse active transport (walking/cycling)

[illustrative e.g., % people within 500m of transit]



PUBLIC SERVICES

- Accessible education & healthcare
- Equitable access to resources

[illustrative e.g., % schools with full access]



What is **Affordable Housing**?



The government says housing is "affordable" if a family spends **no more than 30%** of their income to live there.



PRIORITY AREAS FOR URBAN PLANNING.

- Inclusive Design
- Community Participation
- Equitable Access to services



Residents



Public building



Resilient

FOSTERING SOCIAL BENEFITS.

- Supports social cohesion
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- Addresses city affordability (e.g., diverse transport)



Diverse transport



Housing



illustrative values
Target: **100%**
Actual: **67.1%**



EXAMPLES OF PARTICIPATORY STRATEGIES (SYDNEY & BERLIN)

- Embed diversity & accessibility
- Refined, inclusive regulations & plans



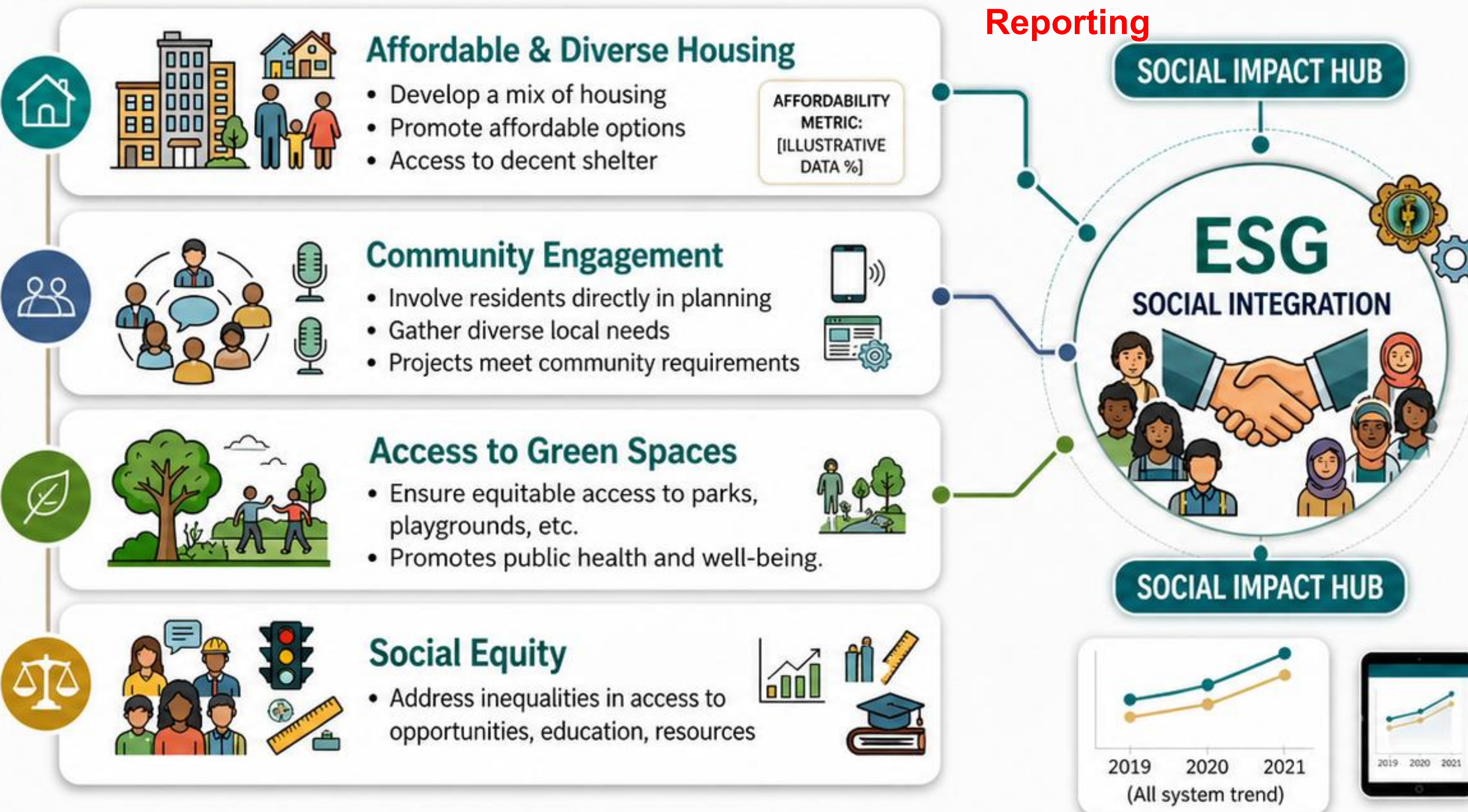
TORONTO





Key social ESG components in urban planning include:

For a possible component of
ESG Social in ESG
Reporting



COMMUNITY INCLUSION COLLAGE (Example)

ESG - Social Integration to Urban Planning - 2

For a possible component of ESG Social in ESG Reporting



EQUITABLE ACCESS TO SERVICES.

- ENSURING ACCESS TO HEALTHCARE
- ENSURING ACCESS TO EDUCATION
- ENSURING ACCESS TO PUBLIC TRANSPORTATION

Target: 100%

Actual: 67.1%

Target: 98.3%



DIVERSITY AND INCLUSION.

- PROMOTING DIVERSITY IN ALL ASPECTS (<IMAGE 0)
- PROMOTING INCLUSION IN HOUSING, EMPLOYMENT, PUBLIC SPACES (<IMAGE >)
- FOSTERING SENSE OF BELONGING



SAFETY AND SECURITY.

- DESIGNING SAFE ENVIRONMENTS & PUBLIC SPACES (<IMAGE 0)
- PROMOTE WELL-BEING & REDUCE CRIME

Target: [ILLUSTRATIVE]% reduction

Actual: 67.1%

Actual: 5%



PUBLIC SPACE AND WELL-BEING.

