

THRUST 3: LIVEABLE ENVIRONMENT AND INCLUSIVE COMMUNITIES

CHAPTER 6

“Comprehensive planning that takes into account the physical and social needs of communities of all ages to ensure a liveable environment is created.”

A liveable environment and an inclusive community are important elements towards achieving prosperous and liveable nation. Every individual from all walks of life has the right to a comfortable and conducive place to live as well as access to basic educational facilities. Homes, workplaces, recreational areas, community facilities and safe neighborhoods are among the physical necessities that determine the liveability of an area. Comprehensive planning can lead towards an inclusive community in a quality and liveable environment as well as enable planning and development towards a more community-friendly area.

In line with the expectation that almost 85% of the total population will inhabit urban areas by 2040, the need for space and land for urban communities is high. Accordingly, Thrust 3 focuses on the planning aspect of housing provision as a basic facility for all population groups, educational facilities as the basis for the formation of an educated and competitive society, and community facilities as a complement to a conducive and quality living environment. A dynamic and innovative community participation and collaboration is also emphasised to create a sense of belonging to the local area among the community.



A liveable environment and an inclusive community require the readiness of the country to provide decent housing, nurture an educated society, create a conducive and liveable living environment, and involve the community in planning and development.

The thrust of a liveable environment and an inclusive community has four (4) strategic directions, namely:

CI 1 Housing Provision Planning for All

Housing is a basic amenity for the population that needs to be given continuous attention. This strategic direction focuses on the planning and provision of affordable housing to curb the issue of imbalance between the current supply and demand for housing, particularly in urban areas, involving the M40 and B40 groups. Appropriate strategies for affordable housing planning at the national level should include location suitability, i.e. around transit nodes, facilitating access to ownership, regulating housing development based on population needs and location-based house price control mechanisms. In addition, expanding the establishment of Housing Boards for each state is necessary to encourage a more systematic and efficient management of affordable housing planning and development.

CI 2 Building Educated and Competitive Society

Access to educational facilities is an important aspect in the development of quality and balanced human beings. The planning and provision of educational facilities should ensure that the facilities are accessible to all levels of society regardless of status and background. The provision of basic education should be followed by higher education and skills training so that the number of skilled workforce can be increased to benefit the development of the country. Lifelong learning must also be a continuous focus to produce a first-class and competitive-minded society that can contribute to the development of the country in various sectors.

CI 3 Conducive and Liveable Environment

A conducive living environment is one of the factors that improve the liveability of an area. To achieve the strategic direction, the strategy is designed to emphasise on the provision of common space and public facilities that can improve the community neighborhood and contribute to the formation of a conducive and comfortable environment. The needs of all groups of society must be taken into account by ensuring the provision of public facilities in accessible locations, and applying the principles of universal design and integrated development approaches. Strategies related to clean, healthy and safe lifestyles are also emphasised through the promotion of green practices among the community.

CI 4 Community-Friendly Planning and Development

Community collaboration and participation will ensure that the needs and requirements of the community are considered in the planning and development of the local area. This strategy focuses on strengthening the roles of the public as well as developing strategic collaborations with stakeholders to create comprehensive development. The implementation of this strategy can create a sense of belonging among the community in carrying out development responsibilities together.

Overview of Liveable Environment and an Inclusive Community Thrust

04

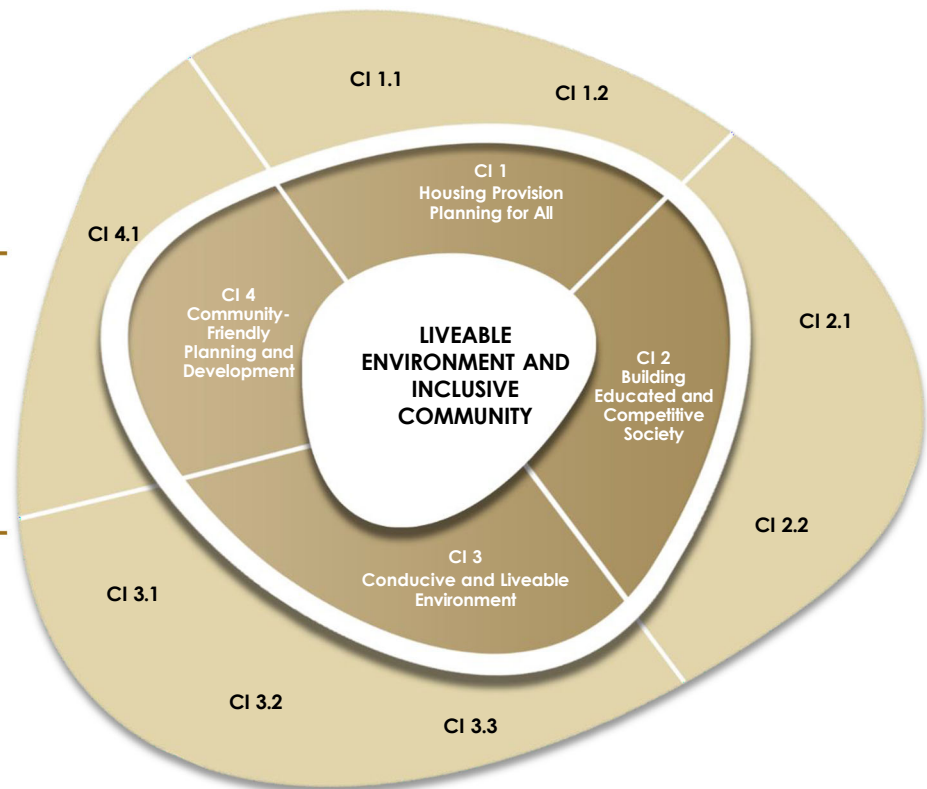
Strategic Directions

08

Strategies

19

Actions



HOUSING PROVISION PLANNING FOR ALL

- CI 1.1** Ensure Housing Supply Matches Housing Needs
- CI 1.2** Ensure Systematic Housing Planning

BUILDING EDUCATED AND COMPETITIVE SOCIETY

- CI 2.1** Provide Basic Education Facilities to Every Levels of Society Throughout the Country
- CI 2.2** Provide Integrated Educational Institutions to Create Skilled and Educated Communities

CONDUCTIVE AND LIVEABLE ENVIRONMENT

- CI 3.1** Intensify the Implementation of the Community Neighbourhood Concept Through the Provision of Space and Facilities for Shared Use
- CI 3.2** Develop Community Facilities in an Integrated and Conducive manner
- CI 3.3** Mainstream a Clean, Healthy and Safe Lifestyle in Planning and Development

COMMUNITY-FRIENDLY PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT

- CI 4.1** Implement Collaboration and Strategic Partnerships in Development



CI 1 HOUSING PROVISION PLANNING FOR ALL

The provision of adequate, quality and affordable housing to meet the needs of the growing population must be given focus in the development of the country. Apart from legal provisions and policies, planning strategies and development provisions are also important in ensuring that the people have access to housing that can provide shelter and comfort to the occupants.

The M40, B40 and the homeless in the city and in the suburbs are the main target groups in planning the provision of affordable housing focusing on location suitability, mechanism for the provision of affordable housing and quality of housing and neighborhood.

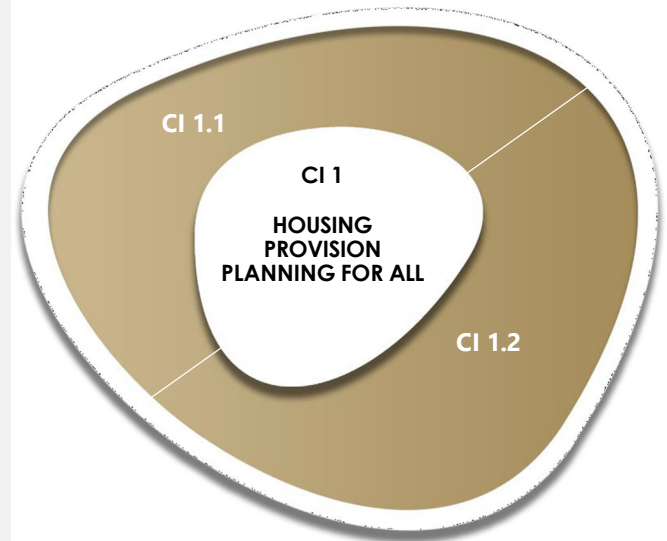
The National Housing Policy (DRN) 2018-2025 was formulated to drive the national housing agenda including the national goal of providing adequate housing that are of quality and affordable to meet the housing needs of every segment of the society. DRN 2018-2025 outlines five (5) focuses, which are:

1. Ensuring quality housing for all.
2. Improving accessibility and ability to own a home.
3. Ensuring a quality and cohesive neighborhood.
4. Ensuring coordination and integration between housing and transport development for improved quality of life.
5. Strengthening the institutional capacity of agencies involved in DRN 2018-2025 implementation.

Source: National Housing Policy (2018 - 2025)

Recognising the high demand for affordable housing, the National Affordable Housing Policy was also prepared to coordinate and guide the planning and development of affordable housing / *rumah mampu milik* (RMM) in Malaysia by the Federal Government, the State Government and the private sector in terms of standards, key specifications, prices and guidelines.

Based on these two (2) policies, NPP4, being a spatial planning document at the federal level, emphasises on several strategies to ensure quality and affordable housing that meet the needs of every segment of the population, both in the urban and rural areas. As the country rapidly develops, it is also important to ensure that affordable housing are provided and located at suitable locations and served by good network of connectivity, especially by public transport connection. The aspect of home ownership by target groups is also facilitated through the establishment of Housing Board at state level as well as through the proposed mechanism to control house prices according to their locations.



