

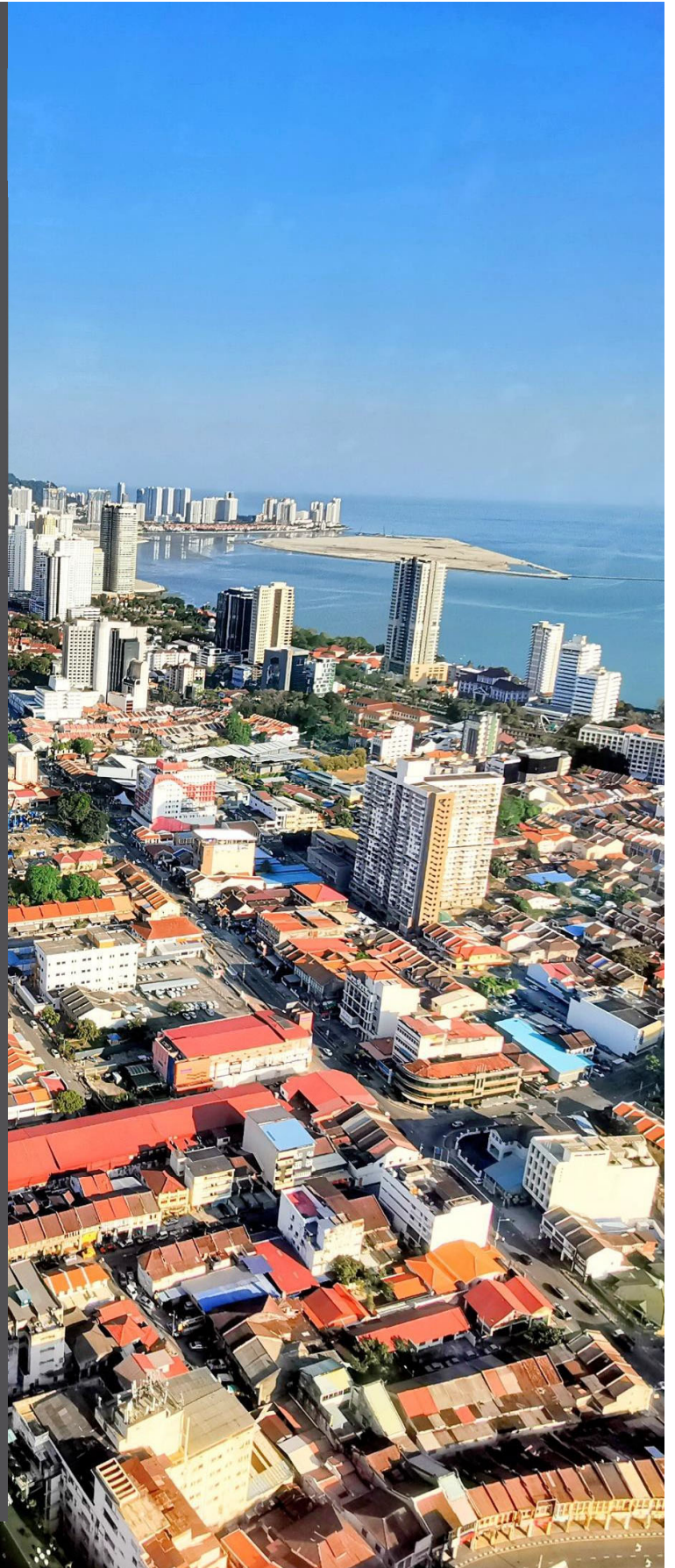
CHAPTER 8

THE MANAGEMENT AND IMPLEMENTATION OF NATIONAL PHYSICAL PLAN

The management and implementation of NPP4 require effective and efficient governance. The involvement and cooperation from all agencies and stakeholders at the federal, state and local levels are therefore important.

Physical planning and development involve various aspects of management and implementation. Therefore, NPP4 has identified that various collaborations among implementing agencies and stakeholders will be required for successful implementation of its strategies and actions.

Additionally, constant assessment and monitoring of the implementation and achievements of NPP4 is also important to ensure that the physical development of the country is shaped towards achieving a prosperous and resilient nation in order to ensure continuous well-being of the population.



NPP4 Governance Approach

The implementation of NPP4 requires comprehensive coordination, management and implementation efforts. Continuous collaborations between all agencies and stakeholders are essential towards achieving the aim of this NPP4.

In this regard, the three (3) governance approaches are emphasised towards ensuring the effective implementation of NPP4.



1 Institutional Governance

Integrated coordination and implementation at various levels involving various agencies based on their functions and jurisdictions.

The implementation of NPP4 requires the involvement of various stakeholders at the federal, state and local levels to ensure that NPP4 strategies and actions are translated and implemented successfully.

KEY GOVERNANCE INSTITUTIONS IN PHYSICAL PLANNING

Federal Level	National Physical Planning Council (NPPC)
	Regional Planning Committee (RPC)
State Level	State Planning Committee (SPC)
Local Level	Local Authority Full Council

2 Strategic Governance

The strategic directions, strategies and actions outlined in NPP4 can be used to comprehensively guide NPP4 implementation.

NPP4 is formulated with the aim of achieving a prosperous, resilient and prosperous nation. To achieve this aim, the strategic directions, strategies and actions of NPP4 are formed based on three (3) main development thrusts.

The implementation of NPP4 shall be guided by the strategies and actions as outlined in the document. Specific strategic measures are also devised for implementation. These include four (4) key strategic initiatives that are important to be implemented within the first five (5) years of NPP4 period, which is up to 2025.

STRUCTURE OF NPP4



3 Operational Governance

Efficient implementation and monitoring mechanisms to ensure effective and dynamic implementation of NPP4.

NPP4 has outlined development strategies and actions by sectors for the relevant implementing agencies to translate, implement and undertake necessary actions so that the direction and the aim of NPP4 can be achieved.

NPP4 also provides the basis for implementing agencies to plan for strategic projects and to request for financial allocation for the projects under the Five-Year Malaysia Plan (RMLT).

Effective monitoring and evaluation of NPP4 implementation is important to ensure effective implementation of the NPP towards sustainable national growth and development. Thus, the status of the implementation and achievement of NPP4 must be monitored and evaluated periodically. Strategies that failed to achieve the set targets should be reviewed and readjusted to fit the current situation and needs.

NPP4 OPERATIONAL CYCLE



NPP4 Proposal

To strengthen the implementation mechanism of operational governance, NPP4 recommends:

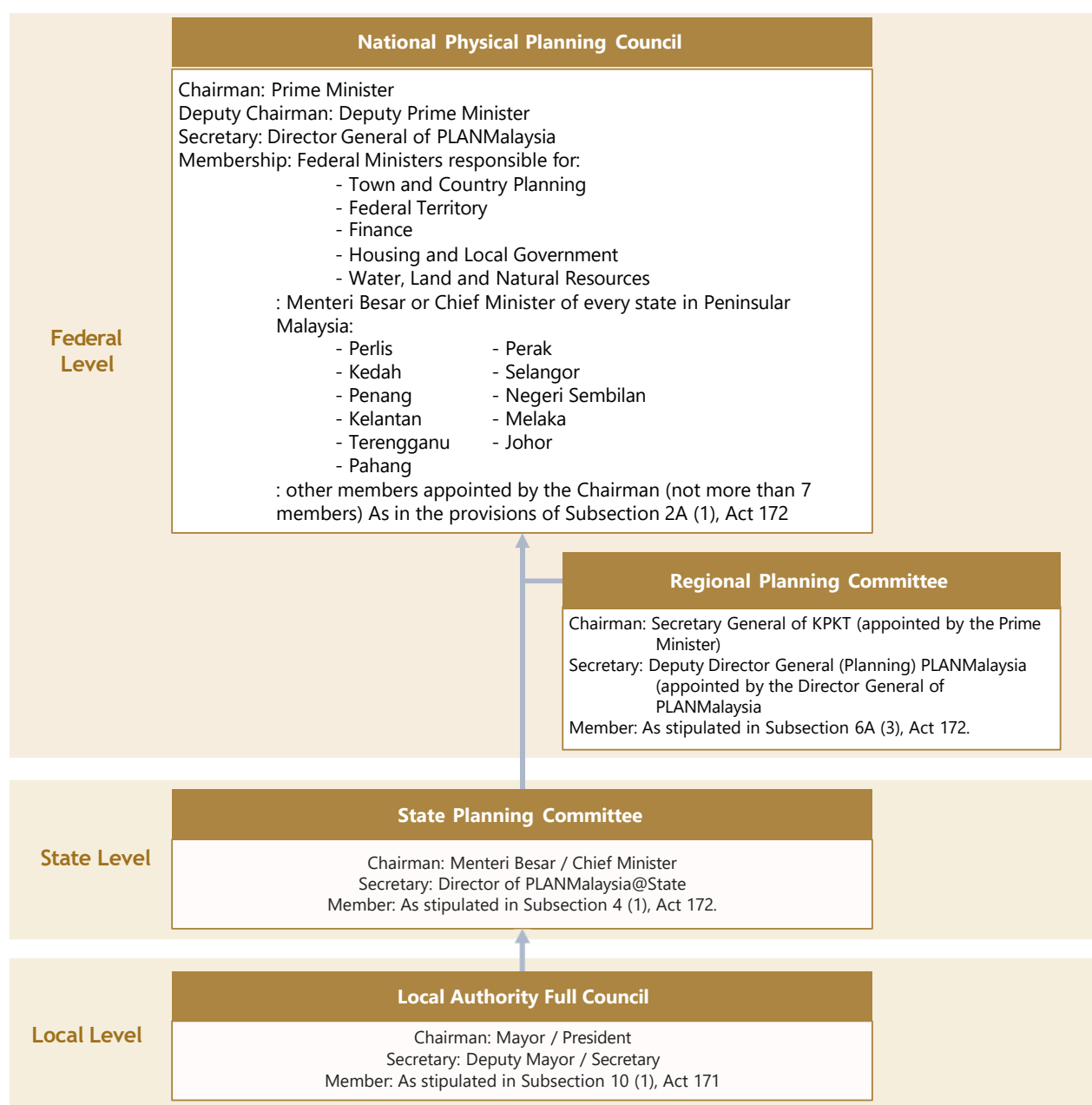
- Establish **NPP Working Groups** according to the three (3) NPP4 Development Thrusts.
- **Four (4) NPP4 Key Strategic Initiatives** to be implemented.

Institutional Mechanisms for NPP4 Implementation

Based on the provisions of the Town and Country Planning Act 1976 [Act 172], each planning institution has its own roles and responsibilities to ensure that NPP4 is implemented effectively. This involves the National Physical Planning Council (NPPC), the Regional Planning Committee (RPC), the State Planning Committee (SPC) and the Full Council of the Local Authority (LA) (**Figure 8-1**).

To achieve the goal of Prosperous, Resilient, and Liveable Nation, NPP4 should be translated at all planning levels, which are the federal, regional, state and local levels. Additionally, to strengthen the effectiveness of NPP4 implementation, it is recommended that the roles of the NPPC are enhanced by establishing an NPP Implementation Monitoring Committee.

Figure 8-1: Physical Planning Governance Structure



Enhancing the Roles of the National Physical Planning Council

The National Physical Planning Council (NPPC) is responsible for formulating planning policies and coordinating the physical development of the country. The NPPC also serves to advise the Federal and State Governments on matters relating to physical planning and development.

The NPPC plays an important role in ensuring sustainable physical development in Malaysia through an effective and efficient town and country planning system. This includes providing advices on development proposals that are brought to it to ensure that all development are sustainable.

In order to support and undertake its responsibilities, NPPC establishes the following committees as in **Figure 8-2**;

NPPC Working Committee

Discusses and verifies working papers that have been reviewed and recommended by the NPPC Technical Committee and the NPPC Regulatory Planning Committee before being brought to NPPC for consideration.

NPPC Technical Committee

Formulates, plans and coordinates planning with regard to NPP, SP, regional plans, interstate planning, as well as guidelines, standards, rules and regulations related to planning.

NPPC Regulatory Planning Committee

Regulates development proposals for development as specified under Section 22 (2A), Act 172 and advises the Federal and State Governments on matters relating to town and country planning principles, policies and guidelines.