- ENHANCING URBAN QUALITY OF LIFE
- ACCESSIBLE GREEN SPACES, COMMUNITY GARDENS, RECREATIONAL AREAS

Target: [ILLUSTRATIVE]% population with access

Target: [ILLUSTRATIVE]% with access

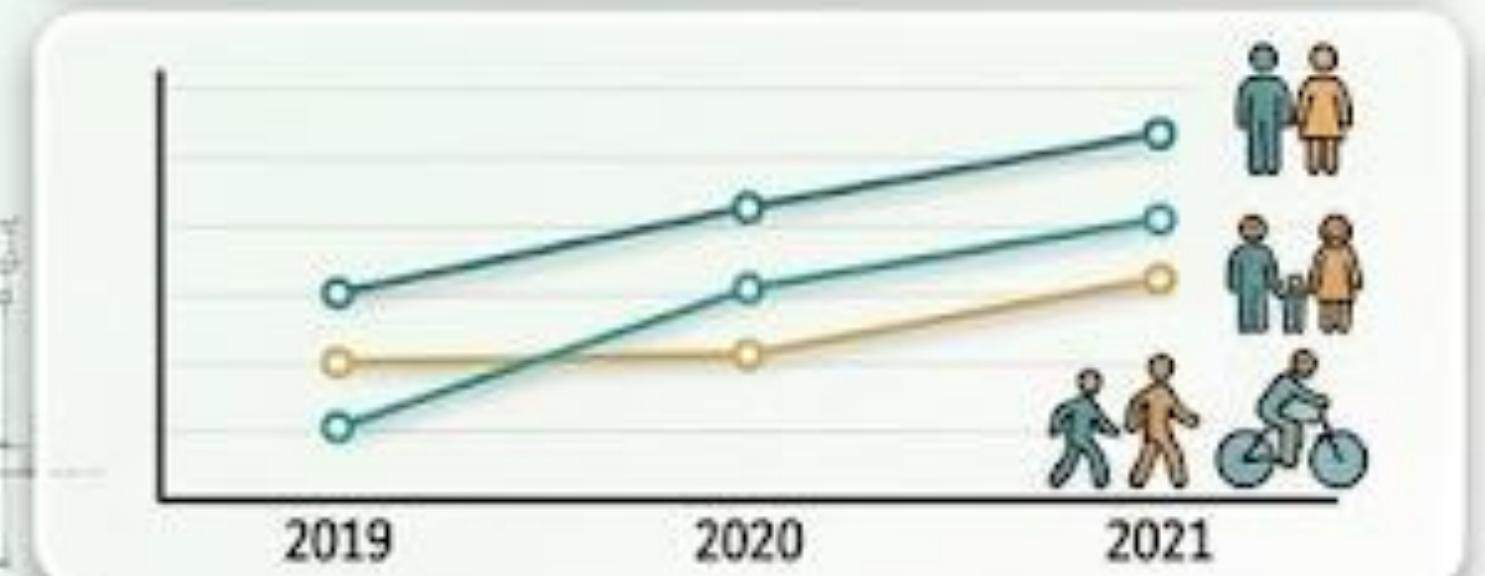


SOCIAL COHESION AND IDENTITY.

- SUPPORTING CULTURAL SUSTAINABILITY
- PROTECTING HISTORIC SITES
- FOSTERING SENSE OF BELONGING

Standard quality checks

Actual: 67.1%



THE ESG SOCIAL INTEGRATION IN URBAN PLANNING – 2



The **Social (S)** pillar of ESG is integrated into urban planning to build **inclusive, equitable, and resilient cities** through effective planning strategies and measurable outcomes.



1 PRIORITY AREAS FOR URBAN PLANNING



Inclusive Design

Urban spaces designed for all users (elderly, disabled, children, etc.)



Community Participation

Engaging residents in planning and decision-making processes



Equitable Access to Services

Fair access to infrastructure such as healthcare, education, transport, and public facilities



Key Stakeholders Highlighted

- Residents (community focus)
- Public institutions/buildings (service delivery points)

2 FOSTERING SOCIAL BENEFITS



Strengthening Social Cohesion

Building connected, harmonious communities



Supporting Vulnerable Groups

Ensuring protection and inclusion of low-income, marginalized, or at-risk populations



Improving Affordability

Addressing cost of living through:

- Affordable housing
- Accessible and diverse transport systems



Urban Elements Referenced



Housing



Public Transport



Community Resilience

3 PARTICIPATORY PLANNING STRATEGIES (GLOBAL EXAMPLES)



Case-based insights from cities like **Sydney, Berlin, and Toronto**



Embedding Diversity & Accessibility

Planning policies that reflect multicultural and inclusive needs



Inclusive Regulations & Frameworks

Policies refined to ensure fairness and accessibility in urban development



Stakeholder Engagement

Use of dialogues, workshops, and consultations in planning processes

4 HOW IT CREATES IMPACT



Inclusive & equitable communities for all



Stronger social resilience and well-being



Improved access to opportunities and services



Sustainable, livable and future-ready cities



MEASURABLE OUTCOMES

- Social inclusion metrics
- Access to essential services
- Community satisfaction & participation
- Reduced inequality indicators

The ESG Social Integration in Urban Planning - 3



The **Social (S)** pillar of ESG is integrated into urban planning. Focus: building **inclusive, equitable, and resilient cities** through planning strategies and measurable outcomes.



4 ESG METRICS & PERFORMANCE TRACKING



USE OF INDICATORS & DASHBOARDS

Visual tracking tools (graphs, charts) to monitor progress across social outcomes.



TARGET VS ACTUAL PERFORMANCE

Example shown:

Target: **100%** | Actual: **67.1%**

Highlights gaps and need for improvement.



DATA-DRIVEN DECISION MAKING

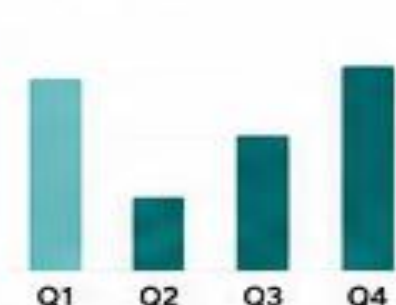
Continuous monitoring supports better planning adjustments and resource allocation.