STRATEGIC DIRECTION CI 1

HOUSING PROVISION PLANNING FOR ALL

CI 1.1

Ensure Housing Supply Matches Housing Needs

CI 1.2

Ensure Systematic Housing Planning

STRATEGY
CI 1.1

ENSURE HOUSING SUPPLY MATCHES HOUSING NEEDS



The evolution of housing policy in Malaysia has now entered its 5th phase. Under the current phase, much focus is given to the provision of affordable housing, which has been one of the housing issues being emphasised since 2012 until now.

The need for affordable housing is even greater with the increasing number of urban population. Migration of rural population to urban areas creates demand for affordable housing in urban areas. Hence, this ongoing process of urbanisation requires that housing planning and development are done systematically and consider actual demand so that the houses offered meet the needs of the society, especially the target groups of M40, B40 and the marginalised section of the society. Since 2015, the housing sector has been experiencing the problem of unsold housing units. The trend between 2015 to 2019 indicates a continuous increase in the number of unsold units at the rate of 1.9%. The mismatch between housing supply and demand has created a glut of unsold units, especially involving the high-cost houses. High selling price not only resulted in unsold units, but also reduce the average home ownership rate. The target groups remain unable, or finding it extremely difficult, to own a house.

The inability or difficulty to own a house by the people is largely due to unaffordability of houses in the country, as described in DRN 2018-2025 using the Home Ownership Affordability Index. The index, which uses median multiple approach to measure housing affordability, indicates that in 2016, houses in many of the states in Malaysia are within the 'seriously unaffordable' and the 'severely unaffordable' index brackets. Only in Perlis and Melaka are houses in the 'moderately unaffordable' bracket (Figure 6-1). This signifies the widening mismatch between house price and the income of the population, hence limiting the ability of the general public to own a house.

To increase home ownership among the population, housing policies and strategies must be improved and formulated in a way that can reduce the mismatch between housing supply and housing demand, as well as to increase affordability of houses in general.

From the spatial planning perspective, NPP4 proposes several actions to be implemented which include improving RMM ownership mechanism, prioritising RMM location at transit nodes, and emphasising quality housing and facilities for the elderly people.

STATE	2007	2009	2012	2014	2016	AFFORDABILITY INDEX
Kelantan	4.4	4.5	6.2	7.1	5.5	>5.0 Severely unaffordable
Penang	4.1	4.0	4.1	5.8	5.5	
Negeri Sembilan	3.3	3.4	2.8	5.0	5.1	
Pahang	3.7	3.9	3.8	5.3	5.0	4.1 - 5.0 Seriously unaffordable
Johor	3.5	3.7	3.7	4.3	5.0	
MALAYSIA	4.4	4.4	4.0	5.1	5.0	
Terengganu	5.0	5.2	5.3	6.2	5.0	
F.T. Kuala Lumpur	5.0	4.6	4.9	5.6	4.9	
Selangor	3.6	3.6	3.6	5.2	4.7	
Perak	3.5	3.5	3.3	5.1	4.6	
Kedah	4.1	4.0	3.6	3.4	4.3	3.1 - 4.0 Moderately unaffordable
Perlis	3.6	4.5	4.3	4.5	4.0	
Malacca	2.9	2.9	2.6	3.1	3.1	

Note: *Index 3.0 and below indicate houses are affordable

** Median income and median house price data for F.T. Labuan and F.T. Putrajaya were unavailable at the time of the study.

Figure 6-1: Home Ownership Affordability Index

Source: National Housing Policy, 2018-2025

ACTION CI 1.1A

Ensure the supply of affordable housing is in line with demand

This action seeks to ensure that housing supply caters the needs and demands of every group in the society, especially the B40, the PWDs and the vulnerable poor in urban and urban fringe areas, in order to provide opportunities for them to own a house so that they can also enjoy good quality of life.



Therefore, to increase target groups' access to home ownership, NPP4 proposes that the relevant state authorities identify the total housing needs of target groups.

The implementation measures are as follows:

1. Prepare detail inventory on the households that are eligible for affordable housing (RMM) such as the B40, the M40 and the PWDs, especially in urban and suburban areas. This inventory should cover the number of households, place of work, vehicle ownership, household income, housing needs and so on. The data obtained should become the basis for the formation of a database in helping the authorities to plan and determine the number of units and suitable location for RMM.
2. Prioritise the development of RMM throughout the country, especially in areas with high demand such as in major cities in the National Conurbation, Northern Conurbation, Southern Conurbation and Eastern Conurbation.
3. Diversify the types of RMM based on house price and target groups' requirements and affordability. Types of ownership can also be varied to suit target groups' affordability and other requirements.
4. Study and adopt the methods and technology that can reduce RMM construction time and cost. One of the available methods for such purpose today is through the use of Industrial Building Systems (IBS).
5. Conduct continuous research and development (R&D) on increasing the ownership of RMM. The experiences of other countries can be referred to, tweaked upon and implemented to suit the local context.
6. Intensify RMM provision in areas with high demand through joint ventures between the public and private sectors.
7. Ensure that each new housing development proposal include the required number of RMM based on the conditions set by the State Housing Board / State Housing Division.

AGENCIES INVOLVED

Main Agencies

- National Housing Department
- State Housing Board / State Housing Division
- Local Authority

Supporting Agencies

- Ministry of Housing and Local Government (KPKT)
- Construction Industry Development Board (CIDB)

ACTION CI 1.1B**Improve the quality of housing and neighbourhoods through better planned development**

The National Housing Policy (2018-2025) also emphasises the quality of housing in rural areas to ensure the comfort and well-being of the residents. Rural areas can be good residential choices given their relatively better environment due to being less affected by urban activities.

BRIEF FACTS**Definition of *Lot Lidi***

A piece of land that has a valid land grant, but is later subdivided into smaller parcels for sale for the purpose of building a house.

Source: Ministry of Housing and Local Government (KPKT)



Example of *lot lidi* development in Kubang Pasu, Kedah

Suggested measures for implementation are:

1. Encourage 'rural rebound' through the strengthening of urban-rural connections to increase the liveability of rural areas. Efficient communication and public transport networks will enhance the level of accessibility of rural areas, making them as suitable residential locations especially for those working in nearby towns and cities.
2. Provide basic facilities, infrastructure and utilities comparable to urban areas. At the same time, community facilities can be provided centrally to increase accessibility and usage by the local community.
3. Preserve the quality of the rural environment through the conservation of natural resources such as forests, paddy fields, mountains, hills, rivers and so on. In addition, traditional houses that depict local cultural heritage should also be preserved to create attractive and beautiful rural surrounding as well as to retain its cultural values.
4. Housing development in rural areas, including those on small land parcel and *lot lidi*, must observe the planning requirements in relation to the provision of public facilities to ensure that new developments have adequate facilities to cater the needs of the local population.

AGENCIES INVOLVED**Main Agencies**

- Ministry of Rural Development (KPLB)
- Local Authority

Supporting Agencies

- PLANMalaysia

ACTION CI 1.1C

Provide a housing environment that meet the needs of the elderly

A country will achieve the status of an aging nation when the population aged 65 and above reaches 15% of the total population.

For Malaysia, according to the Department of Statistics Malaysia, the number of population aged 65 and over has been increasing consistently over the past few decades.

The changes in the population structure that has taken place between 2010 - 2018 are expected to continue. Based on **Figure 6-2**, by 2040 14.5% of the country's population will be over the age of 65.

In this regard, to face the increase in the number of aging population in the country, future housing provision must consider the elderly people, especially by giving priority to their comfort and safety, as well as to the provision of complete support facilities to ensure liveability.

This is to ensure that the well-being of this group is not neglected and that they can continue to play a role as active members of the society.

The measures that need to be implemented are:

1. Adopt PLANMalaysia's **Physical Planning Guidelines for the Elderly** in the planning and development of housing.

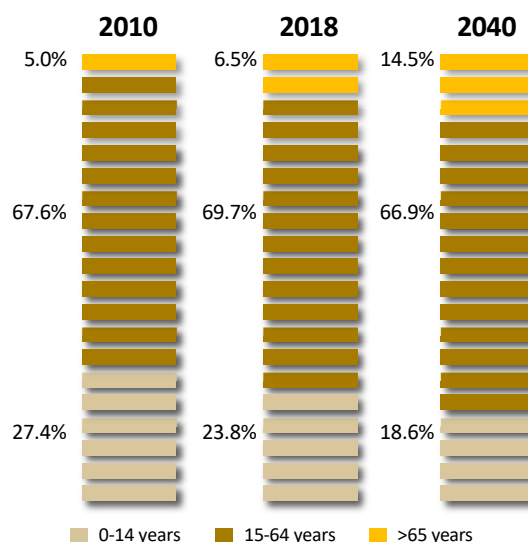


Figure 6-2: Changes in the Population Age Structure for 2010, 2018 and 2040

Source: Department of Statistics Malaysia, 2018

2. Develop large-scale retirement villages with layout and design that take into account the needs of the elderly people and their physical limitations. To facilitate possible emergency cases, the site selection for the villages must consider distance to existing health facilities and connection to transport network. Besides quality housing designed to meet the needs of the elderly people, other key components must also be provided in the villages including clinic and care centre for regular and emergency health services, and common spaces such as club house, *surau* and recreational area to encourage social interaction among residents.

AGENCIES INVOLVED

Main Agencies

- Ministry of Women, Family and Community Development(KPWKM)
- Social Welfare Department
- National Housing Department
- Local Authority

Supporting Agencies

- PLANMalaysia

STRATEGY
CI 1.2

ENSURE SYSTEMATIC HOUSING PLANNING



Housing not only serves as a major land use component in a city, but also plays a role as a key sector that generates and drives the development of the real estate industry and economic growth at the local and national levels.

Therefore, housing provision must be planned systematically to ensure that housing development can contribute to the country's economic growth while meeting the basic needs of the population. The imbalance between supply and demand for housing by location is still a major issue where this does not seem to be considered as key factors by industry players in the current real estate market, especially in urban areas. In major cities, housing supply is more focused towards provision of high-cost houses such as bungalows, condominiums and serviced apartments as opposed to the provision of affordable housing despite high demand from the B40 and M40 groups.