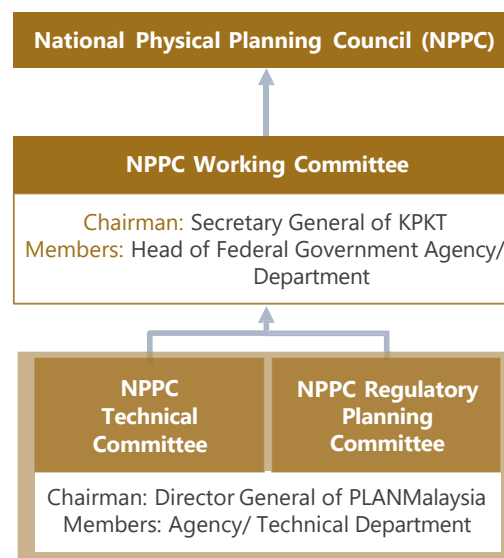


Figure 8-2: NPPC Management Structure

The monitoring of NPP4 implementation must always be undertaken and reported to the NPPC on a regular basis. This is to ensure that NPP4 strategies and actions are well implemented in an effective and coordinated manner at all planning levels.

NPP Implementation Monitoring Committee

A new committee proposed to be established and to be responsible for monitoring the status of NPP implementation.

This committee shall be chaired by the Secretary General of the Ministry of Housing and Local Government (KPKT) and the Secretariat shall be the KPKT's Bahagian Kemampanan Bandar dan Persekitaran Hijau.

The role of the State Planning Committee

The State Planning Committee (SPC) is the physical planning authority at the state level whose role is to ensure that the state's physical planning and development are in line with the national policy framework, especially on the conservation, use and development of land. SPC is responsible in making sure that the NPP document is referred and translated into Structure Plan (SP) as state physical planning policies. This is important for the coordination of the spatial planning strategic framework between the NPP and the SP which involves, among others:

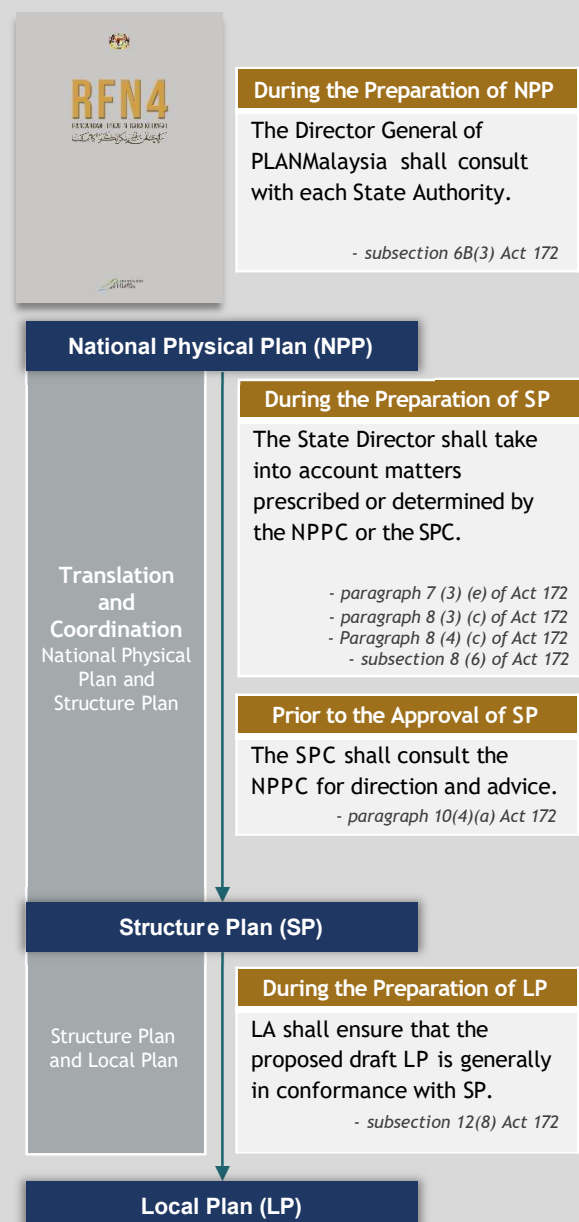
1. New development areas, development growth centres and coastal reclamation.
2. The country's major transport infrastructure and communication networks (such as airports, seaports, land ports, railway networks, highways, power stations, dams).
3. Natural ecological assets and protection of coastal waters.

To ensure that it is implemented effectively at the state level, the NPP has to be translated into Structure Plans (SP) and Local Plans (LP).

Section 6B (3) of Act 172 provides that during the preparation of the draft NPP, the Director General of PLANMalaysia shall consult with each State Authority through the State Planning Committee (SPC). The SPC, on the other hand, for the purpose of physical planning co-ordination, must consult the NPPC during draft SP preparation and to obtain the direction and advice from the Council before approving the draft SP.

It is important that the NPPC acts as the main platform for negotiations between the Federal and the State Governments to reach mutual agreement regarding planning matters, including those matters that need to be brought to NPPC as listed under Section 22 (2A) of the Act 172.

NPP4 has translated the country's strategic direction into State Spatial Management Plans for all states in Peninsular Malaysia and for the Federal Territories. During the preparation of draft SP, the State Spatial Management Plans must be translated and incorporated into the key diagram and elaborated in detail in the draft SP.



NPP4 Implementation Mechanism

Subsection 6B (5) of Act 172 provides that it is the duty of the Federal and the State Governments to ensure that the objectives of the NPP are achieved. Therefore, it is the responsibility of each agency, whether at the federal, state or local levels, to ensure that NPP4 strategies and actions are implemented successfully. The NPP should also be used as a guide by all agencies and should become the basis in bidding for project approval and for funding allocation under the Five Year Malaysia Plan (RMLT) as has been decided by the NPPC (NPPC Bil.4/2005).

NPP Working Groups

The implementation of NPP4 requires the collaboration and involvement of various implementing agencies based on their functions and jurisdictions through the NPP working groups. Implementing agencies should be proactive by translating NPP4 strategies and actions, including the 4 key strategic initiatives, into detail action plans, programmes and projects to be implemented on the ground.

In order to enhance the collaboration in the implementation of NPP4, it is crucial to establish NPP Working Groups. The establishment of these groups will also ensure that NPP4 strategies and actions are considered and translated into planning, and implemented, monitored and coordinated regularly.

The NPP Working Groups shall be formed according to the three (3) NPP4 Development Thrusts, and shall serve as the platforms for:

- Coordinating the implementation of NPP strategies and actions between the relevant implementing agencies;
- Identifying planning and development issues and challenges while implementing NPP strategies and actions; and
- Preparing the NPP Performance Evaluation Report for the purpose of reporting to the NPPC.

Each working group shall be **chaired by the Director General of PLANMalaysia**, and the National Physical Plan Division of PLANMalaysia shall be the Secretariat. Members of each working group shall consist of representative from the main implementing agencies relevant to the scope of the Development Thrust. The NPP Working Groups shall convene at least **twice per year** to coordinate, discuss and evaluate the implementation performance of the NPP.

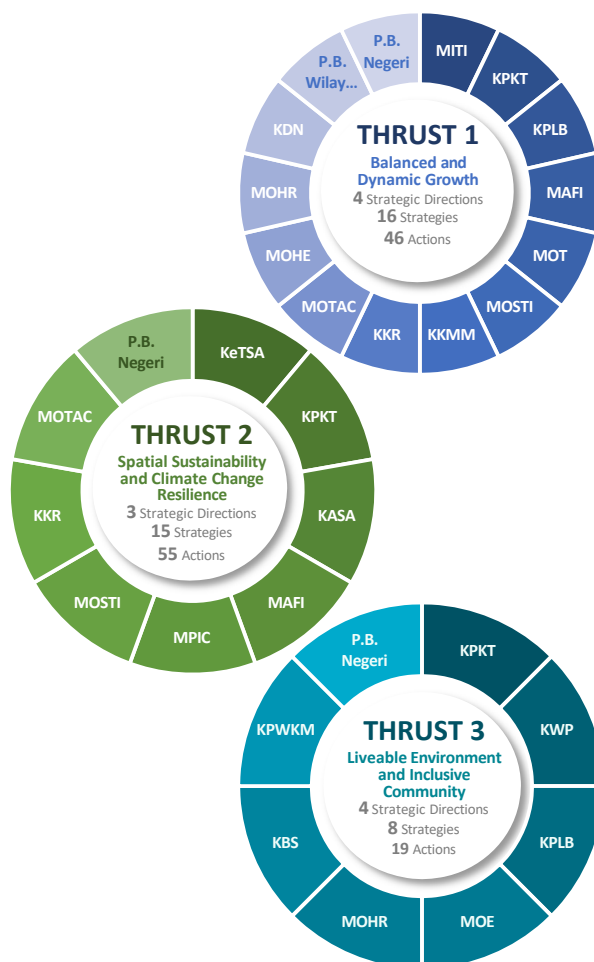


Table 8-2 lists the membership of the NPP Working Groups according to the NPP4 Development Thrusts, which involves various Ministries, including departments and agencies under the Ministries. However, in order to strengthen the implementation of the plan, the membership of each NPP Working Group may be changed as required once the issues and challenges have been concretely identified during the implementation stage of NPP4.

Table 8-2: NPP Working Group Membership according to NPP4 Development Thrusts

NPP Working Group	Agency	
THRUST 1 Balanced and Dynamic Growth	Ministry of Housing and Local Government	KPKT
	Ministry of Defence	MINDEF
	Ministry of Rural Development	KPLB
	Ministry of Agriculture and Food Industries	MAFI
	Ministry of Transport	MOT
	Ministry of Science, Technology and Innovation	MOSTI
	Ministry of Energy and Natural Resources	KeTSA
	Ministry of Communications and Multimedia	SKMM
	Ministry of Works	KKR
	Ministry of Tourism, Arts and Culture	MOTAC
	Ministry of International Trade and Industry	MITI
	Ministry of Entrepreneur Development and Cooperatives	MEDAC
	Ministry of Higher Education	KPT
	Ministry of Human Resources	MOHR
	Ministry of Home Affairs	KDN
	Ministry of Foreign Affairs	KLN
	Iskandar Regional Development Authority	IRDA
	East Coast Economic Region Development Council	ECERDC
	Northern Corridor Implementation Authority	NCIA
	State Economic Planning Unit/ Division	UPEN/BPEN
	Local Authority	LA
THRUST 2 Spatial Sustainability and Climate Change Resilience	Ministry of Housing and Local Government	KPKT
	Ministry of Transport	MOT
	Ministry of Energy and Natural Resources	KeTSA
	Ministry of Environment and Water	KASA
	Ministry of Agriculture and Food Industries	MAFI
	Ministry of Plantation Industries and Commodities	MPIC
	Ministry of Science, Technology and Innovation	MOSTI
	Ministry of Works	KKR
	Ministry of Tourism, Arts and Culture Malaysia	MOTAC
	Ministry of Foreign Affairs	KLN
	Ministry of Health	MOH
	Ministry of Rural Development	KPLB
THRUST 3 Liveable Environment and Inclusive Community	Ministry of Housing and Local Government	KPKT
	Ministry of Rural Development	KPLB
	Ministry of Education	MOE
	Ministry of Higher Education	MOHE
	Ministry of Women, Family and Community Development	KPWKM
	Ministry of Transport	MOT
	Ministry of Human Resources	MOHR

Implementing Agency According to NPP4 Strategies and Actions

NPP4 has identified the relevant main implementing agencies for each of its strategy and action. The collaboration between these main agencies is of utmost importance to ensure successful implementation of the strategies and actions on the ground.