SOCIAL ESG DASHBOARD (EXAMPLE)

Inclusion Index



Access to Services



Affordable Housing



Public Transport Access



Community Participation Rate



5 INTEGRATION MECHANISM

ESG is embedded into planning systems, not treated separately.



COMMUNITY NEEDS

Understand local social needs and priorities.



PLANNING STRATEGIES

Integrate social considerations into plans, policies, and programs.



MEASURABLE OUTCOMES

Define indicators, monitor progress, and measure social impact.



CONTINUOUS IMPROVEMENT

Use insights to refine strategies and achieve better outcomes.



LINKS: Community needs → Planning strategies → Measurable outcomes

6 KEY MESSAGE / TAKEAWAY



INCLUSIVE CITIES

Ensure no one is left behind through inclusive design and participation.



FAIR ACCESS TO OPPORTUNITIES

Equitable access to essential services and resources for all.



IMPROVED QUALITY OF LIFE

Better living conditions, health, safety, and well-being for communities.



TRANSPARENT, MEASURABLE PROGRESS

Data-driven tracking ensures accountability and results.



Social ESG integration creates stronger, resilient, and future-ready cities.



People-Centered Planning. Measurable Impact. **Sustainable Future.**



المعفا لامامي فالعالمية ماليزيا
INTERNATIONAL ISLAMIC UNIVERSITY MALAYSIA
بِنَاءُ مَعْرِفَةٍ وَفُتُوحةٍ
Garden of Knowledge and Virtue

Social ESG for Community Well Being

Building inclusive, healthy, and connected communities for a better quality of life.



Safe Housing



Healthcare & Services



Green Spaces



Safety & Connection

well-being network



COMMUNITY WELL-BEING: Refers to overall Quality of Life, Health, Safety, and Social Cohesion of residents in urban areas.



KEY PLANNING PRIORITIES: Emphasizes access to Safe Housing, Public Services, Green & Recreational Spaces, Mobility, Education, and Healthcare.



NEIGHBORHOOD DESIGN: Well-designed spaces support Physical & Mental Health, reduce inequality, and strengthen community ties.

LEADING THE WAY
KHALIFAH • AMĀNAH • IQRA' • RAHMATAN LIL-ĀLĀMĪN



The Social Impact of ESG



SOCIAL INCLUSIVENESS



ESG emphasises equity and **community engagement**, which aligns with urban planning goals like providing **affordable housing**, **accessible public spaces**, and **inclusive transport systems**.



Cities can use ESG frameworks to address **social challenges** such as **health disparities**, **economic inequality**, and **social cohesion erosion**.



FOCUS AREAS

Focus on affordable housing, community engagement, and equitable access to services.



POSITIVE OUTCOMES

Social equity attracts investments and builds long-term resilience.



Inclusive communities. Strong cities. Sustainable future.



HOUSING

A home for everyone. A foundation for thriving communities.

Housing provides people with safety, stability, and dignity—and is a cornerstone of inclusive and sustainable cities.



1 KEY CONCEPT OF HOUSING



- Housing is more than a roof over one's head—it is a basic human right and essential for health, education, livelihoods, and well-being.
- Adequate housing is affordable, safe, secure, accessible, and located close to opportunities and services.

2 DEFINITION AND EXPLANATION



- Housing refers to the physical structures where people live.
- Adequate housing means it is affordable, habitable, accessible, culturally appropriate, and provides security of tenure.
- It includes not just houses, but also the neighbourhood and services that support daily life.

3 APPLICATION IN URBAN PLANNING



- Plan for diverse housing types to meet different needs and incomes.
- Promote mixed-income, mixed-use communities to reduce segregation.
- Ensure access to transport, jobs, schools, healthcare, and public spaces.
- Support sustainable housing through efficient land use and green building practices.

4 MALAYSIA CONTEXT EXAMPLE



- PR1MA – provides affordable homes for middle-income Malaysians.
- PPR and PA – public housing for low-income households.
- MyHome & SRS – initiatives to support homeownership aspirations.
- Emphasis on high-rise living, transit-oriented development, and urban regeneration.

5 POLICY AND IMPLEMENTATION INSIGHT



- Guided by policies such as the National Housing Policy (2018–2025) and the Eleventh Malaysia Plan.
- Promote affordable housing supply and improve housing quality.
- Strengthen land management and streamline approval processes.
- Encourage public-private partnerships and community participation.
- Monitor affordability, inclusivity, and livability outcomes.



Good housing builds strong foundations for people and resilient, inclusive cities.



Enhances Quality of Life



Provides Security and Stability



Drives Economic Growth



Promotes Social Inclusion



Supports Sustainable Communities



ACCESSIBILITY

Removing barriers. Enabling everyone to access opportunities, services, and places.



1 Key Concept of Accessibility



- Accessibility ensures that everyone, including people with disabilities, older adults, children, and others, can independently and dignely access environments, information, services, and opportunities.
- It promotes inclusion, equity, and equal participation in society.

2 Definition and Explanation



- Accessibility means designing environments, services, and systems that are usable by all people, to the greatest extent possible, without needing adaptation.
- It covers physical access, information access, digital access, and attitudinal access.

3 Application in Urban Planning



- Plan barrier-free public spaces, sidewalks, and crossings.
- Ensure universal design in buildings, transport, and public facilities.
- Provide accessible public transport and wayfinding systems.
- Use inclusive data and community engagement in planning decisions.

4 Malaysia Context Example



- Step-free access at LRT/MRT stations and public bus facilities.
- OKU-friendly infrastructure in public buildings and healthcare facilities.
- Inclusive tourism initiatives (e.g., accessible attractions and facilities).
- Smart city and MySmart Wheels app for accessible navigation.