Increased urbanisation and changes in socio-economic and population structure have made the gap between housing supply and demand becoming very significant. Based on the 2019 Household Income and Expenditure Survey (HIES) Report, it was estimated that only 73.1% of urban B40 households live in their own houses while 23.2% live in rented units.

The absence or lack of data and statistics has created a large gap in the housing supply and demand analysis, which affected the accuracy of the analysis. This issue must be addressed so that a comprehensive and accurate analysis can be conducted to support housing planning and monitoring more effectively. Thus, the sharing of statistical and spatial housing data in digital form needs to be coordinated between the local and the state levels.

Through this strategy, emphasis is given to the need to plan housing development more comprehensively, including addressing current housing issues. One of the issues is suitability of RMM location for target groups such as the B40 and the M40. From the spatial planning perspective, studies must be conducted to determine and form the criteria set that can be used to analyse and identify suitable locations for RMM.



Housing development in Pusat Bandar Damansara

ACTION CI 1.2A

Establish Housing Board in each state to manage housing development

The state government has a responsibility to ensure that housing issues in the state are addressed, and that housing planning and development in the state are undertaken in orderly and systematic manner. The state government plays important roles in identifying the state's housing needs and in determining the housing affordability and affordable housing prices for the state.

The establishment of housing board in each state is important to manage housing matters and resolve housing issues of the states, including ensuring that housing provision through both the public and private housing projects meets housing needs. This is necessary to resolve issues related to decreasing home ownership rate especially among the target groups.

Currently, there are four (4) states that have established State Housing Board, namely Perak, Selangor, Melaka and Penang. While other states have Housing Division or Unit that is placed under the Office of the State Secretary.

It is thus proposed that each state should have its own State Housing Board so that all housing affairs in a state can be managed by a single and dedicated office. Being a Board also provides the office the legal standing to practice controls and monitoring on housing industry such as in terms of distribution of housing units, house prices, house maintenance and so on.

NPP4 suggests the following measures for implementation:

1. Each state creates state housing board enactment as a platform to regulate the housing industry and legislation.
2. Assess the suitability of the implementation structure of state housing boards.
3. Strengthen the role of state housing boards by creating a platform for spatial integration by jurisdiction, projection and spatial analysis that determines the suitability of the location.
4. Establish state housing database as part of the mechanism to ensure balanced between housing supply and demand.
5. Introduce a building maintenance trust fund.



Penang State Housing Board

Source: erumah.penang.gov.my

AGENCIES INVOLVED

Main Agencies

- State Authority

Supporting Agencies

- Ministry of Housing and Local Government (KPKT)
- Local Authority
- PLANMalaysia@Negeri

ACTION CI 1.2B**Ensure the planning and provision of suitable housing in key focal locations**

Locating residential areas away from employment centres and the city centre will increase the transport cost of the population. To help reduce transport cost, especially for the B40 group, priority should be given to RMM to be located at areas close to public transport transit nodes, especially in urban areas. This can also reduce private vehicles dependency among the residents of the RMM.

The measures that need to be implemented are:

1. Adopt the findings from the Integrated Land Use Master Plan and Selangor and Kuala Lumpur MRT Lines (SBK Lines) and the Sg Buloh-Serdang - Putrajaya MRT Lines studies for the purpose of planning RMM locations at the stations identified in the studies.
2. Conduct studies to determine the suitability of TOD expansion along rail routes such as HSR and ECRL that pass through major cities in Peninsular Malaysia.
3. Coordinate between the Local Authorities and the State Housing Boards to ensure the TOD areas are prioritised as preferred locations for RMM development.
4. Facilitate RMM development mechanism which involves private land acquisition in TOD areas.
5. Implement integrated planning in the TOD areas based on walking radius and the need for the provision of appropriate components and facilities. These includes pedestrian networks, commercial areas, green areas / place making area and so on.
6. Provide incentives to encourage RMM development in TOD areas such as:
 - Higher density / plot ratio.
 - Reduced parking space requirement.
 - Reduced open space percentage requirement.



Pusat Bandar Damansara MRT Station

AGENCIES INVOLVED

Main Agencies

- Ministry of Housing and Local Government (KPKT)
- State Authority
- Local Authority

Supporting Agencies

- Ministry of Transport Malaysia (MOT)
- PLANMalaysia@Negeri



One of the Projek Perumahan Rakyat in Kuala Lumpur.



CI 2 BUILDING EDUCATED AND COMPETITIVE SOCIETY

Human capital development encompasses efforts to empower individuals through physical, environmental and socio-economic planning and development.

The population is an asset that can generate sustainable national growth. To achieve this, focus must be given towards education, knowledge and skills that nurture highly-skilled workforce for various economic fields, hence improving the socio-economy and the living standards of the nation. Therefore, spatial planning should emphasise on the population's access to educational facilities and skills training to build an educated and competitive society.

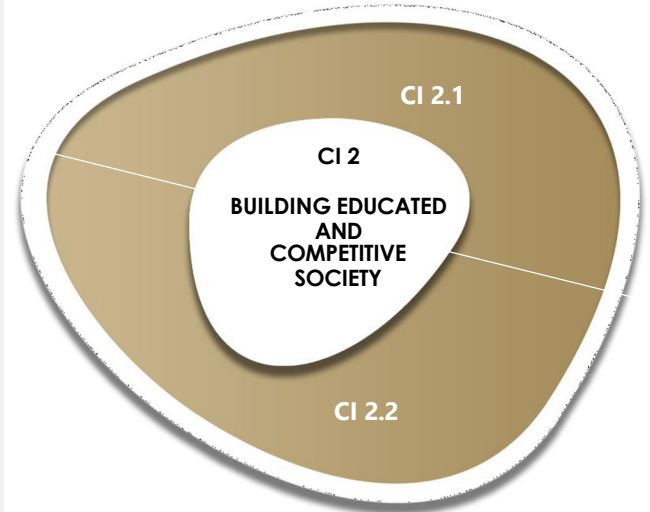
The development of human capital towards becoming first-class citizen with first-class mindset will require the nurturing of the community into a knowledgeable and competitive society equipped with excellent work culture and moral strength. Human development is a long-term agenda and requires concerted efforts and commitment from various parties at various levels.

Strategies to nurture a competitive and educated society can contribute towards the increase of a skilled workforce and a highly educated society. Indirectly, these will enable the country to grow sustainably by creating a Learned Society that will focus on:

1. Fostering knowledge culture in the society.
2. Active involvement of the community in consultations to formulate development policies and plans.
3. Development of generations of highly skilled workers based on the needs of future economy.
4. Increasing transfer of technology and reverse engineering in the manufacturing sector.
5. Strengthening intellectual property policy to enhance local intellectual property development.

Source: Shared Prosperity Vision, 2030

The shift towards a better quality of life also emphasises on education as one of the life-changing factors. Human development in the context of spatial planning also involves the need to create a conducive environment to advance human development through the provision of educational facilities, especially in terms of location of educational institutions and support facilities, and their accessibility and security.



STRATEGIC DIRECTION CI 2

BUILDING EDUCATED AND COMPETITIVE SOCIETY

CI 2.1

Provide Basic Education Facilities to Every Level of Society Throughout the Country

CI 2.2

Provide Integrated Educational Institutions to Create Skilled and Educated Communities

STRATEGY
CI 2.1
**PROVIDE BASIC EDUCATION FACILITIES TO EVERY LEVEL OF SOCIETY
THROUGHOUT THE COUNTRY**


The strategy of providing basic educational facilities is to ensure that educational facilities are comprehensively and adequately provided to all levels of society, including in rural areas.

The provision of adequate and comprehensive educational facilities can provide opportunities for every member of the society to obtain the ability and mastery of knowledge regardless of economic status, age, ethnicity and cultural background.

The quality education obtained will enable them to reach their optimum potential. Thus, access to physical education is a key aspect that needs to be given attention in spatial planning at the national level.

Figure 6-3 shows the status of existing provision of educational facilities in Malaysia. As of 2019, a total of 7,772 primary schools, 2,436 secondary schools and 20 Public Higher Education Institution (IPTA) have been established nationwide.

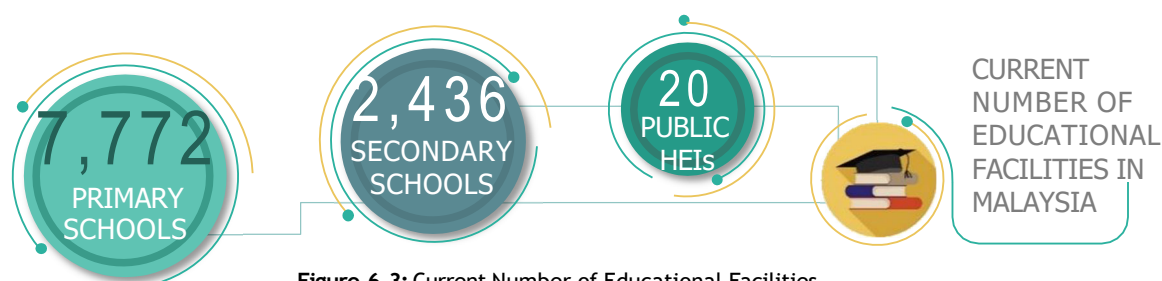


Figure 6-3: Current Number of Educational Facilities

Source: Ministry of Education Malaysia, 2019

The three (3) main target groups that face challenges in gaining access to education are as follows:

1. **B40 group:** often associated as the 'urban poor' who are constantly faced with the challenge of getting a good standard of living.
2. **People with Disabilities (PWD):** the provision of special education classes and skilled teachers is still low, especially for those with learning disabilities. For instance, special education classes for children with autism are mainly offered only at schools in urban areas.
3. **Indigenous People:** the geographical and cultural factors, and their tendency to inhabit rural areas make it difficult for them to access educational facilities.