Table 8-3: Main implementing agencies according to NPP4 Development Thrusts

THRUST 1 : BALANCED AND DYNAMIC GROWTH																						
Action		Implementing Agency																				
		KPKT	MINDEF	KPLB	MAFI	MOT	MOSTI	KeTSA	KKMM	KKR	MOTAC	MITI	MEDAC	KPT	MOHR	KDN	KLN	IRDA	ECERDC	NCA	UPEN/BPE N	LA
DG 1 : Strengthening the Nation's Strategic Position at Global Level																						
DG 1.1: Strengthen Regional Cooperation in Physical Planning and Economic Development																						
DG 1.1A	Strengthen Malaysia's strategic relations at the ASEAN and international levels					•						•					•	•	•	•		
DG 1.2 : Strengthen National Security Planning																						
DG 1.2A	Ensure the security of the country's strategic infrastructure	•	•													•						
DG 1.2B	Reinforce border security of national border		•													•						
DG 2 : Ensuring Sustainable and Competitive Economic Growth																						
DG 2.1 : Strengthen the Function of Growth Areas																						
DG 2.1A	Strengthen the role of Conurbations, PDZs and Catalyst Centres	•																				
DG 2.1B	Strengthen the functions of towns and cities according to settlement hierarchy	•																				•
DG 2.1C	Increase urban competitiveness at the global level in an integrated manner	•																				•
DG 2.2: Intensify the Activities of Digital Economy as the Basis for Economic Growth																						
DG 2.2A	Promote e-commerce in the services sector especially in retail								•			•										
DG 2.2B	Promote knowledge-based SMEs (K-SMEs) and digitalisation								•				•									
DG 2.3: Apply the Latest Industrial Technology as a Pillar of Economic Growth																						
DG 2.3A	Encourage the development of high-tech and innovative manufacturing clusters						•					•										
DG 2.3B	Prioritise the planning and management of integrated industrial park						•															
DG 2.4: Diversify Tourism Products and Coverage as One of the Main Drivers of the National Economy																						
DG 2.4A	Strengthen the country's major natural tourism destinations										•											
DG 2.4B	Ensure tourists arrival at major tourism destinations is based on carrying capacity										•											•
DG 2.4C	Strengthen the identity of cities and tourist attractions through the rebranding of potential tourism activities	•									•											•
DG 2.4D	Integrate Tourism Routes and Trails to promote the country's major tourism products										•											
DG 2.4E	Strengthen the development of niche tourism products throughout the country										•			•								
DG 2.5: Ensure Provision of High-Quality Infrastructure and Tourism Support Facilities																						
DG 2.5A	Ensure adequacy and variety of accommodation facilities										•											•
DG 2.5B	Improve accessibility to major tourist destinations					•					•											•
DG 2.5C	Develop interactive and virtually accessible tourist information centre										•				•							•
DG 2.6 : Leveraging Rural Local Resources																						
DG 2.6A	Diversify the rural economy based on local potential			•	•																	
DG 2.6B	Making Agropolitan Centres as rural growth nodes			•	•																	

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THRUST 1 : BALANCED AND DYNAMIC GROWTH

Action		Implementing Agency	KPKT	MINDEF	KPLB	MAFI	MOT	MOSTI	KeTSA	KKAWA	KKR	MOTAC	MITI	MEDAC	KPT	MOHR	KDN	KLN	IRDA	ECERDC	NCIA	UPEN/BP E N	LA
DG 3: Providing Strategic and Integrated Transportation Network Connectivity																							
DG 3.1: Strengthen Road Transport Network and Connectivity																							
DG 3.1A	Ensure comprehensive and quality road connectivity between regions						•				•												
DG 3.1B	Ensure appropriate road hierarchy proposals						•				•												•
DG 3.1C	Improve road access in rural areas			•			•				•												
DG 3.1D	Ensure road maintenance and improvement are according to schedule										•												•
DG 3.1E	Increase the use of smart technology in traffic management						•				•												
DG 3.2: Making Rail as the Main Pillar of Transport System																							
DG 3.2A	Improve rail connectivity between cities, regions and the country's main gateways						•				•												
DG 3.2B	Increase the use of modern technology in rail service systems						•	•			•												
DG 3.3: Strengthen Public Transport Services To Achieve Modal Split Targets																							
DG 3.3A	Improve the integration and expansion of rail network in the city						•				•												
DG 3.3B	Ensure First Mile and Last Mile is supported in public transport integration						•				•												•
DG 3.3C	Improve bus services in major cities						•																•
DG 3.3D	Increase the use of modern technology to facilitate smoother public transport operation						•				•												
DG 3.4: Strengthen Air Connectivity at Global, Regional and Local Levels																							
DG 3.4A	Establish the role of each airport based on the socio-economic significance of the area						•																
DG 3.4B	Diversify integrated land transportation modes to airports						•				•												
DG 3.4C	Strengthen air transport services to environmentally sensitive tourist areas and areas that are difficult to access for emergency purposes						•																
DG 3.4D	Upgrade existing airport facilities and infrastructure						•																
DG 3.5: Improve Water Transport Services																							
DG 3.5A	Strengthen ferry services						•																•
DG 3.5B	Strengthen water taxi services						•																•
DG 3.5C	Strengthen cruise ship services						•																•
DG 3.6: Strengthen the Logistics Industry																							
DG 3.6A	Establish the hierarchy and role of seaports as the country's maritime gateways						•																
DG 3.6B	Enhance the role of airports as logistics hubs						•																
DG 3.6C	Enhance the integration of various modes of transportation between industrial areas and logistics centres (sea & land ports)						•																
DG 3.6D	Implement the concept of Intercept, Consolidate, Transfer (ICT) in strengthening the logistics industry	•																					•
DG4: Improving Digital and Smart Infrastructure																							
DG 4.1: Ensure Development of Infrastructure Towards a Smart Nation																							
DG 4.1A	Accelerate the provision of comprehensive and high-capacity digital infrastructure			•						•													

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THRUST 1 : BALANCED AND DYNAMIC GROWTH

Action	Implementing Agency	KPKT	MINDEF	KPLB	MAFI	MOT	MOSTI	KeTSA	KKWM	KKR	MOTAC	MITI	MEDAC	KPT	MOHR	KON	KLN	IRDA	ECERD C	NCIA	UPEN/BP EN	LA
DG 4: Improving Digital and Smart Infrastructure																						
DG 4.2: Ensure Comprehensive Implementation of Smart City Agenda																						
DG 4.2A	Strengthen comprehensive smart city planning at the state, regional and local levels based on the Malaysia Smart City Framework	•							•													•
DG 4.2B	Provide smart city-related standards to drive the development of integrated and world-class smart cities	•																				
DG 4.2C	Prioritise public-private partnership in the development of smart cities																					•

THRUST 2 : SPATIAL SUSTAINABILITY AND CLIMATE CHANGE RESILIENCE

Action	Implementing Agency	KPKT	MOT	KeTSA	KASA	MAFI	MPIC	MOSTI	KKR	MOTAC	KLN	KKM	KPLB	LA
SR 1 : Holistic Land Use Planning														
SR 1.1 : Optimal Land Development Planning														
SR 1.1A	Prioritise mixed-use development and multi-use development activities in built-up areas													•
SR 1.1B	Prioritise Transit-Oriented Development (TOD) in Conurbation, Global Cities and Regional Cities	•												•
SR 1.1C	Utilise airspace and basement for appropriate development	•		•										•
SR 1.1D	Leverage on wakaf land in development planning at the State and Local Authority levels													•
SR 1.1E	Encourage development on Malay Reserve Land (MRL)			•										•
SR 1.2 : Prioritise Urban Renewal in Existing Built-up Areas														
SR 1.2A	Encourage urban renewal development in appropriate areas													•
SR 1.2B	Review current legislation to enable en-bloc consent for urban redevelopment			•										
SR 1.3: Ensure Development Focus Areas are developed in a Sustainable Manner														
SR 1.3A	Ensure growth areas within the Conurbation and Development Promotion Zone (DPZ) are developed sustainably													•
SR 1.3B	Identify the needs for development index to assess saturation level of urban areas	•												
SR 1.4: Implement the Establishment of Malaysia Urban Observatory (MUO) as an Urban Big-Data Centre and National Smart City Platform														
SR 1.4A	Develop the MUO system into an urban big-data centre and the country's smart city platform	•												
SR 1.4B	Establish an MUO Operations Centre in PLANMalaysia to manage and develop MUO as a data control and management centre at the National level	•												
SR 1.4C	Institute strategic partnerships between government agencies, the private sector, professional bodies, HEIs and community-based organisations	•												
SR 1.5: Implement Mitigation Efforts to Reduce the Risk of Natural Disasters and Climate Change														
SR 1.5A	Improve resilience and readiness for natural disasters and the threat of climate change													•
SR 1.5B	Minimise the impact of flood disasters on settlements and municipalities located in flood basin areas													•
SR 1.5C	Implement comprehensive coastal land use planning and development plan													•
SR 1.5D	Ensure sustainable management of water resources to reduce the impact of drought													•
SR 1.5E	Regulate development activities in landslide risk areas													•
SR 1.5F	Avoid forest and peat fire risks through land use planning solution													•
SR 1.5G	Implement integrated planning and management of earthquake risk areas by involving community and stakeholders													•
SR 2 : Sustainable Management of Natural, Food and Heritage Resources														
SR 2.1 : Preserve and Conserving National Ecological Assets														
SR 2.1A	Increase forest cover area to reach the target of up to 50% in Peninsular Malaysia													•
SR 2.1B	Maintain the connectivity of forest landscape through the preservation of ecological networks													•
SR 2.1C	Intensify the implementation of the National REDD Plus strategy			•	•									
SR 2.1D	Create a network of sustainably managed and integrated marine protected areas													•
SR 2.1E	Encourage the management of natural resources with the local community													•

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THRUST 2 : SPATIAL SUSTAINABILITY AND CLIMATE CHANGE RESILIENCE

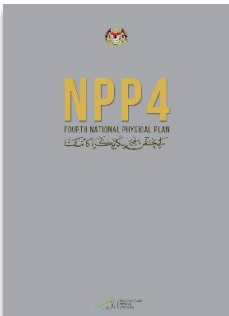
Tindakan	Agensi Pelaksana	KPKT	MOT	KeTSA	KASA	MAPI	APIC	MOSTI	KKR	MOTAC	KLN	KQA	KPLB	LA
SR 2.2: Manage and Regulate Development in Environmentally Sensitive Areas (ESAs)														
SR 2.2A Strengthen the ESA framework as the basis for regulating development														•
SR 2.2B Establish the requirement for buffer zone outside ESA level 1 boundaries														•
SR 2.2C Introduce the concept of "no net loss of biodiversity" to ensure biodiversity loss through development projects are replaced.														•
SR2.2D Regulate land reclamation and activities in coastal areas														•
SR 2.3 : Ensure Sustainability of Water Resources														
SR 2.3A Implement the Integrated River Basin Management approach for river basins planning and development					•									
SR 2.3B Control pollution loads and restoring river water quality					•									•
SR 2.3C Apply the concept of "Sponge City" in municipal water management														•
SR 2.3D Explore sustainable groundwater resources				•										
SR 2.3E Strengthen water resources management														•
SR 2.3F Implement water recycling		•												•
SR 2.3G Improve the wastewater treatment system														•
SR 2.3H Minimise the use of treated water														•
SR 2.4 : Manage Geological Resources and Diversity														
SR 2.4A Identify, recognise and manage sites of geological interest				•										•
SR 2.4B Develop mineral mining and quarrying industry in a sustainable manner				•										
SR 2.5 : Ensure National Food Security														
SR 2.5A Preserve country's food resource area				•	•									
SR 2.5B Increase the level of self sufficiency (Paddy)				•	•									
SR 2.5C Improve food self -sufficiency (Other than paddy)					•									•
SR 2.5D Using the latest technology to increase the productivity of agricultural products					•			•						
SR 2.6 : Strengthen the Preservation, Conservation and Protection of National Cultural and Natural Heritage Site														
SR 2.6A Protect cultural heritage sites and natural heritage sites through legal mechanisms										•				•
SR 2.7 : Ensure the Preservation and Protection of Cultural Heritage in Physical Planning and Development Control Process														
SR 2.7A Undertake cultural mapping to preserve the integrity, authenticity and value of local heritage														•
SR 2.7B Enhance the preservation of culture and arts for future generations										•				
SR 3 : Development Towards a Carbon Neutral Nation														
SR 3.1 : Expand the Implementation of the Low Carbon Cities Framework														
SR 3.1A Ensure each state prepares an action plan for low-carbon urban development					•									•
SR 3.1B Expand the implementation of low carbon city action plans in all local planning authorities														•
SR 3.1C Explore low-carbon mobility			•	•	•									•
SR 3.1D Ensure the application of green building and low-carbon city features in development														•
SR 3.1E Formulate a roadmap towards a carbon neutral state					•									
SR 3.2 : Improve the Management of Sustainable Alternative Energy Sources														
SR 3.2A Enhance solar energy generation				•										•
SR 3.2B Enhance the development of Renewable Energy (RE) for biogas and biomass energy				•										•
SR 3.2C Develop small hydropower generators for rural areas														•
SR 3.3 : Strengthen Efficient and Sustainable Waste Management														
SR 3.3A Explore solid waste management facilities that are in line with social needs and low carbon requirements														•
SR 3.3B Recycle and upcycle solid waste and scheduled waste for environmental sustainability		•												