5 Policy and Implementation Insight



- Align with national policies (e.g., OKU Act 2008, Universal Design guidelines).
- Enforce accessibility standards in all new developments.
- Allocate budget and build capacity for inclusive infrastructure.
- Monitor, assess, and continuously improve accessibility outcomes.



**Accessibility is not a feature—
it's a fundamental right and a foundation for inclusive, livable, and sustainable cities.**



Physical Access



Information Access



Digital Access



Attitudinal Access



PUBLIC SPACE

Shared Spaces. Stronger Communities. Better Cities.

Public spaces are the open, accessible places where people connect, interact, and thrive together.



1 KEY CONCEPT OF PUBLIC SPACE



- Public spaces are open, accessible areas, owned or managed by the public, that are available for everyone to use and enjoy.
- They foster social interaction, cultural expression, well-being, and community belonging.

2 DEFINITION AND EXPLANATION



- Physical spaces that are freely accessible to all, regardless of age, gender, income, or background.
- Include parks, plazas, streets, waterfronts, squares, community facilities, and greenways.
- High-quality public spaces are safe, inclusive, comfortable, and well-maintained.

3 APPLICATION IN URBAN PLANNING



- Integrate public spaces into land-use and transport planning.
- Ensure equitable distribution and easy access (walkable, connected, barrier-free).
- Design for multiple functions: recreation, mobility, ecology, and community events.
- Enhance climate resilience and biodiversity.

4 MALAYSIA CONTEXT EXAMPLE



- KLCC Park – iconic urban park that enhances liveability and tourism.
- River of Life – revitalising the Klang River as a public space and urban ridge.
- Taman Tasik Titiwangsa – green lung and recreational hub for Kuala Lumpur.
- PADU and “Pekan Mesra Pejalan Kaki” initiatives promoting people-friendly streets and public realms.

5 POLICY AND IMPLEMENTATION INSIGHT



- Align with national policies (e.g., National Physical Plan, Urban Wellbeing Agenda, SDGs).
- Adopt place-based governance with community participation.
- Allocate budget for design, maintenance, and activation.
- Monitor performance through usage, inclusivity, safety, and environmental impact.



Great cities are built
around great public spaces.



Stronger
Communities



Better Health
and Well-being



Environmental
Sustainability



Economic
Vitality



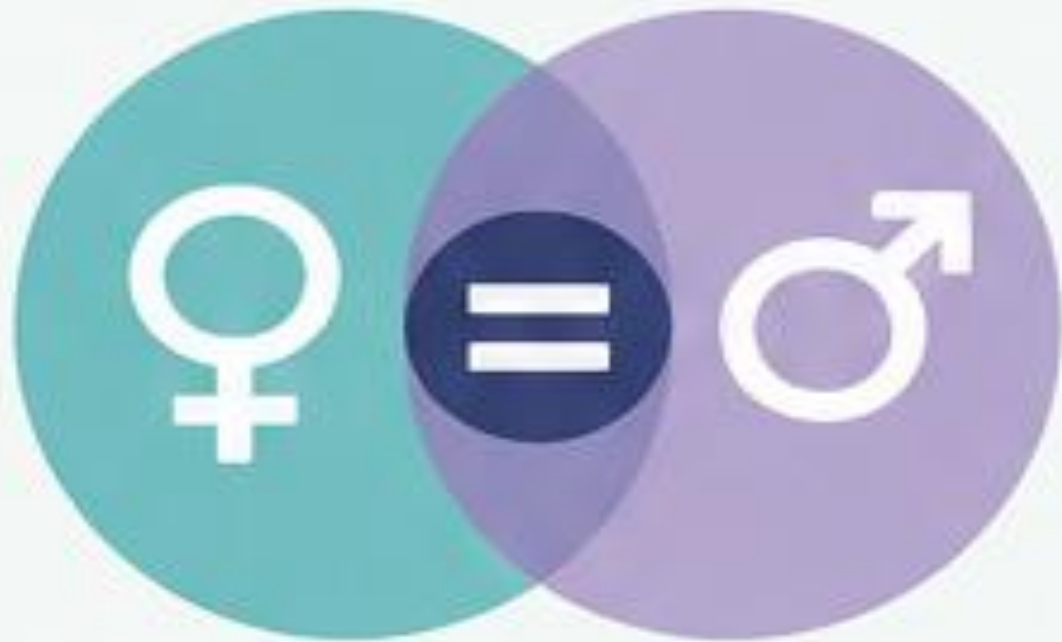
Safe, Inclusive,
and Resilient Cities

GENDER PLANNING

Creating inclusive, equitable and empowered cities for all



01 KEY CONCEPT OF GENDER PLANNING



Gender planning integrates gender perspectives into planning processes to promote equity, address differentiated needs, and ensure equal access, opportunities and benefits for all genders.



Goal: Inclusive, safe, accessible and sustainable communities where no one is left behind.

02 DEFINITION AND EXPLANATION



Definition: Gender Planning is the systematic integration of gender analysis, perspectives and needs into urban planning policies, programs and projects.



Explanation: It acknowledges that women, men, boys, girls and gender diverse groups have different needs, experiences, constraints and priorities.



Purpose: To achieve gender equality and social justice through equitable distribution of resources, services and decision-making.

03

APPLICATION IN URBAN PLANNING

**Inclusive Data & Analysis**

Collect gender-disaggregated data and understand differentiated needs.

**Safe & Accessible Environment**

Design walkable, well-lit and barrier-free public spaces and transport.

**Equitable Access to Services**

Ensure fair access to housing, healthcare, education and recreation.

**Participation & Representation**

Promote meaningful participation of women and marginalised groups in planning decisions.

**Gender-Responsive Policies & Budgets**

Integrate gender considerations in policies, plans, projects and budget allocations.

04

MALAYSIA CONTEXT EXAMPLE

**Malaysia MADANI & SDG 5**

Gender equality is a national priority aligned with sustainable development.

**Rancangan Malaysia (12th Plan)**

Emphasises inclusive development and women's empowerment.