Thus, NPP4 proposes actions to provide quality educational facilities for all groups of the society and special education for the disabled, towards creating a learned society and at the same time prevent the three (3) target groups from lagging behind in education.

The projected increase in urban population by 2040 requires actions and implementation measures that prioritise access to education for the target groups. However, the proposed increase provision of special schools or classes for the autistic schoolchildren must be coordinated to ensure that they are provided at areas where the services are mostly required and to meet the needs of the growing number of children with autism.

Support infrastructure such as roads and transport facilities for the use of students to attend school needs to be upgraded so that students can have better access to schools.

ACTION CI 2.1A

Ensure comprehensive accessibility of every basic educational institution, both physically and virtually

Basic education should be enjoyed by every students. This covers the pre-school, the primary school and the lower secondary.

In the context of spatial planning, this action seeks to improve school accessibility to students in order to mitigate the problem of school dropouts, including among students from the indigenous groups.

Therefore, integrated measures need to be implemented, which do not only involve the provision of basic educational facilities, but also the public infrastructure to ensure that educational facilities can be easily accessed by all groups of students whether through physical or virtual teaching and learning.

Most teachers and students have been exposed to online learning through the Digital Learning Platform programme which has been introduced in schools across the country. To ensure that online learning can be fully achieved, the provision of infrastructure such as computer equipment and access to the Internet must be emphasised.

To ensure comprehensive physical and virtual access to basic education facilities in urban and rural areas, the following measures need to be implemented:

1. Identify the locations with high level of accessibility for school facilities based on land use zones in local plans.
2. Integrate the construction of new schools with telecommunication facilities.
3. Increase coordination and collaboration between the Ministry of Education Malaysia with the State Governments and local authorities to obtain financial allocations for school construction on proposed and approved sites.



Digital technology-based teaching and learning in schools.

AGENCIES INVOLVED

Main Agencies

- State Education Department
- State Authority
- Local Authority
- State Development Office

Supporting Agencies

- Ministry of Education Malaysia (KPM)
- Ministry of Rural Development (KPLB)
- Ministry of Works

ACTION CI 2.1B**Ensure the allocation of sites for special education schools for disable areas where they are needed**

Special education school is a place of learning that meets the educational needs of students with special needs.

The provision of special education school for person with disability (PWD) ensures quality and comprehensive education system that helps the students to achieve higher level of self-dependence.

Currently, besides several dedicated special education schools, special education classes are also offered at selected normal schools across the country. However, the number is still low, especially for autistic students' education and facilities.

The provision of special education school is important to educate and shape the students through mental development, emotional stability and social integration.

Adherence to guidelines or standards by relevant departments remains as the initial and most crucial intervention in the implementation of this action.

Other measures that need to be implemented are:

1. Conduct detail study to formulate appropriate guidelines and standards for the provision of special education schools for various disabilities including autism. These standards and guidelines can become the reference and guidance for parties involved in the provision of special education.
2. Coordinate information on the number of students and types of PWDs based on e-Kasih data as a basis for the allocation of sites for special education schools so that they can be provided adequately at strategic locations.
3. Ensure site planning for special education schools considers the needs to include or provide appropriate facilities or technology to meet the learning requirements of the special needs students.

BRIEF FACTS**Special Needs Students Category**

Students must be certified by medical practitioners in 7 categories of PWDs:

- Hearing Impairment.
- Visual Impairment.
- Speech Impairment.
- Physical Disability.
- Learning Difficulty.
- Mental Disability.
- Multiple Disabilities.

Source: PWD Registration Guidelines, 2014



FAKIH - Quranic Centre for the Special Needs, Kuala Lumpur

AGENCIES INVOLVED**Main Agencies**

- Social Welfare Department
- State Education Department
- PLANMalaysia

Supporting Agencies

- Ministry of Education Malaysia (KPM)
- Local Authority

STRATEGY CI 2.2

PROVIDE INTEGRATED EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS TO CREATE SKILLED AND EDUCATED COMMUNITIES



Malaysia has recorded a total of 27.2% skilled working population compared to 60.4% semi-skilled working population in 2018 (Figure 6-4). Apart from the shortage of skilled workforce, the country is also facing the issue of mismatch between employment demand and supply, as well as the persistent unemployment among youths and fresh graduates.

The country is also still dependent on foreign workers especially in the economic sectors such as manufacturing, construction and services.

The manufacturing sector employs the highest number of foreign workers at 35.4% of the total number of foreign workers in Malaysia. This is followed by the construction sector and the services sector, at 21.5% and 15.5% respectively.

The country needs a larger pool of trained and skilled workforce to ensure that its economy can remain competitive and able to weather all the challenges in order to grow at the international level.

Therefore, the Ministry of Human Resources is committed to achieving the target of 35% of skilled workers in the national workforce by 2030.

To achieve this, the government has placed emphasis on the Technical and Vocational Education and Training (TVET) to develop and produce a world-class skilled workforce with the potential to drive Malaysia's economic growth to the level of a high-income country.

Under the Shared Prosperity Vision 2030, its Strategic Thrust on Human Capital targets that at least 60% of SPM graduates to further their studies in the field of Technical and Vocational Training Education (TVET) and subsequently contribute to the target of 35% skilled workers in the national workforce.

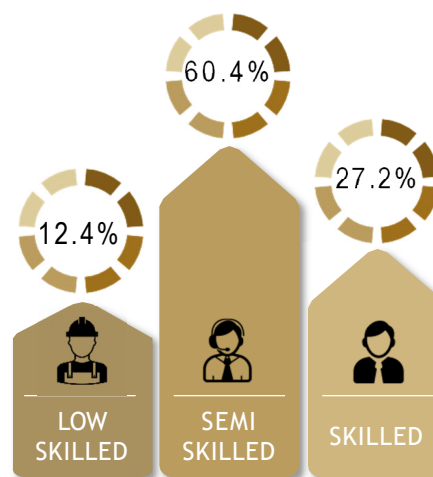


Figure 6-4: Percentage of Working Population by Skill Level, 2018

Source: Labour Force Survey Report, Department of Statistics Malaysia, 2018

To enhance the training and development of a skilled and semi-skilled workforce requires the provision of appropriate educational and training institutions. Linking educational and training programmes with the industry can help in encouraging the transfer of technology and knowledge between both parties, as well as empowering an educated and highly skilled society.

Kemahiran Malaysia or better known as SkillsMalaysia 2.0 under the Ministry of Human Resources has been established as a platform to enhance cooperation between all ministries and agencies with stakeholders in strengthening the field of skills-based education.

To date, the Department of Manpower Training Institute (ILJTM) has worked closely with international companies operating in Malaysia, such as Daikin Malaysia and First Solar Malaysia, to enhance training in technical fields in order to produce more skilled workforce to serve the industries and the country.

ACTION CI 2.2A**Develop educational institutions in locations that can provide not only educational, but also local economic benefits**

The country has a variety of institutions of higher learning which include public and private universities, colleges, institutes, polytechnics and community colleges that provide higher education as well as contribute to local economic growth.

This action seeks to enhance the role of higher education institutions (HEI) in supporting the local economy and in becoming one of the catalysts that spur the growth of an area. This can be achieved through spatial integration of the existing HEI with the local economy or through the establishment of new HEI or new educational programme that are relevant and in line with the economy of the area. For instance, by offering an educational programme on the management of paddy industry or related downstream industries in one of the HEIs in paddy states such as Kedah.

Similarly, DRB-HICOM has established the first Malaysian automotive university in Pekan, Pahang where several automotive plants are located. The opening up of the university in Pekan does not only provide opportunities for students to experience the real automotive industrial setting in their studies, but also attracts investment into the area with the promise of skilled workforce graduating from the university.

In this regard, there are several measures to be implemented to ensure that HEIs are able to offer both educational and economic benefits to their surrounding areas:

1. Encourage future HEIs to focus on training programmes that are in line with current employment demand or relevant to the local economic activities.
2. Develop research and development (R&D) centres related to local products that can generate chains of local economic activities.
3. Establish collaborations between HEIs and industry players through teaching staff attachment, skills training and employment opportunities.
4. Increase collaboration between the Ministry of Higher Education, State Governments and local authorities to coordinate the allocation of proposed sites for future HEIs.



DRB-HICOM University of Automotive Malaysia, Pekan

AGENCIES INVOLVED**Main Agencies**

- Ministry of Higher Education
- State Authority
- Local Authority
- State Development Office

Supporting Agencies

- Ministry of Rural Development (KLPB)
- Ministry of Works

ACTION CI 2.2B

Encourage lifelong learning practices to enhance the skills and competencies of the workforce

Based on the Malaysian education system, Lifelong Education / *Pendidikan Sepanjang Hayat* (PSH) is the third pillar, after the school system and tertiary education, to drive human capital development in the country.

The government prioritises the PSH agenda to ensure that education is accessible to every member of the community across ages, educational backgrounds and learning locations.

The creation of a PSH education hub that leverages on the local economic potential can attract more sections of the community to enrol in PSH, hence contributes in improving and upgrading skills and competencies of the workforce.

Universiti Malaysia Pahang (UMP) in Gambang, Pahang has initiated measures to inculcate and empower PSH culture among the society by offering programmes based on local industrial activities to train students in engineering.

Based on the presentation of the 2021 Budget, the government has allocated a total of RM1 billion for reskilling and upskilling training programmes for 200,000 trainees. The implementation will focus on employee marketability and job matching for all youths especially young people, single mothers and the unemployed nationwide.

BRIEF FACTS

Definition of Lifelong Education

Education attended by those aged 15 to 64 years and above except for professional students.

Source: Pelan Induk Pembudayaan PSH Peringkat Nasional 2011-2020

Therefore, the proposed implementation measures are as follows:

1. Encourage the promotion of Lifelong Learning to the local community.
2. Develop various elements of educational infrastructure to support Lifelong Learning agenda.
3. Develop Religious Education facilities and Senior Citizens Activity Centres equipped with support facilities.
4. Identify appropriate PSH education according to the needs of the target groups and in line with current trends.
5. Establish strategic relationships among PSH agencies to promote sharing of infrastructure, facilities, programmes and expertise.