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THRUST 3: LIVEABLE ENVIRONMENT AND INCLUSIVE COMMUNITY									
Action	Implementing Agency	KPKT	MOT	KPLB	MOE	MOHE	KPMKMA	MDHR	LA
CI 1 : Housing Provision Planning for All									
CI 1.1: Ensure Housing Supply Matches Housing Needs									
CI 1.1A	Ensure the supply of affordable housing in line with demand	•							
CI 1.1B	Improve the quality of housing and neighbourhoods through better-planned development		•	•					
CI 1.1C	Provide a housing environment that meet the needs of the elderly people						•		
CI 1.2 : Ensure Systematic Housing Planning									
CI 1.2A	Establish Housing Board in each state to manage housing development								•
CI 1.2B	Ensure the planning and provision of suitable housing in key focal locations	•							
CI 2 : Building Educated and Competitive Society									
CI 2.1 : Provide Basic Education Facilities to every Level of Society Throughout the Country									
CI 2.1A	Ensure comprehensive accessibility of every basic educational institution, both physically and virtually				•				
CI 2.1B	Ensure that sites for special education school for the disabled are allocated in areas where they are needed				•				
CI 2.2 : Provide Integrated Educational Institutions to Create Skilled and Educated Communities									
CI 2.2A	Develop educational institutions in locations that can provide not only educational, but also local economic benefits				•				
CI 2.2B	Encourage lifelong learning practices to enhance the skills and competencies of the workforce					•		•	
CI 3 : Conducive 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 3.1A	Create through public spaces to encourage community interaction	•							
CI 3.1B	Provide comprehensive pedestrian and bicycle networks for the convenience of the community	•							
CI 3.2 : Develop Community Facilities in an Integrated and Conducive manner									
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						•		
CI 3.2B	Provide integrated cemeteries in strategic locations	•							
CI 3.2C	Apply universal design principles in the provision of community facilities	•							
CI 3.3 : Mainstream a Clean, Healthy and Safe Lifestyle in Planning and Development									
CI 3.3A	Encourage green practices among the community	•							
CI 3.3B	Increase the number of green areas and improve their function as a space for social interaction	•							
CI 3.3C	Ensure a safe community environment	•							
CI 4 : Community-Friendly Planning and Development									
CI 4.1 : Implement Collaboration and Strategic Partnerships in Development									
CI 4.1A	Empower the role and involvement of the public	•							
CI 4.1B	Encourage strategic collaboration with stakeholders	•							

NPP4 Implementation Phases

NPP4 strategies and actions are grouped into three phases of implementation to enable effective and systematic implementation. The phasing also ensures that NPP4 implementation can be synchronised with the global and national planning agendas such as SDGs, NUA, 12MP, and SPV2030, and enables NPP4 to become a reference in the preparation of the next RMLT. This synchronisation also allows for effective monitoring and evaluation of NPP4 implementation performance, leading to effective distribution of resources. The three phases of NPP4 implementation are based on the time frame of NPP4 targets and current policies implementation.

	FIRST PHASE 2021 - 2025	SECOND PHASE 2026 - 2030	THIRD PHASE 2031 - 2040
	<p>The first five-year phase for implementation of immediate projects that can be completed within 5 years, and projects that have been identified in 12MP until 2025.</p>	<p>The second five-year phase for implementation of projects that would require 5 - 10 year of implementation time frame, and projects to be considered for 13MP.</p>	<p>The third ten-year phase for implementation of long-term projects and to consider planning needs until 2040.</p>

NPP4 IMPLEMENTATION PHASING CRITERIA

Synchronisation with national commitments to the global agenda (SDGs 2030)			
Net zero carbon by 2050 by UNFCCC			
12MP targets			
The 2030 Shared Prosperity Vision goals			

The NPP4 strategies and action can be implemented based on the three identified phases or in continuous manner depending on suitability and readiness of the implementing agencies.

In general, a total of 109 (90.8%) of the NPP4 actions are grouped into the first phase of implementation. This is due to the nature of NPP4 actions which the majority of them can begin to be implemented immediately. The remaining 11 actions (9.2%) are expected to begin implementation in Phase 2. **Table 8-4** shows the detail implementation time frame for each action according to Development Thrust.

Table 8-4: Implementation time frame of NPP4 Strategies and Actions

NPP4 THRUSTS / STRATEGIC DIRECTIONS / STRATEGIES AND ACTIONS		FIRST PHASE 2021- 2025	SECOND PHASE 2026 - 2030	THIRD PHASE 2031 - 2040
THRUST 1 - BALANCED AND DYNAMIC GROWTH				
DG 1 : Strengthening Nation’s Strategic Position at Global Level				
DG 1.1	Strengthen Regional Cooperation in Physical Planning and Economic Development			
DG 1.1A	Strengthen Malaysia’s strategic relations at the ASEAN and international levels			
DG 1.2	Strengthen National Security Planning			
DG 1.2A	Ensure the security of the country’s strategic infrastructure			
DG 1.2B	Reinforce the security of the national border	<div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div>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NPP4 THRUSTS / STRATEGIC DIRECTIONS / STRATEGIES AND ACTIONS
**FIRST PHASE
2021- 2025**
**SECOND PHASE
2026 - 2030**
**THIRD PHASE
2031 - 2040**
THRUST 1 - BALANCED AND DYNAMIC GROWTH
DG 2 : Ensuring Sustainable and Competitive Economic Growth
DG 2.5 Ensure Provision of High Quality Infrastructure and Tourism Support Facilities

DG 2.5A	Ensure adequacy and variety of accommodation facilities	
DG 2.5B	Improve accessibility to major tourist destinations	
DG 2.5C	Develop interactive and virtually accessible tourist information centre	

DG 2.6 Leveraging Rural Local Resources

DG 2.6A	Diversify the rural economy based on local potential	
DG 2.6B	Making Agropolitan Centres as rural growth nodes	

DG 3 : Providing Strategic and Integrated Transportation Network Connectivity
DG 3.1 Strengthen Road Transport Network and Connectivity

DG 3.1A	Ensure comprehensive and quality road connectivity between regions	
DG 3.1B	Ensure appropriate road hierarchy proposals	
DG 3.1C	Improve road access in rural areas	
DG 3.1D	Ensure road maintenance and improvement are according to schedule	
DG 3.1E	Increase the use of smart technology in traffic management	

DG 3.2 Making Rail as the Main Pillar of Transportation System

DG 3.2A	Improve rail connectivity between cities, regions and the country's main gateways	
DG 3.2B	Increase the use of modern technology in rail service systems	

DG 3.3 Strengthen Public Transport Services To Achieve Modal Split Targets

DG 3.3A	Improve the integration and expansion of rail network in the city	
DG 3.3B	Ensure first mile and last mile are supported in public transport integration	
DG 3.3C	Improve bus services in major cities	
DG 3.3D	Increase the use of modern technology to facilitate smoother public transportation operation	

Continued

NPP4 THRUSTS / STRATEGIC DIRECTIONS / STRATEGIES AND ACTIONS

**FIRST PHASE
2021- 2025**

**SECOND PHASE
2026 - 2030**

**THIRD PHASE
2031 - 2040**

THRUST 1 - BALANCED AND DYNAMIC GROWTH

DG 3 : Providing Strategic and Integrated Transportation Network Connectivity

DG 3.4 Strengthen Air Connectivity at Global, Regional and Local Levels

DG 3.4A Establish the role of each airport based on the socioeconomic significance of the area



DG 3.4B Diversify integrated land transportation modes to airports



DG 3.4C Strengthen air transport services to environmentally sensitive tourist areas and areas that are difficult to access for emergency purposes



DG 3.4D Upgrade existing airport facilities and infrastructure



DG 3.5 Improve Water Transport Services

DG 3.5A Strengthen ferry services



DG 3.5B Strengthen water taxi services



DG 3.5C Strengthen cruise ship services



DG 3.6 Strengthen the Logistics Industry

DG 3.6A Establish the hierarchy and role of seaports as the country's maritime gateway



DG 3.6B Enhance the role of airports as logistics hubs



DG 3.6C Enhance the integration of various modes of transportation between industrial areas and logistics centres (sea & land ports)



DG 3.6D Implement the concept of ICT (intercept, consolidate, transfer) in strengthening the logistics industry



● ● ● Continued

**NPP4 THRUSTS / STRATEGIC DIRECTIONS /
STRATEGIES AND ACTIONS**

**FIRST PHASE
2021- 2025**

**SECOND PHASE
2026 - 2030**

**THIRD PHASE
2031 - 2040**

THRUST 1 - BALANCED AND DYNAMIC GROWTH

DG 4 : Improvising Digital and Smart Infrastructure


DG 4.1 Ensure Development of Infrastructure Towards a Smart Nation

DG 4.1A Accelerate the provision of comprehensive and high-capacity digital infrastructure




DG 4.2 Ensure Comprehensive Implementation of Smart City Agenda


DG 4.2A Strengthen comprehensive smart city planning at the state, regional and local levels based on the Malaysia Smart City Framework



DG 4.2B Provide smart city-related standards to drive integrated and world-class smart city development



DG 4.2C Prioritise public-private partnership in the development of smart cities



THRUST 2 : SPATIAL SUSTAINABILITY AND CLIMATE CHANGE RESILIENCE

SR 1 : Holistic Land Use Planning

SR 1.1 Optimal Land Development Planning

SR 1.1A Prioritise mixed-use development and multi-use development activities in built-up areas



SR 1.1B Prioritise Transit-Oriented Development (TOD) in Conurbation, Global Cities and Regional Cities



SR 1.1C Utilise airspace and basement for appropriate development



SR 1.1D Leverage on wakaf land in development planning at the State and Local Authority levels



SR 1.1E Encourage development on Malay Reserve Land (MRL)



Continued

NPP4 THRUSTS / STRATEGIC DIRECTIONS / STRATEGIES AND ACTIONS		FIRST PHASE 2021- 2025	SECOND PHASE 2026 - 2030	THIRD PHASE 2031 - 2040
THRUST 2 : SPATIAL SUSTAINABILITY AND CLIMATE CHANGE RESILIENCE				
SR 1 : Holistic Land Use Planning				
SR 1.2	Prioritise Urban Renewal in Existing Built-up Areas			
SR 1.2A	Encourage urban renewal development in appropriate areas			
SR 1.2B	Review current legislation to enable en-bloc consent for urban redevelopment			
SR 1.3	Ensure Development Focus Areas are developed in a Sustainable Manner			
SR 1.3A	Ensure growth areas within the Conurbation and Development Promotion Zone (DPZ) are developed sustainably			
SR 1.3B	Identify the needs for development index to assess saturation level of urban areas			
SR 1.4	Implement the Establishment of Malaysia Urban Observatory (MUO) as an Urban Big-Data Centre and National Smart City Platform			
SR 1.4A	Develop the MUO system into an urban big-data centre and the country's smart city platform			
SR 1.4B	Establish an MUO Operations Centre in PLANMalaysia to manage and develop MUO as a data control and management centre at the National level			
SR 1.4C	Institute strategic partnerships between government agencies, the private sector, professional bodies, HEIs and community-based organisations			
SR 1.5	Implement Mitigation Efforts to Reduce the Risk of Natural Disasters and Climate Change			
SR 1.5A	Improve resilience and readiness for natural disasters and the threat of climate change			
SR 1.5B	Minimise the impact of flood disasters on settlements and municipalities located in flood basin areas			
SR 1.5C	Implement comprehensive coastal land use planning and development plan			

● ● ● Continued

**NPP4 THRUSTS / STRATEGIC DIRECTIONS /
STRATEGIES AND ACTIONS**

**FIRST PHASE
2021- 2025**

**SECOND PHASE
2026 - 2030**

**THIRD PHASE
2031 - 2040**

THRUST 2 : SPATIAL SUSTAINABILITY AND CLIMATE CHANGE RESILIENCE

SR 1 : Holistic Land Use Planning

SR 1.5 Implement Mitigation Efforts to Reduce the Risk of Natural Disasters and Climate Change

SR 1.5D Ensure sustainable management of water resources to reduce the impact of drought

SR 1.5E Regulate development activities in landslide risk areas

SR 1.5F Avoid forest and peat fire risks through land use planning solution

SR 1.5G Implement integrated planning and management of earthquake risk areas by involving community and stakeholders

SR 2: Sustainable Management of Natural, Food and Heritage Resources

SR 2.1 Preserve and Conserving National Ecological Assets

SR 2.1A Increase forest cover area to reach the target of up to 50% in Peninsular Malaysia

SR 2.1B Maintain the connectivity of forest landscape through the preservation of ecological networks

SR 2.1C Intensify the implementation of the National REDD Plus strategy

SR 2.1D Create a network of sustainably managed and integrated marine protected areas

SR 2.1E Encourage the management of natural resources with the local community

SR 2.2 Manage and Regulate Development in Environmentally Sensitive Areas (ESAs)

SR 2.2A Strengthen the ESA framework as the basis for regulating development

SR 2.2B Establish the requirement for buffer zone outside ESA level 1 boundaries

SR 2.2C Introduce the concept of "no net loss of biodiversity" to ensure biodiversity loss through development projects are replaced.