**Local Authority Practice**

Some councils (e.g., MBPJ, MBPP, MBBJ) apply gender-responsive planning in public spaces, safety audits and community engagement.



Example: Designing women-friendly markets, safe public transport and childcare facilities in urban areas.

05

POLICY AND IMPLEMENTATION INSIGHT

**Policy Integration**

Embed gender considerations in laws, policies and planning guidelines (e.g., RFN, Local Plan).

**Capacity Building**

Strengthen skills of planners and decision-makers on gender mainstreaming.

**Multi-stakeholder Collaboration**

Work with communities, NGOs, academia and private sector.

**Monitoring & Evaluation**

Use gender indicators to track progress and improve outcomes.

**Sustainable Impact**

Gender-responsive planning leads to resilient, liveable and inclusive cities.

“

Good planning is not gender neutral. It either includes everyone or leaves many behind.



**GENDER PLANNING IS NOT JUST A GOAL,
IT IS A PATHWAY TO BETTER, FAIRER AND STRONGER CITIES FOR ALL.**



HEALTH (INFOGRAPHIC OVERVIEW)

1 KEY HEALTH CONCEPTS



- HOLISTIC VIEW
- PHYSICAL, MENTAL, SOCIAL WELL-BEING
- PREVENTATIVE CARE



KEY

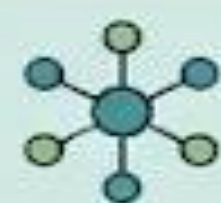


2 DEFINITION AND EXPLANATION



A state of complete well-being, not just absence of disease (WHO Definition)

Then dictionary & dictionary



Variety of Life = Healthy Earth



3 URBAN PLANNING APPLICATION

COMMUNITY GARDENS

GREEN OPEN SPACES

ACCESSIBLE BICYCLE LANES

HEALTHCARE ACCESS NODES

Integrating diverse habitats into city design for climate resilience and well-being

4 MALAYSIA CONTEXT EXAMPLE



5 POLICY AND IMPLEMENTATION



• COLLABORATIVE ACTION

REGULATORY FRAMEWORKS

• KPI TRACKING & DATA INSIGHTS

PLAN

ACT

MEASURE

REFINE



SAFETY

Safe places. Strong communities.
Sustainable cities.



01

KEY CONCEPT OF SAFETY



Safety in urban planning means creating environments where people feel secure, protected and confident to live, work, learn and play.

It is about reducing risks, preventing harm and enhancing well-being for everyone, at all times.

02

DEFINITION AND EXPLANATION



Definition: Safety is the condition of being protected from danger, risk or injury in physical and social environments.



Explanation: It includes protection from crime, traffic hazards, natural disasters, environmental risks and health threats, as well as the feeling of security and comfort in daily life.



Purpose: To build resilient, inclusive and people-centred places that support healthy, productive and harmonious communities.

03

APPLICATION IN URBAN PLANNING

**Safe Public Spaces**

Well-lit, clean and active spaces that encourage positive use.

**Safe Mobility**

Pedestrian-friendly infrastructure, traffic calming and safe crossings.

**Crime Prevention Through Design**

Natural surveillance, clear visibility and well-defined spaces.

**Disaster & Risk Reduction**

Plan for floods, landslides, fires and other emergencies.

**Inclusive & Equitable Safety**

Design for all ages, genders and abilities to feel safe.

**Environmental Safety**

Ensure clean air, safe water, waste management and healthy surroundings.

04

MALAYSIA CONTEXT EXAMPLE

**Petaling Jaya Safe City Initiative**

Community policing, CCTV, better lighting and public awareness to reduce crime and improve public confidence.

Kuala Lumpur Pedestrian Network

Upgrading sidewalks, crossings and wayfinding to improve pedestrian safety and accessibility.

Flood Mitigation in Johor Bahru

Drainage improvements, retention ponds and early warning systems to enhance community safety.

05

POLICY AND IMPLEMENTATION INSIGHT

**Policy Integration**

Embed safety in laws, policies and planning guidelines (e.g., RKK, Local Plan, KPKT Guidelines).

**Multi-stakeholder Collaboration**

Work with police, fire, health, communities, NGOs and private sector.

**Data-Driven Planning**

Use crime data, risk mapping and community feedback to guide safety interventions.

**Capacity Building & Awareness**

Train planners and local authorities; educate communities on safety practices.

**Monitoring & Continuous Improvement**

Regularly assess safety outcomes and adapt strategies for better results.

“

Safety is not just infrastructure, it is a culture of care, prevention and preparedness.



**SAFETY PLANNING TODAY,
SECURE AND THRIVING CITIES TOMORROW.**



CULTURAL HERITAGE

Preserving our past,
enriching our future.



01 KEY CONCEPT OF CULTURAL HERITAGE



Cultural heritage is the legacy of physical places, intangible practices, knowledge, traditions and values passed down through generations.

It shapes our identity, strengthens social cohesion, supports creativity and contributes to sustainable development.

02 DEFINITION AND EXPLANATION



Definition: Cultural heritage refers to the tangible and intangible assets of a community inherited from the past, valued for their historical, artistic, social or spiritual significance.



Explanation: It includes historic buildings, cultural landscapes, monuments, crafts, festivals, languages, traditions, customs, stories and other living expressions.



Purpose: To preserve and celebrate our shared heritage, promote understanding and pass it on to future generations.

03 APPLICATION IN URBAN PLANNING



Heritage Conservation

Protect and conserve heritage buildings, sites and landscapes.



Contextual Design

Ensure new developments respect the character and cultural context.



Community Identity

Strengthen local identity and sense of place through heritage recognition.



Cultural Tourism & Economy

Leverage heritage assets to support tourism and local economic growth.



Public Awareness & Education

Promote awareness and appreciation of heritage among residents and visitors.



Sustainable Use

Adaptive reuse and sensitive development for the long-term viability of heritage.

04 MALAYSIA CONTEXT EXAMPLE



George Town, Penang

UNESCO World Heritage Site celebrated for its multicultural history, architecture and living traditions.



