

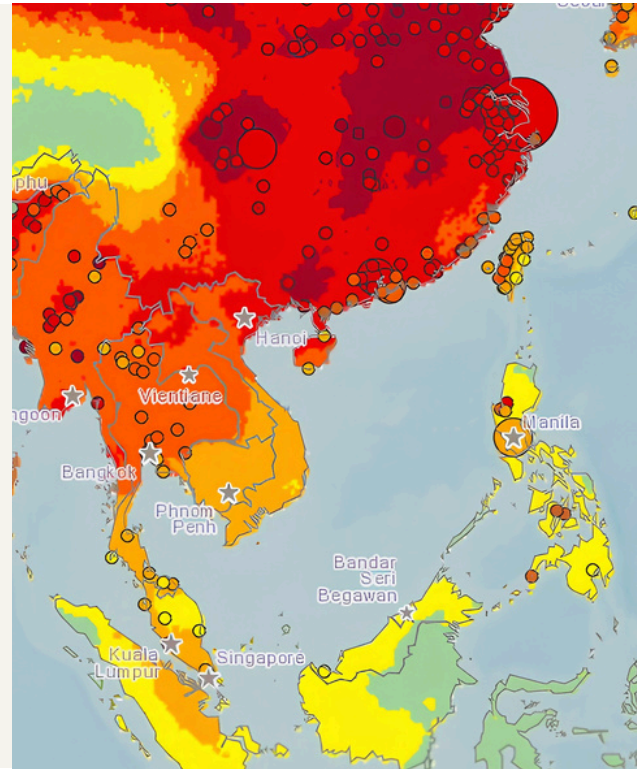
Beyond Trees

Investing in Kuala Lumpur's Climate & Health Resilience

Asia's cities are warming, densifying and flooding faster than their planning systems can adapt. Heat, poor air quality and flooding fall hardest on the most vulnerable communities, yet green infrastructure is still rarely planned, financed or measured as a public health asset.

2027 Malaysia Stay & Build challenges participants to work on a development model that would see the creation of a Climate Intelligence Platform. It connects climate, environmental and health data to show where green infrastructure investment delivers the greatest health return. Kuala Lumpur is the pilot, with a pathway to towns and rural settings across Malaysia and the region.

Over 10 learning days and two modules, participants first learn from a peer city abroad, then test and localise those lessons in Malaysia.



Explore Through Four Key Questions: Data, Ownership, Funding and Adoption

Participants will visit sites and meet stakeholders from government agencies, utilities, research institutions and communities. Areas include:



Data and Early Warning

Examine how climate, environmental and health data are collected, linked and shared, drawing on Shenzhen's heat-health early warning pilot. Discover what makes data trustworthy enough to act on.



Ownership and Institutional Design

Explore which agencies plan, operate and maintain green infrastructure and warning systems. See how responsibility is coordinated across planning, water, meteorology and health.



Funding and Investment

Investigate how green infrastructure is financed, including the role of public water utilities and development-bank-supported projects. Identify where funding remains a constraint.



Adoption and Community Use

Observe how residents and frontline officers use warnings, parks and green spaces in dense neighbourhoods, and what drives uptake or indifference.

Module One Abroad Immersive Fieldwork

Shenzhen, China

When Green Infrastructure Influences Health Resilience

Participants travel to Shenzhen to study how the city plans, finances and operates green infrastructure and health early warning systems. A pilot city for China's national Sponge City initiative since 2016, Shenzhen has developed over 2,300 kilometres of greenways. Its approach connects water management, green space and urban heat, showing how infrastructure choices affect urban health.

As a warm, humid, densely built coastal city, Shenzhen shares conditions with Kuala Lumpur. However, its scale, governance and pace are specific to China, and the initiative has faced funding and enforcement challenges. The aim is to understand what can be adapted elsewhere and what cannot.



Shenzhen is a starting point, not a blueprint. Participants will identify transferable lessons, adapt them to local needs and inform the Malaysian platform design.

Module Two Local Immersive Fieldwork

Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia



Back in Malaysia, participants test Shenzhen's lessons against local realities. Their journey will take them through Kuala Lumpur's green spaces, neighbourhoods and infrastructure. They will meet the planners, health officers, utility teams and residents whose decisions the platform is meant to inform.

What Participants Will Do

- Hear from local stakeholders on the data, institutions, funding and users the platform depends on.
- Compare Malaysian conditions with Shenzhen across the four key areas.
- Co-design recommendations with local partner and stakeholders, with access to sites and information provided by the partner.

The MS&B cohort will ideate, design and present a development model for a Climate Intelligence Platform, mapping its journey from the Kuala Lumpur pilot to wider adoption.