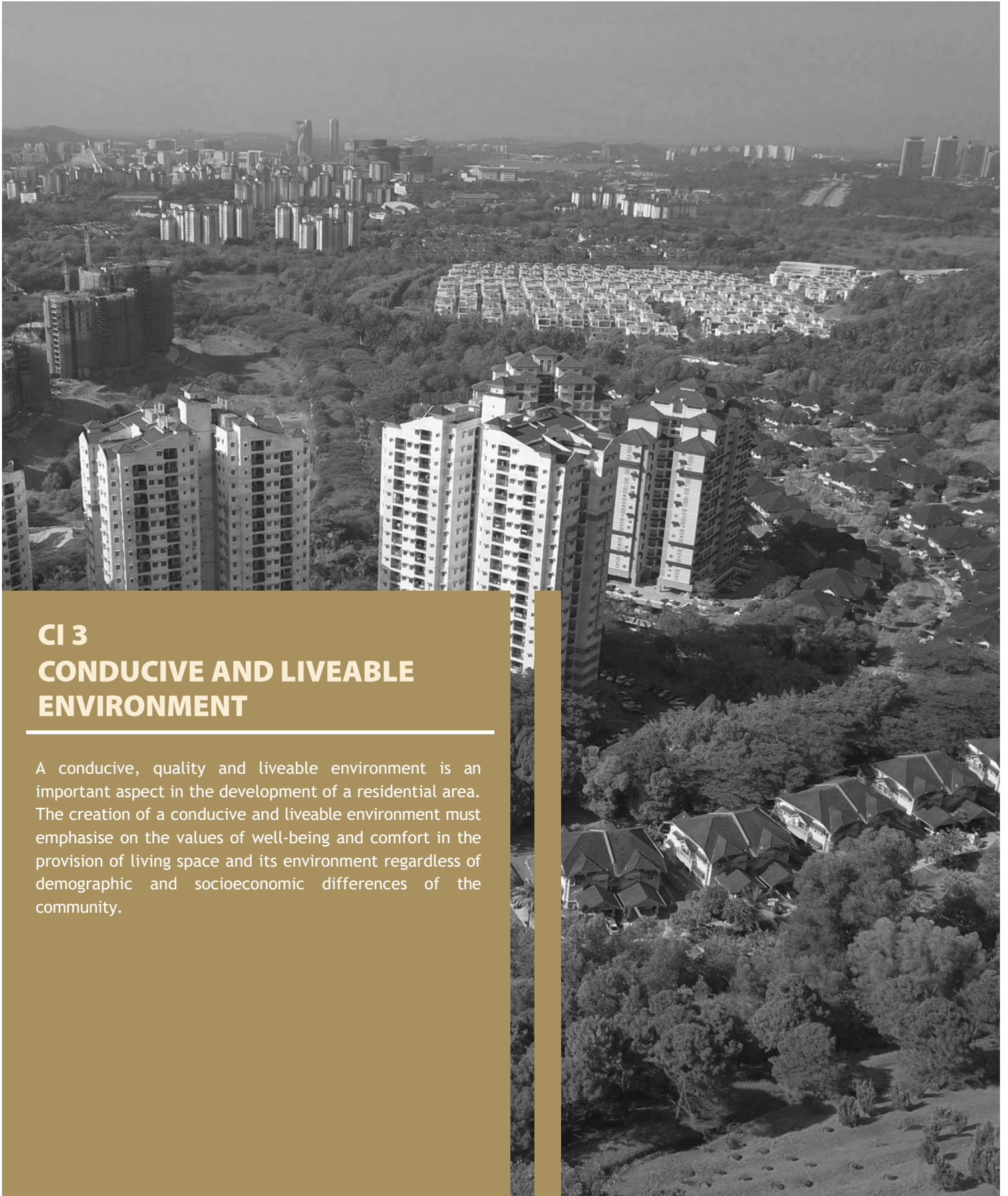
AGENCIES INVOLVED

Main Agencies

- Ministry of Higher Education (KPT)
- Ministry of Human Resources (MOHR)
- Social Welfare Department

Supporting Agencies

- State Authority
- Skills Development Fund Corporation
- Human Resource Development Berhad



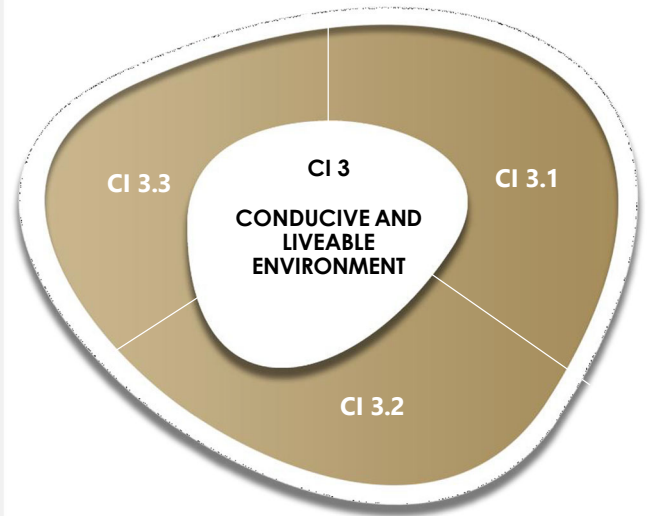
CI 3 CONDUCTIVE AND LIVEABLE ENVIRONMENT

A conducive, quality and liveable environment is an important aspect in the development of a residential area. The creation of a conducive and liveable environment must emphasise on the values of well-being and comfort in the provision of living space and its environment regardless of demographic and socioeconomic differences of the community.

“ **Conducive, quality and liveable environment refers to residential areas equipped with public infrastructure and special space for the purpose of social and economic activities towards creating a prosperous society.** ”

Emphasis is given to the elements and characteristics of both urban and rural neighbourhood spaces that are of quality, comfortable and safe, and are highly accessible to the local community. The proposed actions also include embedding the elements that will empower the target groups. This improves inclusivity and in line with the goal of building a prosperous society.

To create a conducive and liveable environment, neighbourhoods must be provided with complete basic facilities and services in accordance with current standards, requirements and needs, including social needs.



STRATEGIC DIRECTION CI 3

CONDUCTIVE AND LIVEABLE ENVIRONMENT

CI 3.1

Intensify the Implementation of the Community Neighbourhood Concept Through the Provision of Space and Facilities for Shared Use

CI 3.2

Develop Community Facilities in an Integrated and Conducive manner

CI 3.3

Mainstream a Clean, Healthy and Safe Lifestyle in Planning and Development

STRATEGY
CI 3.1
INTENSIFY THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE COMMUNITY NEIGHBOURHOOD CONCEPT THROUGH THE PROVISION OF SPACE AND FACILITIES FOR SHARED USE


The application of community neighbourhood concept can lead to a more inclusive society and benefit residents by offering a place to live, play and work.

Community neighbourhoods can also foster in each community member a sense of belonging and concern for shared properties, spaces and facilities. This can create a sense of responsibility towards the community and the living area, thus avoiding problems such as vandalism and other social problems.

Under this strategy, the concept of community neighbourhood can be intensified and strengthened through environmental sustainability, neighbourhood accessibility, and community and property safety.

In line with the economic development of cities, attention should also be given to the provision of infrastructure, utilities and public facilities in each neighbourhood.

This strategy focuses on three (3) main actions to ensure that the concept of community neighbourhood can be practiced in residential areas in Malaysia.

The application of the community neighbourhood concept should lead to the provision of safe neighbourhoods with adequate recreational areas, and equipped with efficient water and electricity supplies, and served by good telecommunication and transport networks.

These actions detail out the implementation measures in terms of providing shared facility space, developing accessible environment, and mainstreaming clean, healthy and safe lifestyle practices in residential areas especially in major urban areas.



Recreational space in a community area of Precinct 14, Putrajaya

ACTION CI 3.1A

Create public space to encourage community interaction

Placemaking can be implemented in old residential and urban areas by injecting new activities and attractions that suit the needs of the younger generation and the local community. In addition, it serves to help restore life and employment activities in increasingly abandoned areas.

Placemaking is easier to implement if the public space in an area is being used as a space for community interaction and also as a living space in carrying out daily activities.

Vacant and abandoned spaces are encouraged to be redeveloped with development that provides new attractions to restore the atmosphere of active living in the area.

These areas have the potential to be turned into small gardens equipped with seating and open space for recreational and social interaction purposes. Meanwhile, the alleys can be used as space for business, for art activities and exhibition areas and so on.

For example, the back alley of Jalan Alor in Bukit Bintang, Kuala Lumpur was changed from being a dirty back alley into a street art alley. The space was expanded to be used not only for the purpose of placemaking but also as an area for income generation for the local community.

There are several measures to be implemented as follows:

1. Encourage the provision of placemaking space for public use in new development.
2. Ensure that placemaking space is highly accessible as a visitor attraction by connecting it to public and private transport networks.
3. Ensure that the components of the space must project an attractive identity and in line with current trends such as being an incubator to commercial startups.



Street art on the back of a shop house along Sungai Melaka

AGENCIES INVOLVED

Main Agencies

- Local Authority
- Department of National Unity and Integration (JPNIN)

Supporting Agencies

- PLANMalaysia
- PLANMalaysia@Negeri

ACTION CI 3.1B**Provide comprehensive pedestrian and bicycle networks for the convenience of the community**

The provision of pedestrian and bicycle paths has been recognised by the government as one of the important components in driving the country's economic growth through sustainable urban development.

The provision of pedestrian and bicycle paths can also help solve various traffic-related problems, including road congestion, carbon emissions and road accidents, and ensures sustainable and clean mode of transport.

Being an important form of sustainable transport mode, the Green Neighbourhood Planning Guidelines has identified the provision of pedestrian and bicycle paths as key in creating a continuous and comprehensive accessibility to a neighbourhood.