SR2.2D Regulate land reclamation and activities in coastal areas

Continued

NPP4 THRUSTS / STRATEGIC DIRECTIONS / STRATEGIES AND ACTIONS		FIRST PHASE 2021- 2025	SECOND PHASE 2026 - 2030	THIRD PHASE 2031 - 2040
THRUST 2 : SPATIAL SUSTAINABILITY AND CLIMATE CHANGE RESILIENCE				
SR 2: Sustainable Management of Natural, Food and Heritage Resources				
SR 2.3	Ensure Sustainability of Water Resources			
SR 2.3A	Implement the Integrated River Basin Management approach for river basins planning and development			
SR 2.3B	Control pollution loads and restoring river water quality			
SR 2.3C	Apply the concept of "Sponge City" in municipal water management			
SR 2.3D	Explore sustainable groundwater resources			
SR 2.3E	Strengthen water resources management			
SR 2.3F	Implement water recycling			
SR 2.3G	Improve the wastewater treatment system			
SR 2.3H	Minimise the use of treated water			
SR 2.4	Manage Geological Resources and Diversity			
SR 2.4A	Identify, recognise and manage sites of geological interest			
SR 2.4B	Develop mineral mining and quarrying industry in a sustainable manner			
SR 2.5	Ensure National Food Security			
SR 2.5A	Preserve country's food resource area			
SR 2.5B	Increase the level of self sufficiency (Paddy)			
SR 2.5C	Improve food self -sufficiency (Other than paddy)			
SR 2.5D	Using the latest technology to increase the productivity of agricultural products			
SR 2.6	Strengthen the Preservation, Conservation and Protection of National Cultural and Natural Heritage Site			
SR 2.6A	Protect cultural heritage sites and natural heritage sites through legal mechanisms			
SR 2.7	Ensure the Preservation and Protection of Cultural Heritage in Physical Planning and Development Control Process			
SR 2.7A	Undertake cultural mapping to preserve the integrity, authenticity and value of local heritage			
SR 2.7B	Enhance the preservation of culture and arts for future generations			

● ● ● Continued

**NPP4 THRUSTS / STRATEGIC DIRECTIONS /
STRATEGIES AND ACTIONS**

**FIRST PHASE
2021- 2025**

**SECOND PHASE
2026 - 2030**

**THIRD PHASE
2031 - 2040**

THRUST 2 : SPATIAL SUSTAINABILITY AND CLIMATE CHANGE RESILIENCE

SR 3: Development Towards a Carbon Neutral Nation

SR 3.1 Expand the Implementation of the Low Carbon Cities Framework

SR 3.1A Ensure each state prepares an action plan for low-carbon urban development



SR 3.1B Expand the implementation of low carbon city action plans in all local planning authorities



SR 3.1C Explore low-carbon mobility



SR 3.1D Ensure the application of green building and low-carbon city features in development



SR 3.1E Formulate a roadmap towards a carbon neutral state



SR 3.2 Improve the Management of Sustainable Alternative Energy Sources

SR 3.2A Enhance solar energy generation



SR 3.2B Enhance the development of Renewable Energy (RE) for biogas and biomass energy



SR 3.2C Develop small hydropower generators for rural areas



SR 3.3 Strengthen Efficient and Sustainable Waste Management

SR 3.3A Explore solid waste management facilities that are in line with social needs and low carbon requirements



SR 3.3B Recycle and upcycle solid waste and scheduled waste for environmental sustainability



Continued

NPP4 THRUSTS / STRATEGIC DIRECTIONS / STRATEGIES AND ACTIONS

FIRST PHASE
2021- 2025

SECOND PHASE
2026 - 2030

THIRD PHASE
2031 - 2040

THRUST 3: LIVEABLE ENVIRONMENT AND INCLUSIVE COMMUNITY

CI 1 : Housing Provision Planning for All

CI 1.1 Ensure Housing Supply Matches Housing Needs

CI 1.1A Ensure the supply of affordable housing in line with demand



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



CI 1.1C Provide a housing environment that meet the needs of the elderly people



CI 1.2 Ensure Systematic Housing Planning

CI 1.2A Establish Housing Board in each state to manage housing development



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



CI 2 : Building Educated and Competitive Society

CI 2.1 Provide Basic Education Facilities to every Level of Society Throughout the Country

CI 2.1A Ensure comprehensive accessibility of every basic educational institution, both physically and virtually



CI 2.1B Ensure that sites for special education school for the disabled are allocated in areas where they are needed



CI 2.2 Provide Integrated Educational Institutions to Create Skilled and Educated Communities

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



CI 2.2B Encourage lifelong learning practices to enhance the skills and competencies of the workforce



● ● ● Continued

**NPP4 THRUSTS / STRATEGIC DIRECTIONS /
STRATEGIES AND ACTIONS**

**FIRST PHASE
2021- 2025**

**SECOND PHASE
2026 - 2030**

**THIRD PHASE
2031 - 2040**

THRUST 3: LIVEABLE ENVIRONMENT AND INCLUSIVE COMMUNITY

CI 3 : Conducive 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 3.1A Create public space to encourage community interaction 

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

CI 3.2 Develop Community Facilities in an Integrated and Conducive Manner

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 

CI 3.2B Provide integrated cemeteries in strategic locations 

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

CI 3.3 Mainstream a Clean, Healthy and Safe Lifestyle in Planning and Development

CI 3.3A Encourage green practices among the community 

CI 3.3B Increase the number of green areas and improve their function as space for social interaction 

KI 3.3C Ensure a safe community environment 

CI 4 : Community-Friendly Planning and Development

CI 4.1 Implement Collaboration and Strategic Partnerships in Development

CI 4.1A Empower the role and involvement of the public 

CI 4.2B Encourage strategic collaboration with stakeholders 

NPP4 Strategy Initiatives

Besides the strategies and actions, NPP4 has also outlined strategy initiatives of national and strategic importance to be implemented (Table 8-4). The implementation of these initiatives must also be monitored and will form part of the overall assessment of NPP4 implementation performance.

Table 8-4: NPP4 Strategy Initiatives

Strategic Directions	NPP4 Strategy Initiatives
Thrust 1 : Dynamic and Balance Growth	
DG 1 : Strengthening Nation's Strategic Position at Global Level	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Preparation of national strategic security infrastructure planning guidelines.
DG 2 : Ensuring Sustainable and Competitive Economic Growth	Establishment of Regional Planning Council and preparation of Regional Plan for: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - National Conurbation¹ - Northern Conurbation²
DG 3 : Providing Strategic and Integrated Transportation Network Connectivity	Preparation of competitive city master plans for major cities.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Construction of the East Coast Highway 3 (LPT3) (Terengganu - Kelantan). - Extension from the East Coast Highway 4 (LPT4) to connect Pahang to Johor. - Improve the FT4 route (Tanah Merah, Kelantan - Kupang, Kedah). - Connection from the Central Spine Road (CSR) Highway in Simpang Pelangai, Pahang to Ulu Tiram, Johor via the Southern Central Road (SCR). - Construction of the West Coast Expressway to the South (Johor) and north (Perlis) via the Northern Corridor Highway (NCH). - Construction of the Labuan - Sabah Bridge.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Establishment of a national level transportation database centre. - Construction of Electric Railway (Gemas - Johor Bahru). - MRT Phase 2 Construction (Putrajaya Line). - Construction of the East Coast Rail Line (ECRL1 Kota Bharu - Port Klang).
DG 4 : Improving Digital and Smart Infrastructure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Implementation of the National Fibre Optic Connectivity Plan (NFCP). - Implementation of the National Digital Network Plan (JENDELA). - Preparation of Smart City standards.
Thrust 2 : Spatial Sustainability and Climate Change Resilience	
SR 1 : Holistic Land Use Planning	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Study on multi-use development implementation mechanism. - Study on methods of using airspace under different land titles. - Revision of existing legal requirements to facilitate development and leasing/rental of Malay Reserve Land (MRL) that are more dynamic and beneficial to MRL landowners.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Incentives to developers and landowners to encourage urban redevelopment in abandoned and dilapidated areas.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Revision of current legislation to include en-bloc agreement provisions to facilitate the redevelopment of dilapidated areas.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Study on urban saturation development index.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Development of the Malaysia Urban Observatory (MUO).
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Study on risk and vulnerability assessment for development projects in disaster risk areas. - Establishment of disaster management training centres.

Note 1. Refer to the proposed RPC border area between Kuala Lumpur Selangor, Putrajaya and N. Sembilan
2. Refer to the proposed RPC for the northern states of Peninsular Malaysia

Continued

Strategic Directions

NPP4 Strategy Initiatives

Thrust 2 : Spatial Sustainability and Climate Change Resilience

SR 1 : Holistic Land Use Planning	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Provision of evacuation centres for disaster victims (permanent and temporary). - Study on land use and feasibility of 'Sponge City'. - Study on river pollution loading during dry season. - Study on the need to implement raw water distribution projects between basins in a state, or between states. - Preparation of an Integrated Peat Swamp Forest Management Plan.
SR 2 : Sustainable Management of Natural, Food and Heritage Resources	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Gazettement of endangered terrestrial habitats, especially mangrove and peat swamp forests with Government Land status. - Execution of the Tree Preservation Order (TPO) in accordance with the provisions of Part VA, Act 172. - Provision of fiscal incentive for conservation of natural resource and national food security areas. - Gazettement of existing Government Land forest areas as HSK Protection Class. - Preparation of Special Area Plans (RKK) for endangered ecological network areas. - Implementation of the REDD Plus Finance Framework (RFF). - Revision of relevant policies and Acts to support the implementation of the REDD Plus strategy. - Gazettement of marine protected areas. - Establishment of cross-border marine protected areas. - Implementation of Indigenous and Local Community Conserved Areas (ILCA). - Revision of the Environmentally Sensitive Areas (ESA) Conservation Planning Guidelines based on the revised ESA framework in NPP4. - Study on identification and evaluation of buffer zones adjacent to ESA Level 1. - Preparation of guidelines for the implementation of biodiversity replacement.
SR 2 : Sustainable Management of Natural, Food and Heritage Resources	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Incorporation of the following in land reclamation: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Social and Environmental Cost Benefit Analysis (SCBA). - Climate change risks, including sea level rise for a period of not less than 100 years. - The suitability of the design with the existing coastal surrounding. - The use of reclamation materials that do not pollute and without negative impact on the environment. - Coastal access and right of way to the local community (except for restricted areas). - Establishment of IRBM Implementation Committee under State Government. - Preparation of an Action Plan Study on Integrated River Basin Land Use Development. - Gazettement of catchment areas of existing and proposed dams. - Gazettement of river reserves as protection zones. - Study on Total Maximum Daily Load (TMDL). - Development of a database containing hydrogeological maps and groundwater information. - Establishment of groundwater protection zones. - Development of necessary policies, legislation and guidelines in relation to trade effluent and sewage. - Study on National Water Spatial Management Plan. - Construction of Regional Sewerage Treatment Plant (RSTP). - Review of water tariff rates.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Gazettement of potential geoparks and UNESCO World Heritage Sites as National Heritage. - Study on the need for the establishment of a body that regulates the country's mineral resources development.

