

1.0 INTRODUCTION

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In 2014, 50% or 3.3 billion of the world's population lived in cities. This is expected to increase to five (5) billion by 2030. In Malaysia, the urban population is expected to increase from 20.29 million (71%) in 2010 to 27.30 million (79.6%) by 2025.

Cities are the nation's engines of growth, generating 75% of the Gross Domestic Product (GDP). In Malaysia, a large proportion of economic growth is focussed in cities within the National Conurbation (Kuala Lumpur and Putrajaya), Northern, Southern and Eastern Conurbations. The potential of these cities have to be well planned to avoid competition between them so as to optimise the resulting economic benefits.

In line with urban economic growth, attention needs to be given to the development of infrastructure, utilities and public amenities. Cities should provide safe living, sufficient recreational facilities, provision of sufficient electricity and telecommunications and good, efficient public transportation systems. Urbanisation should always be planned following the latest current and future economic trends.

To ensure that urban development and growth are planned harmoniously at the national, state and local levels, the Federal Department of Town & Country Planning Peninsular Malaysia has formulated the Second National Urbanisation Policy (NUP2) in line with the Third National Physical Plan (NPP3).

NUP2 outlines the objectives and strategies for implementation between 2015 and 2025, incorporating changes that have occurred and those projected to happen. The Policy also details out actions that shall be undertaken by local authorities, government agencies, the private sector as well as related NGOs. A monitoring system has been developed to determine the progress of implementation by agencies identified within the time frame given.