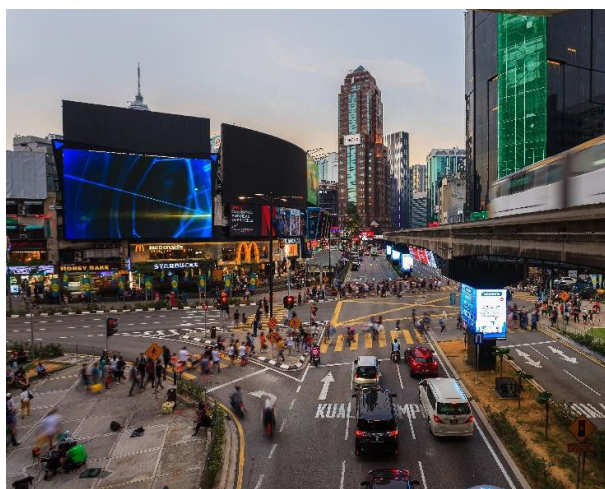
Similarly, the National Council on Green Technology and Climate Change has identified the provision of pedestrian and bicycle paths as one of the immediate steps that need to be implemented to reduce the intensity of carbon emissions.

The importance of providing walkways and bicycle path can be divided into several aspects such as for:

- Traffic Management.
- Urban Economic Improvement.
- Environmental Quality Improvement.
- Social Benefits.

To ensure the comprehensive provision of pedestrian and bicycle paths, the following measures need to be implemented:

1. Formulate and implement a master plan for pedestrian and bicycle route network for urban areas.
2. Provide pedestrian walkways as the main connectors between transit stations or focal points and surrounding areas.
3. Separate pedestrian walkways from bicycle lane especially in new development areas.



Pedestrian friendly and walkway in Bukit Bintang

AGENCIES INVOLVED**Main Agencies**

- Local Authority

Supporting Agencies

- PLANMalaysia
- PLANMalaysia@Negeri

STRATEGY
CI 3.2

DEVELOP COMMUNITY FACILITIES IN AN INTEGRATED AND CONDUCTIVE MANNER



RELATED
SDGs

>SDG3 >SDG4
>SDG9 >SDG11
>SDG17

The provision of quality and adequate community facilities supports community living and offers living comfort to the population. By 2040, the provision of community facilities must be enhanced in line with the increase in population. Emphasis should be given to the aspects of placement, adequacy and quality of facilities.

The provision of various community facilities, which include health facilities, educational facilities, sports facilities and public facilities, must be of good quality, well-connected and in strategic locations in order to ensure their accessibility and benefits to the society.

Community facilities in high-density areas, especially in major cities, are encouraged to be provided through mixed development and multi-purpose development so that optimum space usage can be achieved. The provision of health facilities can also be integrated with other facilities in order to ensure comprehensive access to healthcare.

Additionally, the provision of centralised cemetery is also encouraged due to limited land availability as a result of urbanisation of the country.

The application of universal design in the planning and provision of community facilities is also critical in ensuring equal access for every member of the society.

Care must also be taken to ensure that accessibility requirements of every group of the society, including children, the elderly people and PWDs, are considered in the design of facilities and their surroundings.



The centralised Larkin Central Terminal Complex which includes a bus terminal, mosque, business space and wet market.

ACTION CI 3.2A**Ensure the provision of community facilities in an integrated manner according to the needs of the local community in easily accessible locations**

The provision of integrated community facilities must be in locations that are easily accessible by the community. Integrated facilities are most relevant to major urban areas, especially those that are experiencing rapid development and limited land availability for development.

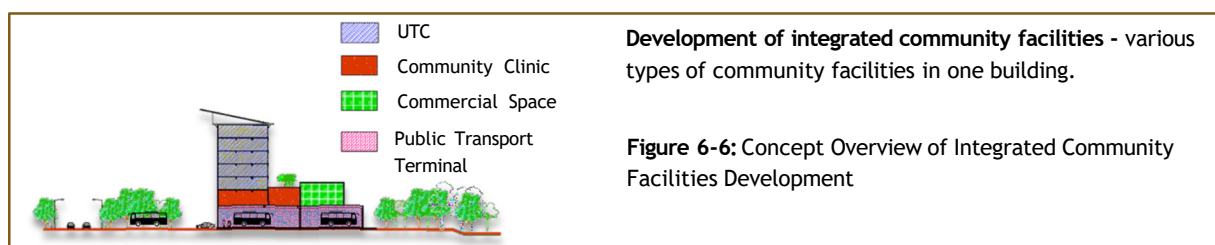
The provision of community facilities must be adequate in terms of quantity and quality, as they reflect the change in demand and also as indicator of the country's sustainability, especially in terms of the creation of a prosperous community.

The provision of integrated community facilities under one roof, either vertically or horizontally, can optimise development space especially in high-density areas.

Various types of public facilities such as health facilities, transport terminals, public markets, community activity centres and sports facilities can be placed under one roof under the concept of one stop centre. Having all the facilities at a one stop centre enhances their accessibility and makes it easier for the public to enjoy the services at the facilities.

The measures to provide integrated community facilities are as follows:

1. Encourage vertical development of community facilities in areas with limited land availability. The type of facilities to be developed must be determined based on local requirements.
2. Provide integrated facilities at a single strategic location to enable community to obtain various services without having to travel to various facilities at various locations.
3. Ensure planning guidelines on integrated community facilities also include the standards and guidelines for vertical development.
4. Make health facilities, such as community clinic, as one of the requirements in an integrated community facilities complex.
5. Develop Senior Citizens Activity Centre (PAWE) in an integrated manner to cater for the aging society.
6. Encourage collaborations between government agencies and private developers in providing community facilities for the benefit of the community.

**AGENCIES INVOLVED****Main Agencies**

- Social Welfare Department
- Local Authority

Supporting Agencies

- State Authority
- PLANMalaysia@Negeri

ACTION CI 3.2B

Provide integrated cemeteries in strategic locations

Muslim and non-Muslim cemeteries are among the public facilities that need to be taken into consideration in the planning of a neighbourhood.

The increasing rate of urbanisation has resulted in limited land being available for cemeteries, especially in major cities. Thus, the provision and management of cemeteries must be strategically planned to ensure optimal use of land for cemeteries in strategic locations.

Therefore, the measures that can be implemented are:

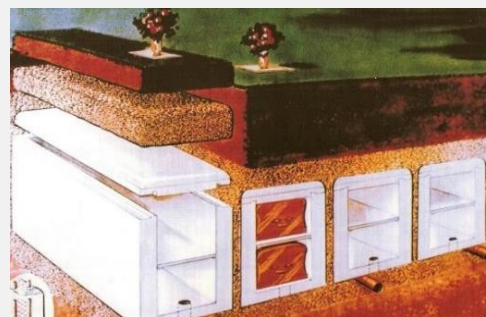
1. Provide centralised cemetery at state level to allow for easy management and maintenance of cemetery. Grave pits must be arranged systematically to ensure optimal use of cemetery land.
2. Develop national cemetery master plan to be integrated into structure and local plans.
3. Improve land use optimisation by integrating cemetery with other passive land uses such as recreational areas, electrical line reserves, buffer zones, and open space.
4. Develop multi-storey cemeteries in major cities with limited land availability and high population density especially in key growth node areas.

BRIEF FACTS

Double Depth Lawn Crypt

Double Depth Lawn Crypt is one of the methods used in some countries to reduce the amount land needed for cemetery. This method allows two bodies to be buried in one crypt and thus can extend the lifespan of cemeteries twofold. This method is suitable to be adopted in areas with limited land available for cemetery use.

Source: wilbertcemeteryconstruction.com



AGENCIES INVOLVED

Main Agencies

- State Authority
- Local Authority
- State Religious Council

Supporting Agencies

- PLANMalaysia
- PLANMalaysia@Negeri

ACTION CI 3.2C**Apply universal design principles in the provision of community facilities**

Universal design is defined as the design of environments and products that can be widely used by all groups of individuals without the need for any adaptation or special design.

The principles of universal design (**Figure 6-7**) should be applied in the development of the urban and rural areas to meet the needs of all groups of individuals regardless of age, size and physical ability.

The application of universal design in the design and layout of community facilities makes them accessible to all sections of society and users.

For example, the provision of ramps will not only facilitate accessibility by wheelchair users, but also facilitate a mother with a baby stroller or a worker pushing a trolley of goods.

In contrast to other development planning concepts, the universal design approach integrates as best as possible all the facilities for use by all groups of individuals in an inclusive manner.

The application of universal design concept in the provision of facilities and in the design of urban environment must fulfill the planning criteria such as high accessibility, safe, comfortable and user-friendly.

Equitable Use	1
Flexibility in Use	2
Simple and Intuitive Use	3
Perceptible Information	4
Tolerance for Error	5
Low Physical Effort	6
Appropriate Size and Space for Approach and Use	7

Figure 6-7: Universal Design Principles

Source: GPP Universal Design, 2011

To ensure that community facilities are provided according to standards and the principles of universal design, there are several measures that can be implemented, among them are:

1. Ensure all new development adopt the concept of universal design.
2. Improve the existing community facilities by retrofitting universal design elements so that these facilities are more flexible, comfortable and easy to use.
3. Provide an environment that is easy for the local authorities or any other responsible parties to maintain and manage.