Continued

Strategic Directions	NPP4 Strategy Initiatives
Thrust 2 : Spatial Sustainability and Climate Change Resilience	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Gazettement of rice bowl area. - Undertake land use planning study for national food resource areas. - Establishment of research centre dedicated to conducting research to improve the management and productivity of rice cultivation and paddy production through collaborations with local universities. - Gazettement of existing Permanent Food Production Park (TKPM). - Research to increase fish seedling diversity. - Study on NCER Agro Economic Zone (NAEZ) development. - Provision of fiscal Incentive for the conservation of natural resources and national food security. - Establishment of state and local heritage funds. Establishment of RPC and preparation of Regional Plans for: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - cross-border river basins between Selangor, Kuala Lumpur, Putrajaya and Negeri Sembilan¹. - cross-border river basins between Kedah, Penang and Perak ². - cross-border river basins in Perak and Selangor upland areas between Bentong-Raub-Hulu Selangor Districts. - natural ecological areas between Pahang and Johor.
SR 3 : Development Towards a Carbon Neutral Nation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Study on financial incentive mechanism based on carbon emission reduction performance. - Preparation of low-carbon urban action plan by each LA. - Preparation of Low-Carbon Urban Planning Guidelines - Formulation of a roadmap towards a carbon neutral state. - Study on the feasibility of biogas and biomass energy generation. - Study on the potential of small hydropower generation in rivers in Malaysia. - Development of Waste-to-Energy (WtE) Plant.
Thrust 3 : Liveable Environment and an Inclusive Community	
CI 1 : Housing Provision Planning for All	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Establishment of Housing Board in each state. - Study on the suitability of the implementation structure of State Housing Boards. - Study on retirement village planning and development.
CI 2 : Building Educated and Competitive Society	Preparation of guidelines for the provision of special education schools.
CI 3 : Conducive and Liveable Environment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Preparation of National Cemetery Master Plan. - Provide a liveability index.
CI 4 : Community Friendly Planning and Development	- Study on the provision of integrated community centres.

NPP4 has also identified **four (4) key strategic initiatives** for implementation. These initiatives are strongly related to several of the strategic directions and strategies of NPP4. Hence, their implementation will lead to significant impacts, especially on the spatial sustainability of the country as follows:

1. Protection of Natural Resource and National Food Security Areas.
2. Provision of Fiscal Incentive for the Conservation of Natural Resource and National Food Security Areas.
3. Establishment of Regional Planning Committee for Cross-State Land Use Coordination.
4. Designation of State Waters as Part of Local Authority Area.

KEY STRATEGIC INITIATIVES	RELATED NPP STRATEGIES
1 Protection of Natural Resource and National Food Security Areas	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • SR 2.1 : Preserve and Conserving National Ecological Assets • SR 2.2 : Manage and Regulate Development in Environmentally Sensitive Areas (ESAs) • SR 2.3 : Ensure Sustainability of Water Resources • SR 2.4 : Manage Geological Resources and Diversity • SR 2.5 : Ensure National Food Security • SR 2.6 : Strengthen the Preservation, Conservation and Protection of National Cultural and Natural Heritage Site
2 Provision of Fiscal Incentive for the Conservation of Natural Resource and National Food Security Areas	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • SR 2.1 : Preserve and Conserving National Ecological Assets • SR 2.5 : Ensure National Food Security • SR 2.7 : Ensure the Preservation and Protection of Cultural Heritage in Physical Planning and Development Control Process
3 Establishment of Regional Planning Committee for Cross-State Land Use Coordination	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • DG 2.1 : Strengthen the Function of Growth Areas • SR 1.1 : Optimal Land Development Planning • SR 2.1 : Preserve and Conserving National Ecological Assets • SR 2.2 : Manage and Regulating Development in Environmentally Sensitive Areas (ESAs) • SR 2.3 : Ensure Sustainability of Water Resources
4 Designation of State Waters as Part of Local Authority Area	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • SR 2.1 : Preserve and Conserving National Ecological Assets • SR 2.2 : Manage and Regulating Development in Environmentally Sensitive Areas (ESAs) • SR 2.6 : Strengthen the Preservation, Conservation and Protection of National Cultural and Natural Heritage Site

Key Strategic Initiatives

1

Protection of Natural Resource and National Food Security Areas

Areas of natural resources and for national food security are important national resources that must be protected due to their biodiversity richness, life support values, and functions to support environmental quality and mitigate disaster risks. NPP4 has identified these areas as environmentally sensitive areas (ESAs) in Strategic Direction KD2: Sustainable Management of Natural, Food and Heritage Resources.

ESA is an area that is very sensitive to any form of ecosystem changes either due to natural processes or human activities. Given the importance of the ESA, any activities within the ESA must be well planned, managed and regulated comprehensively.



In line with the sustainable development agenda, the protection of ESA is an important aspect of physical planning. It is thus necessary that the ESA framework is strengthened through the identification of more detail classification and management activities as in NPP4. At the same time, compliance with other legal requirements and policies is also important and must always be emphasised when dealing with ESA.



NPP4 classifies ESAs into three (3) levels as follows:

LEVEL 1: Important areas that have been gazetted

- Gazetted inland and marine protected areas.
- Existing and proposed dam catchment areas.
- Highland areas above 1,000 meters.
- Forest plantation zone within a Permanent Forest Reserve (Production Class).

LEVEL 2: Areas that have not yet been gazetted but have been identified as important habitats

- Areas of biodiversity interest but not gazetted as protected areas.
- All forests and wetlands outside protected areas.
- HSK (Production Class).
- Recognised terrestrial ecological corridors such as the Central Forest Spine ecological network.
- Areas of peatlands, soft soils, sinkholes and former underground mines.
- Islands and marine parks.
- Areas between 300 meters to 1,000 meters.
- Recognised Marine Ecological Corridors such as Ecologically and Biologically Sensitive Marine Areas (EBSA) and Important Marine Mammals Areas (IMMA).
- River reserves.

LEVEL 3: Areas of sustainable use and development

- Water intake point catchment area and groundwater recharge zones.
- Areas between 150 meters to 300 meters.
- Coastal areas.
- Areas important for food security such as rice bowl areas, Permanent Food Production Parks, Aquaculture Industrial Zones.

NPP4 has also identified the management criteria for each type of ESA which should be detailed out at the next planning stage.

ESA can be protected through the development planning and control process. The Federal and State Governments play important roles in this process mainly through the NPPC and the SPC according to their functions and powers as provided under Act 172.

In terms of planning, NPP4 has identified ESAs of national interest. These ESAs need to be determined in the SP and set in the LP at the state and local levels.

In considering development proposals involving ESAs, decisions should be based on the ESA level and management criteria as identified by NPP4 in the ESA framework. The NPPC, SPC and LA play major roles in the development control process and must ensure that any development does not pose any significant threat to ESAs.

Besides development planning and control process, Federal Acts and State Enactments relating to protected areas shall also be adopted as legal instruments to protect the ESAs.

System to protect ESA		Environmentally Sensitive Areas (ESAs) - Protected Areas of National Interest -						
		IDENTIFY	DETERMINE	SET				
		• in the NPP at the FEDERAL level	• in SP at STATE level	• in LP at LOCAL level				
Development Planning		<ul style="list-style-type: none">• The Federal and State Governments are responsible for ensuring that the aim of the NPP is achieved. <i>subsection 6B(5) Act 172</i>• SP should pay attention to policies regarding state and national environmental protection. <i>Part 8(4)(a) Act 172</i>• LP shall be in conformance with the State SP. <i>subsection 12(8) Act 172</i>						
	Development Control	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Planning permission cannot be granted to development proposal which conflicts with SP and LP. <i>subsection 22(4)(a) Act 172</i>• An application for Planning Permission should be brought to NPPC for advice if it involves hilltops, hillsides, and ESA identified in SP and LP. <i>subsection 22(2A)(c) Act 172</i>• Federal and State Government Agencies shall seek the advice of the NPPC for development proposals involving coastal reclamation (other than construction of jetties / beach selection). <i>subsection 20B(1)(a) Act 172</i>						
Other Legislations related to protected areas		<table><tr><th>Federal Acts</th><th>State Enactments</th></tr><tr><td><ul style="list-style-type: none">• National Forestry Act 1984 [Act 313]• Wildlife Conservation Act 2010 [Act 716]• National Parks Act 1980 [Act 226]• Fisheries Act 1985 [Act 317]• National Heritage Act 2005 [Act 645]• Irrigation Areas Act 1953 [Act 386]• National Land Code 1965 [Act 828]</td><td><ul style="list-style-type: none">• Perak State Parks Corporation Enactment 2001• Johor National Park Corporation Enactment 1989• National Park (Kelantan) Enactment 1939• National Park (Pahang) Enactment 1939• National Park (Terengganu) Enactment 2017• Other relevant enactments (including for the protection of water resources such as rivers and water bodies)</td></tr></table>			Federal Acts	State Enactments	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• National Forestry Act 1984 [Act 313]• Wildlife Conservation Act 2010 [Act 716]• National Parks Act 1980 [Act 226]• Fisheries Act 1985 [Act 317]• National Heritage Act 2005 [Act 645]• Irrigation Areas Act 1953 [Act 386]• National Land Code 1965 [Act 828]	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Perak State Parks Corporation Enactment 2001• Johor National Park Corporation Enactment 1989• National Park (Kelantan) Enactment 1939• National Park (Pahang) Enactment 1939• National Park (Terengganu) Enactment 2017• Other relevant enactments (including for the protection of water resources such as rivers and water bodies)
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<ul style="list-style-type: none">• National Forestry Act 1984 [Act 313]• Wildlife Conservation Act 2010 [Act 716]• National Parks Act 1980 [Act 226]• Fisheries Act 1985 [Act 317]• National Heritage Act 2005 [Act 645]• Irrigation Areas Act 1953 [Act 386]• National Land Code 1965 [Act 828]	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Perak State Parks Corporation Enactment 2001• Johor National Park Corporation Enactment 1989• National Park (Kelantan) Enactment 1939• National Park (Pahang) Enactment 1939• National Park (Terengganu) Enactment 2017• Other relevant enactments (including for the protection of water resources such as rivers and water bodies)							

RELATED NPP STRATEGIES

- SR 2.1 : Preserving and Conserving National Ecological Assets
- SR 2.3 : Ensuring Sustainability of Water Resources
- SR 2.4 : Manage Geological Resources and Diversity
- SR 2.5 : Ensure National Food Security
- SR 2.6 : Strengthen the Preservation, Conservation and Protection of National Cultural and Natural Heritage Site

Key Strategic Initiatives

2

Provision of Fiscal Incentive for the Conservation of Natural Resource and National Food Security Areas

Rapid urban development in Malaysia has put pressure on the opening of new areas for development that usually involve natural and environmentally sensitive areas such as forested areas, water resource areas, and national food security areas. The opening of new areas involving these environmentally sensitive areas will impact ecosystem services to human such as water resources, food resources and carbon absorption.

The commitment from the State Governments to maintain vast tracts of land for the preservation of forested areas, water resources and food agriculture areas is very important and needs to be given maximum attention. The proposed mechanism for the provision of fiscal incentives is a measure to support states that undertake actions to preserve these protected areas for the common good to become a sustainable and resilient nation.

The proposed fiscal incentive was approved in the 31st NPPC Meeting held on 18th April 2019. The NPPC agreed to the implementation of this fiscal incentive to support the states that preserve large forested areas, paddy fields and permanent food production parks (TKPM) at the state level.