Melaka Historic City

A historic trading port that reflects centuries of cultural exchange and heritage preservation.



Sultan Abdul Samad Building, KL

An iconic heritage landmark that symbolises Malaysia's history and continues to define the city's identity.



These heritage assets are vital to Malaysia's identity, unity in diversity and nation branding.

05 POLICY AND IMPLEMENTATION INSIGHT



Policy Integration

Embed heritage protection in laws, policies and planning instruments (e.g., RKK, Local Plan, National Heritage Act 2005).



Multi-stakeholder Collaboration

Work with government agencies, communities, experts, NGOs and private sector.



Heritage Impact Assessment

Assess impacts of development on heritage values and ensure appropriate mitigation.



Capacity Building

Strengthen skills and knowledge in conservation, documentation and heritage management.



Monitoring & Adaptive Management

Continuously monitor, maintain and adapt strategies for sustainable heritage stewardship.

“
Cultural heritage is our shared legacy—a bridge between the past, present and future.
”



VALUE. PRESERVE. CELEBRATE.
OUR HERITAGE, OUR IDENTITY, OUR FUTURE.



IV: Frameworks & Implementation (The "Reality")

IV: Frameworks & Implementation (The "Reality")

- **Malaysian Regulatory Landscape:** Act 172 (Public Participation) and key local developments
- **Corporate vs. Urban Planning ESG:** Compare how the "S" pillar differs for a company versus a city planner.
- **Assessment & Disclosure:** Use the Toronto City Council examples to demonstrate real-world performance reporting

- > Primarily governed by the Town and Country Planning Act 1976 (Act 172).
- > This Act provides a framework for the management and regulation of land use and development across urban areas in Peninsular Malaysia, excluding the Federal Territories.

Key Aspects of Urban Planning Under Act 172



Local Authorities

The primary planning authorities responsible for land use planning and development control within their jurisdictions. This includes municipalities, city councils, and district councils.



Functions of Local Authorities

Including:

- Regulating and controlling land use and development.
- Preparing and maintaining planning documents such as structure plans and local plans.
- Ensuring compliance with planning regulations and policies.



Planning Permission

Under Act 172, any development or construction requires planning permission (kebenaran merancang) from the local authority to align with local planning policies and community needs.



Public Participation

The Act emphasizes the importance of **public involvement** in the planning process. Local authorities must notify the public and consider objections or feedback regarding planning applications, promoting transparency and community engagement.



Sustainable Development

Act 172 encourages sustainable urban development practices, aiming to balance economic growth with environmental protection and social equity.



FOCUS: PUBLIC PARTICIPATION

Public participation is a cornerstone of Act 172, ensuring that urban planning reflects the needs and aspirations of the community.



Notification: Local authorities are required to notify the public of planning applications through notices, advertisements, or other means.



Feedback & Objections: The public has the right to submit objections or feedback on planning applications within a specified period.



Consideration: Authorities must consider all valid objections and feedback before making decisions.



By engaging the public, Act 172 promotes **transparency, accountability, and better planning outcomes** for all.



In Malaysia, key social (S) ESG criteria focus on protecting workers, fostering inclusion, and strengthening community ties, heavily influenced by local regulations like the Employment Act 1955 and Bursa Malaysia listing requirements. Essential areas include **upholding labor standards** (addressing modern slavery/forced labour), **promoting workplace diversity**, **ensuring health and safety**, and **managing community impact**.

KEY SOCIAL ESG CRITERIA IN MALAYSIA

01



LABOUR RIGHTS & PRACTICES

Key focus areas include enforcing minimum wage, preventing child/forced labour, and strict adherence to the Employment Act 1955.

02



HEALTH & SAFETY

Compliance with the Occupational Safety and Health Act 1994 (OSHA) is paramount, including monitoring accident rates and investing in safety training.

03



DIVERSITY & INCLUSION (DEI)

Focuses on gender equality, fair compensation, and representation across different genders, races, and abilities within the workforce.

04



COMMUNITY RELATIONS

Engagement with local communities, managing the impact of operations, and establishing grievance mechanisms.

05



RESPONSIBLE SUPPLY CHAIN

Companies must ensure suppliers also adhere to ethical labor and safety practices to avoid reputational damage.

KEY DEVELOPMENTS FOR SOCIAL CRITERIA IN MALAYSIA



01 SIMPLIFIED ESG DISCLOSURE GUIDE (SEDG)

Capital Markets Malaysia (CMM) launched this guide to help SMEs manage social disclosures.



02 REGULATORY FOCUS

The Anti-Sexual Harassment Act 2022 (ASHA) is a significant legislative addition bolstering workplace protection.



03 SOCIAL METRICS

Focus is shifting toward measuring employee well-being, including mental health, as part of the "S" pillar.



Social ESG in ESG Disclosure Report from Toronto City Council



COMMUNITY EQUITY DASHBOARD (Example Performance)



Housing Affordability Metric.

Target	Data (Cumulative)
100%	3,101: 3,001 3,626: 6,36%



Public Services Accessibility.



DIVERSITY, INCLUSION & SAFETY STATISTICS



% of traffic signals with pedestrian access.