AGENCIES INVOLVED

Main Agencies

- State Authority
- Local Authority

Supporting Agencies

- Ministry of Works
- PLANMalaysia
- PLANMalaysia@Negeri
- Social Welfare Department

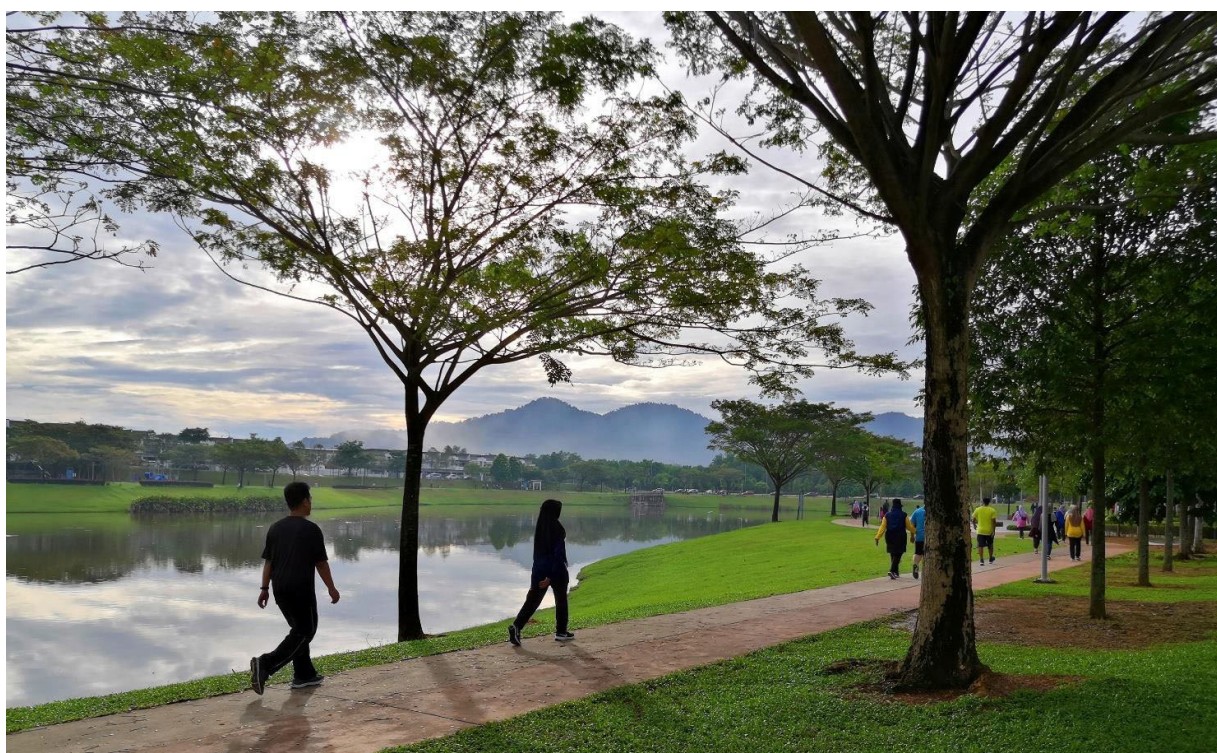
**STRATEGY
CI 3.3**
**MAINSTREAM A CLEAN, HEALTHY AND SAFE LIFESTYLE IN PLANNING AND
DEVELOPMENT**


A clean, healthy and safe lifestyle is a key catalyst in creating a prosperous society. NPP4 emphasises a clean, healthy and safe environment with the aim to ensure comprehensive and systematic development imbued with healthy elements to promote physical, mental and social well-being. A healthy, clean and safe environment promotes a physical, psychological, social and organisational surrounding that protects health and safety of the community and their neighbourhoods, especially those in high density areas.

Meanwhile, the promotion of green practices among the community aims at expanding the use of green technology to improve environmental sustainability while addressing the issue of climate change as a whole.

In a liveable city, health is one of the aspects that contribute significantly to the sustainability of the city. Therefore, all stakeholders, including residents, must be responsible to together play their roles in making each neighborhood better and healthier, especially in areas affected by environmental pollution.

This requires constant encouragement among the community and the mobilisation of infrastructure and facilities towards quality environmental care services as well as promoting awareness among the general population on clean, healthy and safe lifestyles.



Provision of public parks can help to encourage the adoption of healthy lifestyle among the community.

ACTION CI 3.3A**Encourage green practices in the community**

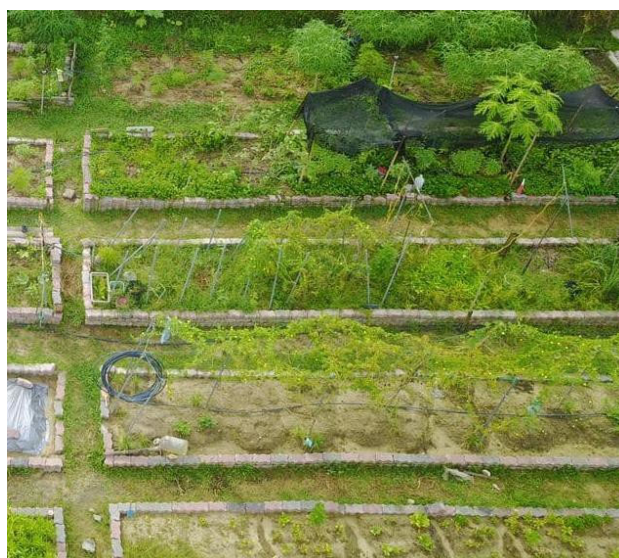
The implementation of green practice initiatives among community neighbourhoods in several countries have successfully helped reduce carbon emissions, mitigated the impact of urban heat island, created a better-quality living environment and improved the surrounding of the neighbourhoods.

Therefore, in line with the country's commitment to reduce carbon emissions, various initiatives to promote green practices have to be implemented immediately, especially at the state and local levels, in the private sector and among the community themselves.

In addition, initiatives to promote green practices among the community include the provision of more green space, harnessing renewable energy, and adopting the 3R (reduce, reuse and recycle) concept in development and daily activities.

The measures to promote green practices among the community are:

1. Ensure that existing and future development provide suitable facilities for green practices such as space for waste separation, community garden and so on.
2. Develop at least one community recycling centre in every neighborhood across the country to make it easier for residents to recycle used items.
3. Turn green and unutilised areas into community gardens.
4. Ensure that planning and development place emphasis on the promotion of green practices through design, placement and technology.



Neighbourhood farming in Seksyen 8 Timur Shah Alam, Selangor

AGENCIES INVOLVED**Main Agencies**

- State Authority
- Local Authority

Supporting Agencies

- Ministry of Housing and Local Government (KPKT)
- PLANMalaysia
- PLANMalaysia@Negeri

ACTION CI 3.3B

Increase the number of green area and improve their function as space for social interaction

Green area is a key component in the development of local community that can benefit residents, especially in urban areas. The expansion of green area in major cities does not only improve the competitiveness ranking of the city but also its liveability and the well-being of the urban community.

Currently, all development applications for planning permission must allocate at least 10% from the total development area as public open space. Open space should be provided based on the requirements stipulated in the Planning Guidelines for Open Space and Recreation such as the hierarchy and size of the open space, and the size of population catchment.

The provision of green area must be strengthened by ensuring more quality green areas are created to enable suitable passive and active recreation to take place. In addition, the provision of green area can be diversified in the forms of recreational park, playground, community garden, town garden and rooftop garden to create more spaces for community activities and interactions.

Therefore, the measures to be implemented are as follows:

1. Gazette open space and city parks to preserve and prevent green areas from being converted to other types of land use.
2. Ensure that green areas can be accessed by all levels of society to serve as space for local community activities either for recreational purposes or other suitable activities.
3. Establish and increase the number of green network for recreational purposes in order to enhance the ecological integrity of neighbourhoods.
4. Strengthen the role of local authority in enforcing the Tree Preservation Order (TPO) to preserve trees with values or characteristics that benefit the population and the environment in urban areas.
5. Perform regular maintenance to ensure that green areas are able to retain their functions.



Green areas in Kota Sultan Ahmad Shah, Pahang.

AGENCIES INVOLVED

Main Agencies

- State Authority
- Local Authority
- National Landscape Department

Supporting Agencies

- PLANMalaysia
- PLANMalaysia@Negeri

ACTION CI 3.3C**Ensure a safe community environment**

The need for a safe environment is not only limited to community neighbourhoods but also the whole municipalities. This is in line with the increasing rate of urbanisation which requires the provision of adequate and quality infrastructure to ensure the safety of the community.

Security is one of the main criteria in increasing the community's confidence in the liveability of an area.

In the context of neighbourhood, a high level of security and safety attracts people to reside in the area.

The implementation measures are:

1. Detail out the Crime Prevention Through Environmental Design (CPTED) Implementation Guide according to local context and suitability.
2. Integrate the concept of safe city in the planning and implementation of new development.
3. Implement smart technology in safe city programmes such as the provision of call boxes / emergency buttons in key areas for enhanced security control in the community.



Figure 6-8: Characteristics of a Safe City

AGENCIES INVOLVED

Main Agencies

- Local Authority
- Royal Malaysian Police

Supporting Agencies

- PLANMalaysia
- PLANMalaysia@Negeri



The downtown area of George Town where safe city elements are applied to enhance the safety of residents and visitors.

CI 4 COMMUNITY-FRIENDLY PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT

Community-friendly planning and development emphasises on community involvement in the planning and development process.

The effectiveness of public and community involvement has been proven in resolving local issues, sparking innovative ideas and bringing synergies of change to the formulation and implementation of development plans.

In this regard, NPP4 continues to promote community involvement as one of the key strategic directions under Thrust 3.

The increase in public involvement in planning and development process is an indication of the government's commitment in ensuring that planning and development decisions are in line with local aspirations and meet the needs of the community. It also shows a higher level of public awareness in conveying their opinions and wishes in a more collective and orderly fashion.