The NPPC also agreed that the mechanism, formula and method of the fiscal incentive to be discussed and deliberated in detail between the Federal and the State Governments, to be led by:

- The Ministry responsible for natural resources;
- The Ministry responsible for agriculture; and
- The Ministry responsible for the provision of fiscal incentives.

The NPPC decided that the implementation and the details of this proposed incentive to be brought to the National Finance Council for approval.

Fiscal incentive is proposed for states that have taken efforts to preserve existing protected areas or establish new protected areas.



TYPES OF PROTECTED AREA



1. Natural Resources Area

- Permanent Forest Reserve
- National Park
- State Park
- Marine Park
- Wildlife Sanctuary
- Natural Heritage Area
- Water catchment area
- Other natural resource areas (including mangrove swamps, peatlands, etc.)

2. National Food Security Area

- Rice Bowl Areas
- Other important food farming areas

The provision of fiscal incentives for the purpose of conserving natural resources and food farming areas has been practiced in several countries. Among the mechanisms implemented are the Ecological Fiscal Transfers (EFT) and the Payments for Ecosystem Services (PES).

The EFT is a fiscal transfer mechanism between different levels of government such as between the Federal Government and the State Government as part of government revenue distribution for investment in protected area preservation. The revenue distribution is integrated with ecological services and prioritised based on conservation index such as the importance, size and quality of the protected areas.

In the meantime, the PES is a mechanism by which the 'recipient' of ecological services makes payments to the 'provider' of the services. The concept is that the party who maintains or preserves a protected area (the provider) must be paid by the party who uses or benefits from it (the recipient).

Apart from the determination and provision of fiscal incentives for protected areas, periodic monitoring and auditing work are carried out to ensure that the areas are always preserved and maintained.

Ecological Fiscal Transfers (EFT)

EFT has been implemented in Brazil, Portugal and India. This mechanism began in Brazil and was applied at the subnational level. Now, the EFT has been extended to almost half of the country.

In Portugal and India, the EFT is applied at the national level. In India, the EFT distribution is based on the size of forest coverage identified from time to time. While in Portugal, the EFT is distributed according to the size of the protected area.

Source: www.un-redd.org

Payments for Ecosystem Services (PES)

PES has been implemented in Costa Rica, Ecuador, Japan, Colombia, the United States of America and China. In China, this mechanism is also known as Eco-Compensation. The PES in China involves the provision of incentives to protect natural resources in terms of ecosystems, river basins, resource exploitation and compensation for different regions. Currently, more than 26 million hectares of land are involved in the PES which is being implemented through various schemes and programmes. Among them are the Conversion of Cropland to Forest Programme and the Xin'an River Eco-compensation Scheme.

Source: www.development.asia

Proposed criteria for fiscal incentive distribution for protection of natural resource and national food security areas

Type and Size of Protected Areas

- Type of protected area
- Size of protected area

Importance of Protected Areas

- National, state or local interests
- The importance of biodiversity, life support, etc

Quality of Protected Areas

- Quality of natural resource areas (such as biodiversity, forest coverage, water quality)
- Agricultural productivity

Related Legal Instruments

- National Forestry Act 1984 [Act 313]
- Wildlife Conservation Act 2010 [Act 716]
- National Parks Act 1980 [Act 226]
- Fisheries Act 1985 [Act 317]
- National Heritage Act 2005 [Act 645]
- Irrigation Areas Act 1953 [Act 386]
- Enactments for the protection of flora and fauna (such as national/ state parks)
- Enactments for the protection of water resources (such as rivers, water bodies, etc.)
- National Land Code 1965 [Act 828]
- Town and Country Planning Act 1976 [Act 172]

RELATED NPP STRATEGIES

- KD 2.1 : Preserving and Conserving National Ecological Assets
- KD 2.5 : Ensuring National Food Security
- KD 2.7 : Ensuring the Preservation and Protection of Cultural Heritage in the physical planning and development control process

Key Strategic Initiatives

3

Establishment of Regional Planning Committee for Cross-State Land Use Coordination

A Regional Planning Committee (RPC) is established by the NPPC for an area involving two (2) or more states. This usually involves area with cross-state planning issues that require co-ordination between the relevant state governments. This is especially true for areas that need action and initiatives related to:

1. The management of river basin and provision of sustainable water supply.
2. The management of upland and natural ecology.
3. The management of urban development at border areas including the provision of integrated infrastructure and facilities for the region.

To date, three (3) RPCs have been established under subsection 6A (1) of Act 172, namely:

- 1 RPC For Border Areas Between Negeri Sembilan, Melaka and Johor (NSMJ)**
 - established in 2013 with Gazette No.10592 (2013).
 - covering the Sg. Linggi, Sg. Melaka, Sg. Kesang and Sg. Muar.
 - involving the entire State of Melaka as well as several districts in Negeri Sembilan and Johor.
- 2 RPC For Cameron Highlands-Kinta-Lojing Area (CEKAL)**
 - established in 2019 with Gazette No.11654 (2019).
 - covering the highlands between the States of Pahang, Perak and Kelantan.
- 3 RPC For Pekan-Kuantan-Kemaman-Dungun-Jerantut Boundary Area (PAKADJ)**
 - established in 2020 with Gazette No.P.U. (B) 182/2021
 - covering several areas in Pahang and Terengganu.

In addition to the above, five (5) new RPCs are proposed for border areas with strategic planning issues and that require co-ordination between the relevant states. The proposed RPCs are:

NEW PROPOSED RPC	RELATED STATES
i. Border Areas Between Kuala Lumpur, Selangor, Putrajaya and Negeri Sembilan <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Sg. Klang and Sg. Langat - National conurbation area 	Selangor F.T. Kuala Lumpur F.T. Putrajaya Negeri Sembilan
ii. Northern States in Peninsular Malaysia <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Sg. Muda, Sg. Perai, Sg. Jawi and Sg. Kerian - Northern Conurbation Area 	Penang Kedah Perak Perlis
iii. Highland Areas between Bentong-Raub-Hulu Selangor Districts <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Highland resorts and agriculture in Genting Highlands, Bukit Tinggi, Janda Baik and Bukit Fraser 	Pahang Selangor
iv. Border Areas Between Perak and Selangor <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The Sungai Bernam basin area that crosses state borders 	Perak Selangor
v. Natural Ecological Areas between Pahang and Johor <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Sg. Endau which crosses state borders - Islands and marine parks between states 	Pahang Johor

1

Border Areas Between Kuala Lumpur, Selangor, Putrajaya and Negeri Sembilan

States Involved: Selangor, Negeri Sembilan, F.T. Kuala Lumpur, F.T. Putrajaya

Coordination Aspects

- Development and urbanisation in the **National Conurbation**.
- Development planning in border areas.
- Urban socio-economic development, including the formation of smart cities, prosperous communities, resilient, competitive, green and low-carbon cities.
- Provision of urban facilities and infrastructure, road network, rail, bus services, ports, broadband and so on.
- Conservation of natural resources and sharing of development resources (especially water supply resources).
- Management of river basins that cross state boundaries (i.e. Sg. Klang and Sg. Langat Basins).
- Provision of community facilities (such as educational, safety, health, sports and recreational facilities).

2

Northern States in Peninsular Malaysia

States Involved: Pulau Pinang, Kedah, Perak, Perlis

Coordination Aspects

- Development and urbanisation in the **Northern Conurbation**.
- Development planning in border areas.
- Provision of infrastructure and utility facilities, especially for transportation and communication networks.
- Management of rivers that cross state boundaries (i.e. Sg. Muda, Sg. Perai, Sg. Jawi and Sg. Kerian basins).
- Management of water catchment forest areas, irrigation and water supply resources that are important for livelihood, economy and agriculture (especially paddy areas in MADA, IADA Penang, IADA Kerian and IADA Sg. Manik).

3

Highland Areas between Bentong-Raub-Hulu Selangor Districts

States Involved: Pahang, Selangor

Coordination Aspects

- Management of highland resorts and agricultural development (Genting Highlands, Janda Baik, Bukit Tinggi and Bukit Fraser).
- Provision of facilities, infrastructure and utilities (especially road network, communication systems, water supply, electricity and community facilities).
- Conservation and preservation of natural resource areas in the highlands, including upstream water catchment forests.
- Control, prevention and management of geo-disasters (especially landslides).

4

Border Area Between Perak and Selangor

States Involved: Perak, Selangor

Coordination Aspects

- Management of the Sg. Bernam which crosses state borders.
- Management of important irrigation resources for agricultural activities, especially in downstream areas (including paddy areas in IADA Seberang Perak and IADA Northwest Selangor).
- Planning and development of border towns (ie Tanjung Malim - Hulu Bernam).

5

Natural Ecological Area Between Pahang and Johor

States Involved: Pahang, Johor

Coordination Aspects

- Management of Sg. Endau which crosses state borders.
- Conservation of lowland tropical rainforest areas (in Endau-Rompin), islands and marine parks on the inter-state border (especially Pulau Tioman and Sultan Iskandar Marine Park).
- Eco-tourism development planning for forest areas in Endau-Rompin, resort islands and marine parks.

RELATED NPP STRATEGIES

- DG 2.1 : Strengthen the Function of Growth Areas
- SR 2.1 : Preserve and Conserving National Ecological Assets
- SR 2.2 : Managing and Regulate Development in Environmentally Sensitive Areas (ESAs)
- SR 2.3 : Ensure Sustainability of Water Resources
- SR 2.5: Ensure National Food Security
- SR 2.7 : Ensure the Preservation and Protection of Cultural Heritage in Physical Planning And Development Control Process



MAP 8-1: REGIONAL PLANNING COMMITTEE

Current and Proposed RPC Area

- Current RPC
- Proposed RPC (Area Boundary will be determined by NPCC)
- District/ Territory

Others

- State Capital
- State Boundary

- Note:**
1. JPW for Areas Bordering Negeri Sembilan, Malacca and Johor
 2. JPW for Highland Areas Cameron Highlands-Kinta-Lojing (CEKAL)
 3. JPW for Areas Bordering Pekan-Kuantan-Kemaman-Dungun-Jerantut Districts (PAKADJ)
 4. Areas Bordering Kuala Lumpur, Selangor, Putrajaya & Negeri Sembilan
 5. States in Northern Peninsular Malaysia
 6. Highland Areas between Bentong-Raub-Hulu Langat District
 7. Areas Bordering Perak & Selangor
 8. Natural Ecological Areas between Pahang & Johor

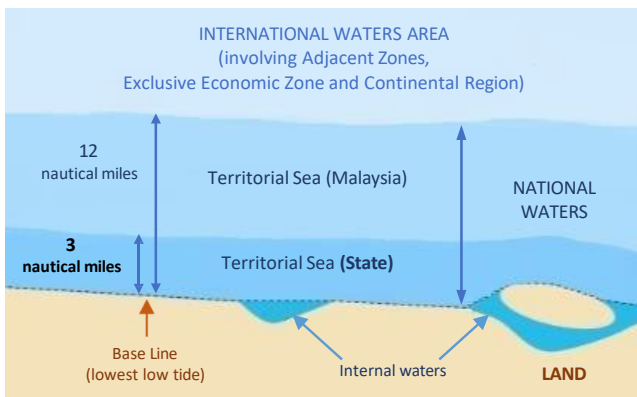
Source:
Regional Planning Committee,
2019

Key Strategic Initiatives

4

Designation of State Waters as Part of Local Authority Area

The coastal waters area within three (3) nautical miles (5.556 km) from the lowest low tide fall under the administration of the State Government. These waters are part of the natural resources that must be preserved to maintain the ecosystem of marine life.



These areas of the sea adjacent to the land are sensitive to coastal development activities. For example, waste disposed into rivers will be transported to the estuary and subsequently to the sea. Similarly, unmanaged sewage on islands will pollute the sea and affect marine ecology.

These waters should be made part of the Local Authority (LA) area to ensure that a more comprehensive, effective and sustainable development planning and conservation of natural resources can be achieved. These include better development control over activities carried out on land and in these waters.

The use of State waters for various activities should be planned, managed and developed sustainably. This includes planning for:

- **Protection and Preservation of Ecological Resources**

Especially for marine parks that involve an area of two (2) nautical miles around the gazetted marine park island.