Specialized signal for blind/

Target	Data (2021)
100%	2021: 46.8%



Diverse Population Representation.



performance metric



Objective	Performance Metrics	Targets (if any)	2021	2020	2019								
Social and Economic Inclusion: HousingTO													
Prevent Homelessness and Improve Pathways to Housing Stability	Prevent evictions for low-income households	10,000** Households	3,101 (Cumulative 2020-2021)										
Maintain and Increase Access to Affordable Rents	Improve housing affordability for 40,000 renter households	40,000** (9,000 housing allowances + 31,000 Canada - Ontario Housing)	3,626 (Cumulative 2020-2021)										
Create New Rental Housing Responsive to Residents' Needs	New affordable rental and supportive homes approvals	40,000** homes	17,278 (Cumulative 2020-2021)										
Transportation Inclusion													
Transportation Accessibility: Improve connection to cycling access in the city	% of people and employment within prescribed access to a cycling route	Target 100%	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Year</th> <th>Percentage</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>2019</td> <td>63.1%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2020</td> <td>65.7%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2021</td> <td>67.1%</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>			Year	Percentage	2019	63.1%	2020	65.7%	2021	67.1%
Year	Percentage												
2019	63.1%												
2020	65.7%												
2021	67.1%												

All numbers precise

6di Performance Metrics

Objective	Performance Metric	Targets (if any)	Cumulative (2020-2021)	2021	2020	2019
Enhance Partnerships with Indigenous Community Partners 	Approve new affordable and supportive homes for Indigenous peoples including those experiencing homelessness 	5,200 (target established in Oct 2020 – included in 40,000 new affordable approval target)	190	274	90	n/a
Prevent Homelessness and Improve Pathways to Housing Stability 	- Prevent evictions for low-income households - Provide support services to 10,000 individuals and families in supportive housing 	10,000 households	3,101	1,700**	1,401**	1,158
		10,000 households	3,059	1,535	1,524*	1,109
Provide Housing Pathways to Support Women 	Approve new affordable rental and supportive homes dedicated to women and girls, including female-led households 	10,000 (included in 40,000 new affordable approval target)	44	44	0	n/a

6f Transportation Accessibility

BARRIER-FREE CITY INITIATIVE (AODA COMPLIANCE)

The City is committed to create a barrier free in compliance with the Accessibility for Ontarians with Disabilities Act (AODA). By has hay as safe accessible for everyone.

- Improve mobility through Toronto's transportation network and access to opportunities and places that people value for all equity-deserving groups
- Improve connection to cycling routes in the city
- Improve access for people who are blind, visually impaired, or deaf-blind by advising when they have the right-of-way to cross at a signalized intersection



AODA standards

Accessibility Design Guidelines

Performance Metrics Dashboard

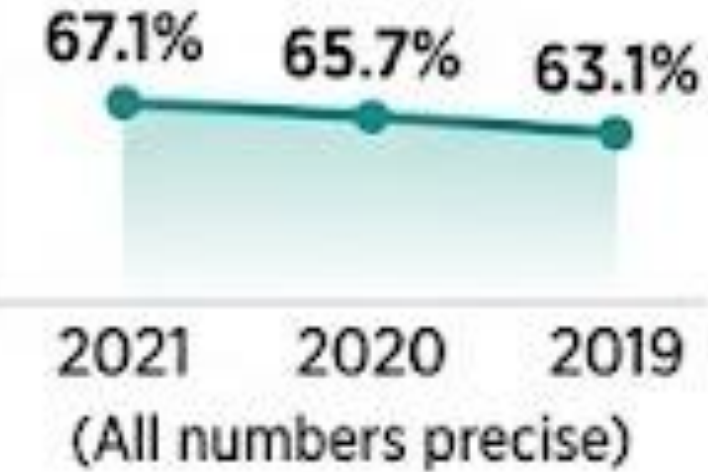


% OF CYCLING ROUTE ACCESS



Target

100%



Note: % of people and employment with prescribed access to a cycling route based and businesses being: 250 downtown core; 250 metres and 500 morments from a central Toronto. for calculating Cycling Cycling Access was revised in 2021.

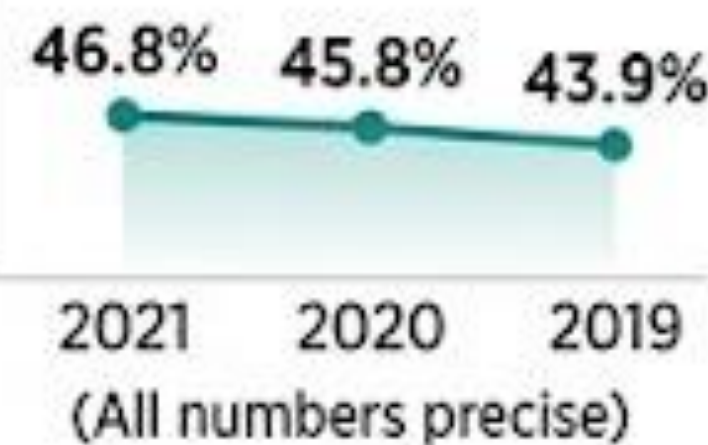
% OF TRAFFIC SIGNALS INSTALLED



Specialized signal for blind/deaf-blind

Target

100%



V: Synthesis & Conclusion

V: Synthesis & Conclusion

Global Real-World Examples: Summary of Sydney, Berlin, and Kuala Lumpur to show successful integration.

Challenges & Opportunities: Address data gaps and profit pressures.

Final Takeaway: Reiterate the goal of "Tawhidic Harmony" and holistic planning.



Real-World Examples

Kindly refer to the details in Notes
Social ESG in Urban Planning

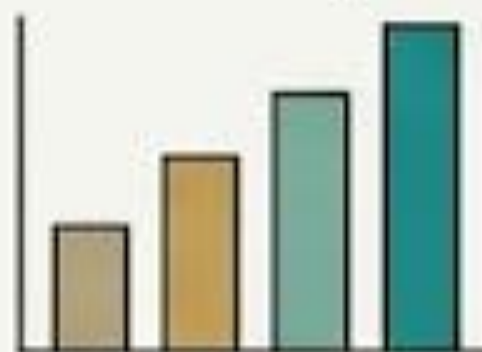


Sydney, Australia

- Community Participation



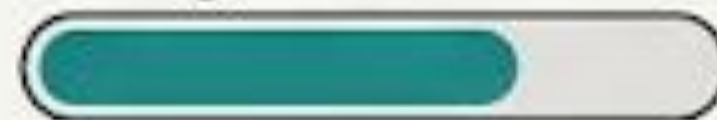
- Diversity Targets



Berlin, Germany

- Participatory Budgeting

Progress



- Empower Residents



Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia

- Affordable Housing



- Cultural Heritage Preservation



Many global cities are successfully integrating social ESG pillars into their unique urban planning strategies.