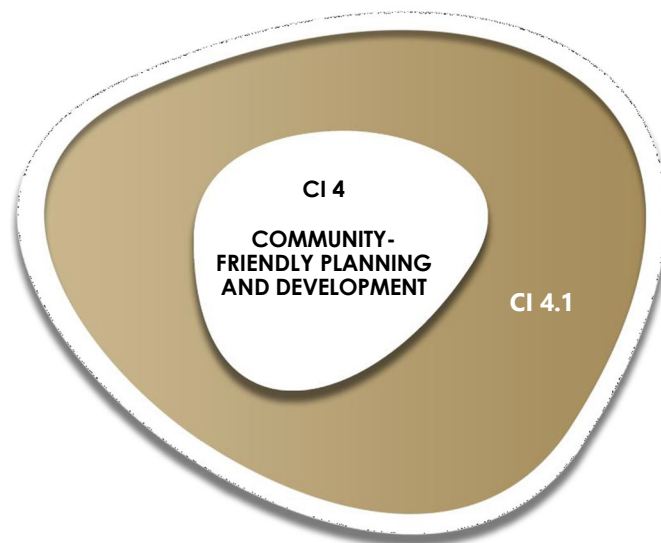
Increased public involvement also reflects the greater willingness among individuals in carrying out their social responsibilities and work together to ensure that their environment is conducive and liveable.

Community involvement is also a manifestation of democratic values in every activity and development process which can create a sense of belonging among the local community.

The Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) 17: 'Partnership for The Goals' also emphasises the importance of cooperation and working together in achieving the set goals.

In the context of community-friendly planning and development, various collaboration methods are available to suit the requirements for involvement of individuals, associations and non-governmental organisations (NGOs) that have an interest in the planning and development of an area.

The application of a variety of collaboration methods either individually or collectively through residents' associations, NGOs and others has led to close cooperation between local community and the local government.



STRATEGIC DIRECTION CI 4

COMMUNITY FRIENDLY PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT

CI 4.1

Implement Collaboration and Strategic Partnerships in Development

STRATEGY
CI 4.1

IMPLEMENT COLLABORATION AND STRATEGIC PARTNERSHIP IN DEVELOPMENT



>SDG9 >SDG11
>SDG16 >SDG17

The advent of globalisation has brought the need for closer cooperation between the government, the industry players as well as the private sector, and the public in the face of technological change and economic progress for mutual benefits.

Collaboration and strategic partnership in planning and development are among the methods of empowering existing resources for the benefit of development.

The scope of public involvement needs to be enhanced and expanded in the planning process. More stakeholder discussions must be conducted during the various planning processes including the planning permission process for urban development projects, economic corridor development, and redevelopment of an area, and not just limited to mega infrastructure projects such as the MRT and the LRT.

Nowadays, involvement of community in planning and development process is considered as one of the important elements towards the implementation of sustainable development and in achieving sustainability through empowering the role of the public in area development.

This strategy emphasises the creation of initiatives and opportunities in decision-making process to enable involvement of local residents in the process and to foster collective sense of responsibility among the residents with regard to sustainable development, security protection, and preservation of neighbourhood and public property.

The United Nations and most other international bodies dealing with development have recognised the importance of collaboration and strategic partnerships as one of the strategies to achieve the SDG17.

At the same time, having collaboration and strategic partnerships in planning and development process also enables various other stakeholders, especially the corporate sector and industry players to contribute to the economic, social and environmental development of the country.



Community programme with Orang Asli Sg. Peroh, Johor

ACTION CI 4.1A

Empower the role and involvement of the public

Along with the sustainable development efforts undertaken by the government, public awareness and sensitivity to the need for a better quality of life is also increasing.

The involvement of the community in the planning process is very much needed to ensure that any development will provide the comfort and quality of life needed by every layer of the society.

Thus, NPP4 proposes that public involvement is expanded to include mega city development projects, urban redevelopment projects, sea reclamation projects and public transport projects.

In addition, public involvement also needs to be enhanced through more stakeholder discussion sessions, residents' forums and perception studies to get the necessary feedback on the planning and implementation of development projects and services.

Therefore, the measures to be taken are:

1. Enhance public engagement programmes at the state and local levels through the structure plan, local plan and special area plan preparation process and through planning permission application process.
2. Improve and strengthen the involvement of community in the planning and development of community projects at local level.
3. Foster sense of belonging among the community and the society in general.
4. Strengthen community programmes by aligning them to the SDGs to be in line with the National Community Policy.
5. Diversify public engagement mediums and platforms in the planning and development process to encourage community involvement.



SDG17 relates to multi-stakeholder partnerships for sustainable development.

Source:
sdgs.un.org/goals

AGENCIES INVOLVED

Main Agencies

- Ministry of Housing and Local Government (KPKT)
- PLANMalaysia
- PLANMalaysia@Negeri
- Local Authority

Supporting Agencies

- Non-governmental organisation
- Private sector

ACTION CI 4.1B**Encourage strategic collaboration with stakeholders**

Strategic cooperation established between the government and the private sector and community groups can ensure that the parties involved are aware of the state of the community environment.

Through strategic collaboration, the corporate sector can play a bigger role in various aspects of urban development including education, health, environment and economy, and to jointly develop the area.



Local community programmes that have been implemented throughout the country

One of the best example in translating this action to the ground is the RIVERDALE project, which involved a collaboration between Iskandar Puteri City Council (MBIP) and Rahman Putra College, Universiti Teknologi Malaysia (UTM). This project aimed at educating the local community to take care of Sungai Skudai starting from home.

Through this collaboration, knowledge on river care were imparted by the collaborators to the community living along the Sungai Skudai.

The project was also planned as a long-term initiative so that it can be continued by the community for the benefit of future generations.

To encourage strategic collaborations among stakeholders, the following measures are proposed:

1. Encourage cooperation and collaboration between non-governmental and private organisations with government agencies in community or environmental programmes.
2. Diversify corporate social responsibility (CSR) programmes to deliver more comprehensive benefits to the community.
3. Emphasise resource sharing in community development.
4. Improve the existing incentives for corporations and companies who are active in implementing CSR programmes.

AGENCIES INVOLVED**Main Agencies**

- Federal and State Agencies
- Non-governmental organisation
- Private sector

Supporting Agencies

- Local Authority



Some of the Focus Group Discussions undertaken in the preparation of NPP4 and Hulu Selangor District Local Plan 2035.

THRUST 3 RELATIONS WITH SDGs

RELATED SDGs	THRUST 3 STRATEGIES DAN ACTIONS	INDICATORS
CI 1: Housing Provision Planning for All		
SDG1 SDG3 SDG9 SDG10 SDG11	CI 1.1 Ensure Housing Supply Matches Housing Needs	1.Number of affordable homes constructed. 2.Number of villages involved in rural water supply programmes and receiving clean water supply. 3.Number of housing projects adopting the retirement village concept.
	ACTION CI 1.1A Ensure the supply of affordable housing is in line with demand	
	ACTION CI 1.1B Improve the quality of housing and neighbourhoods through better planned development	
	ACTION CI 1.1C Provide a housing environment that meet the needs of the elderly	
SDG1 SDG3 SDG10 SDG11	CI 1.2 Ensure Systematic Housing Planning	1.Number of State Housing Boards established. 2.Number of affordable housing units around TOD area. 3.Ratio of household to dwelling unit (for country, state, strata).
	ACTION CI 1.2A Establish Housing Board in each state to manage housing development	
	ACTION CI 1.2B Ensure the planning and provision of suitable housing in key focal locations	
CI 2: Building Educated and Competitive Society		
SDG3 SDG4 SDG9 SDG11	CI 2.1 Provide Basic Education Facilities to every Level of Society Throughout the Country	1. Number of schools equipped with broadband facilities. 2. Number of special education centres provided for the disabled.
	ACTION CI 2.1A Ensure comprehensive accessibility of every basic educational institution, both physically and virtually	
	ACTION CI 2.1B Ensure the allocation of sites for special education schools for disable areas where they are needed	
SDG3 SDG4 SDG8 SDG9 SDG11	CI 2.2 Provide Integrated Educational Institutions to Create Skilled and Educated Communities	1. Number of admissions, enrollment and withdrawals at HEIs. 2. Number of PAWE established.
	ACTION CI 2.2A Develop educational institutions in locations that can provide not only educational, but also local economic benefits	
	ACTION CI 2.2B Encourage life-long learning practices to enhance the skills and competencies of the workforce	

RELATED SDGs	THRUST 3 STRATEGIES DAN ACTIONS	INDICATORS
CI 3 : Conducive and Liveable Environment		
SDG3 SDG9 SDG11	CI 3.1 Intensify the Implementation of the Community Neighbourhood Concept Through the Provision of Space and Facilities for Shared Use	1.Placemaking projects by local authority. 2.Pedestrian and bicycle network master plan by local authority.
	ACTION CI 3.1A Create public space to encourage community interaction	
	ACTION CI 3.1B Provide comprehensive pedestrian and bicycle networks for the convenience of the community	
SDG3 SDG4 SDG9 SDG11 SDG17	CI 3.2 Develop Community Facilities in an Integrated and Conducive Manner	1.Number of centralised cemetery (by state, local authority).
	ACTION CI 3.2A Ensure the provision of community facilities in an integrated manner according to the needs of the local community in easily accessible locations	
	ACTION CI 3.2B Provide integrated cemeteries in strategic locations	
	ACTION CI 3.2C Apply universal design principles in the provision of community facilities	
SDG3 SDG6 SDG9 SDG11 SDG15	CI 3.3 Mainstream a Clean, Healthy and Safe Lifestyle in Planning and Development	1. Number of local authorities that receive awards related to green practices. 2. Total size of gazetted open space and city parks. 3. Number of local authorities involved in safe city programmes.
	ACTION CI 3.3A Encourage green practices in the community	
	ACTION CI 3.3B Increase the number of green areas and improve their function as space for social interaction	
	ACTION CI 3.3C Ensure a safe community environment	
CI 4: Community-Friendly Planning and Development		
SDG9 SDG11 SDG16 SDG17	CI 4.1 Implement Collaboration and Strategic Partnership in Development	1.Number of community programmes organised by local authorities. 2.Number of private sector CSR projects.
	ACTION CI 4.1A Empower the role and involvement of the public	
	ACTION CI 4.1B Encourage strategic collaboration with stakeholders	