COMMUNITY ENGAGEMENT STRATEGIES



Community engagement strategies for ESG in urban planning focus on **fostering meaningful participation** from residents, particularly marginalized groups. Key points include:



1 INCLUSIVE DIALOGUE

Facilitate open forums and workshops to gather diverse perspectives on urban development projects.



2 PARTNERSHIPS

Collaborate with local organizations and community leaders to build trust and ensure representation.



3 ACCESSIBLE INFORMATION

Provide clear, accessible information about projects and their impacts, using various formats to reach different audiences.

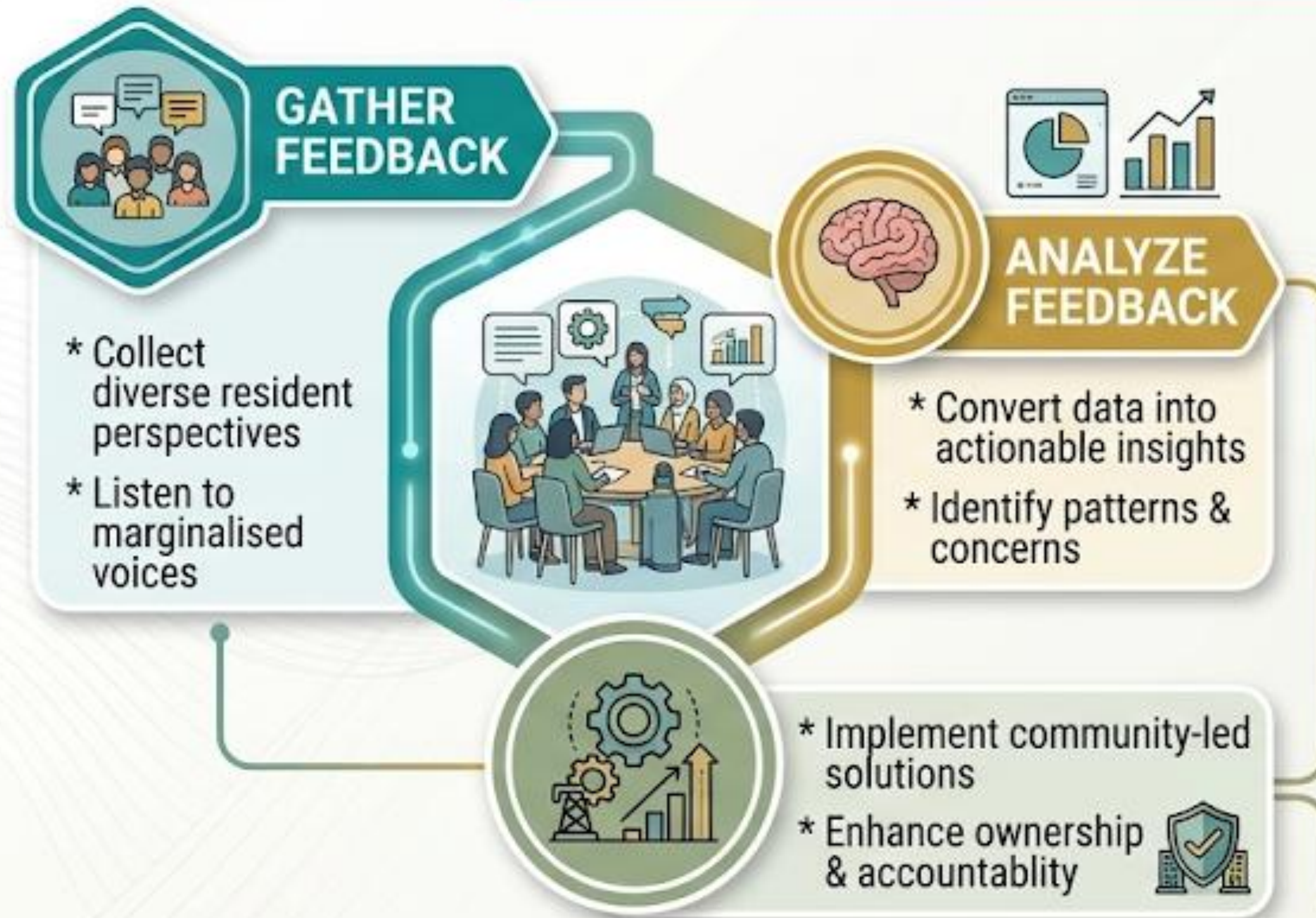
**Kindly refer to the details in Notes
Social ESG in Urban Planning**



BUILDING TRUST AND COLLABORATION



Community Engagement Strategies



Feedback Loop

4. FEEDBACK MECHANISMS: Implement diverse channels to ensure robust, fair urban environments.

- **CHANNELS:** Use comprehensive tools like:
 - Surveys
 - Online Forums
 - City Dashboards

- **FREQUENCY:** Ongoing to catch evolving needs.



ESG social equity and community engagement focus on fostering inclusive and sustainable practices within communities.

Key aspects include:



INCLUSIVITY

Ensure all community segments, especially marginalized voices, are heard and valued.



EMPOWERMENT

Actively involve community members in decision-making to foster ownership.



COLLABORATION

Build partnerships between organizations and communities to address local needs.



TRANSPARENCY

Maintain open and clear communication about initiatives and their impacts.



SUSTAINABILITY

Implement long-term strategies that enhance well-being, resilience, and growth.

Why It Matters Now

RISKS OF IGNORING SOCIAL ESG



Short-term Pressures

Urban Risks



- reduce risks from standard **ethical & social issues** (reconsolidated and re-spelling factors curatively added)



INTEGRATING ESG FOR SUSTAINABLE HARMONY



TAWHIDIC HARMONY & ISLAMIC URBANISM.

- standardization of principles for holistic planning

MIRRORING COMMUNITY WELL-BEING.

- [illustrative data] Community well-being **mirrors standard social responsibility factors** (reconsolidated factors)



THANK YOU

Do you have any questions?
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