- **Sea Leisure and Recreation**

For marine sports and recreational activities that are usually operated in beach resort and tourism areas.

- **Fisheries and Aquaculture Industry**

Cages should be located in areas zoned as aquaculture industrial zones (ZIAs) and away from tourist beaches. The location of ZIA and the capacity of each ZIA in relation to the maximum number of cages should be determined based on environmental and ecological assessments.

- **Sand Mining and Dredging**

Appropriate locations and depths for sand dredging should be identified based on hydrological, hydraulic, geological and ecological studies.

- **Others**

- Land reclamation.
- Construction of ports and jetties.
- Construction of structures on water (including floating structures).
- Crude petroleum and natural gas mining.
- Infrastructure and utilities (such as submarine cable).



Development planning, control and monitoring by local authority should not be limited to land, coastal and island areas only. It is also important to include the adjacent State waters.

The SP and LP planned areas should also include the State waters so that the resources can also be comprehensively planned and managed.

Pontian District Local Plan 2030 (Replacement) which was gazetted on 7th May 2020 (Gazette No.: J.P.U 16 Vol. 64 No. 10) includes State waters as part of the LP planned area.

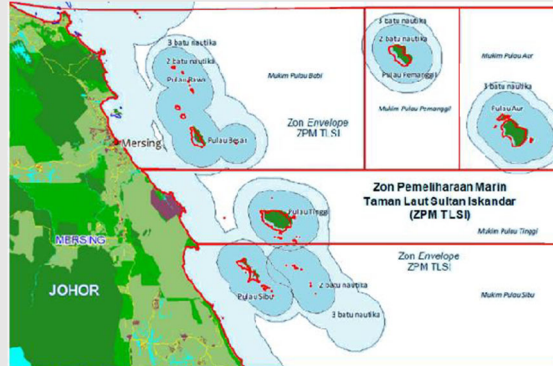


EXAMPLE OF STATE WATERS PLANNING IN DEVELOPMENT PLAN

Johor State Structure Plan 2030 which was gazetted on 26th March 2020 (Gazette No.: JPU 12 Vol. 64 No. 7) includes an initiative (IP 32.2) to extend the coverage of the LA service area to include the State waters.







Sultan Iskandar Marine Park Conservation Zone (ZPM TLSI)



- 0 - 2 nautical miles from Marine Park island
Malaysia Marine Park area, State of Johor
- 0 - 3 nautical miles from land and island
state waters - controlled by state agencies
- > 3 nautical miles from land and island
national waters area - ZPM TLSI Envelope Zone

Sultan Iskandar Marine Park Conservation Zone Control

Taman Laut Malaysia, Negeri Johor		Petempatan Taman Negara Johor dan agensi negeri berkaitan	Agensi Perundangan	
Jarak dari Garisan Basa bersempadan pulau	0 hingga 2 batu nautika	Dari 2 hingga 3 batu nautika	Selapas 3 batu nautika hingga sempadan negara	
 <p>Pulau-Pulau Taman Laut Johor</p> <p>Garis sempadan bersempadan pulau</p>				
Kawasan Mesor Rendah Perikanan Maritim Antarabangsa (Cendera - 100 Negeri Johor)	No-take Zone Tidak dibenarkan melakukan aktiviti	No-take Zone Hanya aktiviti non-extractive dibenarkan	Buffer Zone Hanya aktiviti rekreatif seperti perikanan hook and line, pelayaran dan perikanan berhad dibenarkan	Multi-Use Zone Semua aktiviti dibenarkan termasuk perikanan dan pelayaran
Kawasan Persempatan Zon Persempatan Mariti TLSI oleh SN Negeri Johor 2030 dan SNK Mukim mariti Persempatan Mariti	Hanya aktiviti pelayaran berlepas rendah dibenarkan tanpa pengambilan sumber (non-extractive). Larangan aktiviti memuat perikanan yang tidak dibenarkan oleh Taman Laut Malaysia	Pelaksanaan dan pemantauan berhad dibenarkan. Pengambilan sumber berhad dengan peraturan Perikanan Perikanan Negeri	Aktiviti perikanan dan pengambilan sumber-sumber lain yang tidak mengganggu sumber dan ekosistem TLSI	

RELATED NPP STRATEGIES

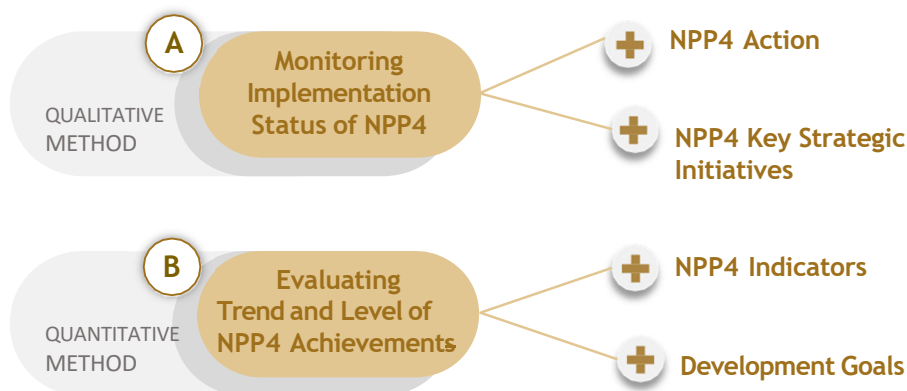
- SR 2.1 : Preserve and Conserving National Ecological Assets
- SR 2.2 : Manage and Regulating Development in Environmentally Sensitive Areas (ESAs)
- SR 2.6 : Strengthen the Preservation, Conservation and Protection of National Cultural and Natural Heritage Site

NPP4 Implementation Monitoring and Evaluation

The monitoring and evaluation of NPP4 implementation are required to assess the implementation performance and achievement of the plan. Regular reporting on NPP4 implementation must be made to the NPPC. The feedback and findings from the monitoring and evaluation may become the basis for reviewing NPP4 strategies and actions.

The monitoring and evaluation of NPP4 implementation consist of two (2) components involving four (4) items:

- a. **Monitoring the status of NPP4 implementation**, especially the status of implementation of NPP4 actions and key strategic initiatives.
- b. **Evaluating the trend and level of NPP4 achievement**, which is to evaluate the trend of current development changes based on indicators according to the NPP4 strategy as well as the level of achievement of targeted development.



NPP4 Implementation Status Monitoring

Periodic qualitative monitoring of implementation of each NPP4 key action and strategic initiative will be undertaken throughout the five (5) year period of the NPP.

This assessment can be made by using a **scoring method** to monitor the extent to which certain actions and key initiatives of NPP4 have been implemented according stages, i.e. either in the planning stage, in the process of implementation or have been completed. **Table 8-5** shows an example of a monitoring schedule for the implementation status of NPP4 strategies and actions and **Table 8-6** is an example of a monitoring schedule for the implementation status of key NPP4 initiatives. The determination of the level of achievement can be made based on group evaluation between the relevant implementing agencies. In this context, the NPP Working Groups formed according to the three (3) NPP4 Development Thrusts will be the main platform for monitoring and evaluation to be undertaken.

The monitoring of NPP4 implementation must be conducted regularly and consistently to ensure actions and initiatives are implemented, and to enable implementation issues and problems are detected early, thus can be addressed jointly between agencies. This will directly enhance the effectiveness and implementation of NPP4 strategies and actions.

Table 8-5: Example of schedule for evaluating the implementation status of NPP4 strategies and actions

Strategy dan Action	In Planning (Score=1)	Implementing (Score=2)	Completed (Score=3)	Score	
				Total	Average
Strategic Directions					
Strategy 1				6	6/3
Action 1A		✓		2	
Action 1B			✓	3	
Action 1C	✓			1	
Strategy 2				5	5/2
Action 2A			✓	3	
Action 2B		✓		2	

EXPLANATION

- Each NPP action is evaluated according to the level of implementation, i.e. in planning (score = 1), in implementation (score = 2) or completed (score = 3).
- Based on the total score and the number of related actions, the average score for an NPP4 strategy is determined.
- A higher average score for an NPP4 strategy indicates a better level of implementation.

Table 8-6: Example of table for evaluating the implementation status of key NPP4 initiatives

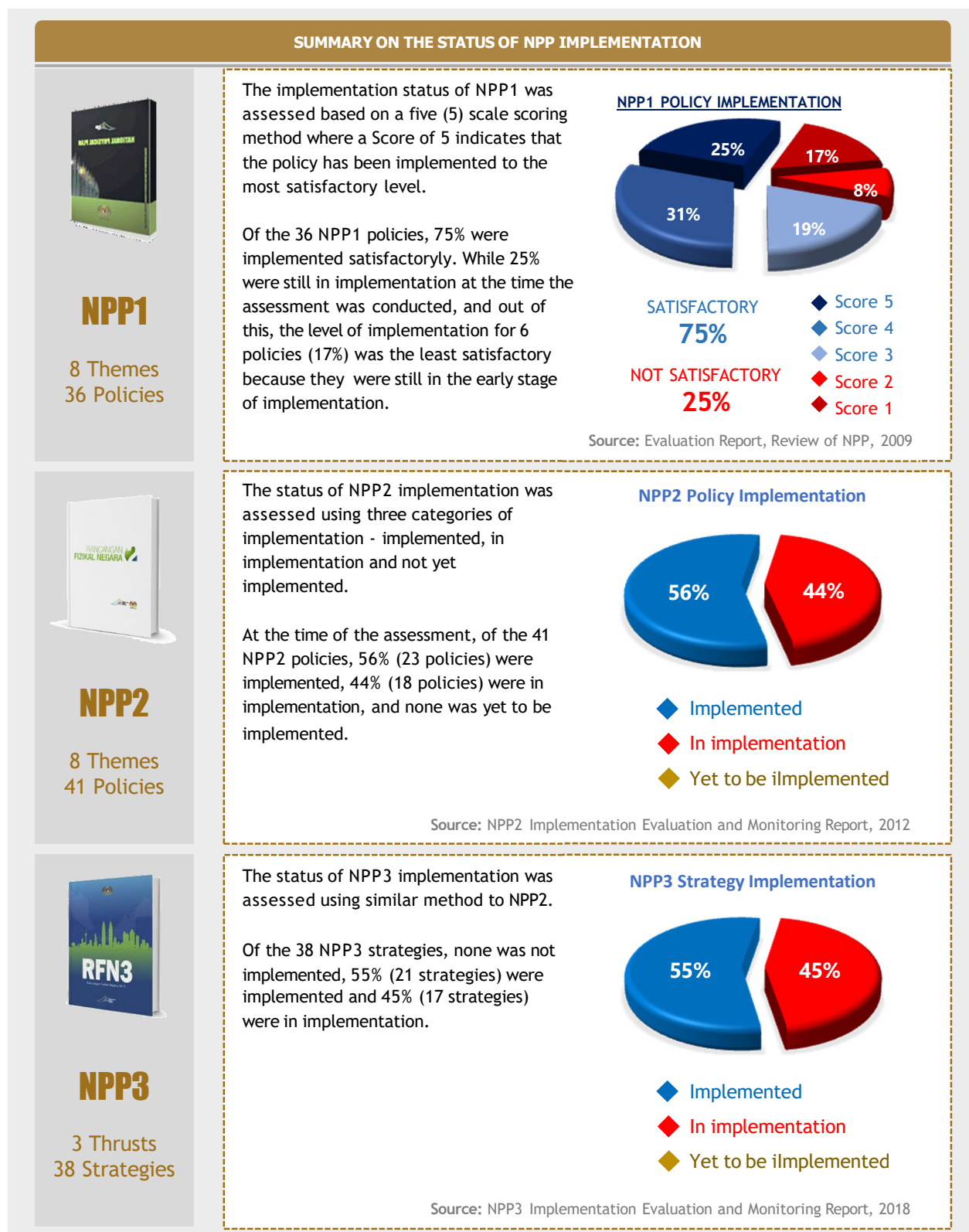
Strategy dan Action	In Planning (Score=1)	Implementing (Score=2)	Completed (Score=3)	Score	
				Total	Average
Strategic Directions					
Strategy 1				6	6/3
Initiative 1A		✓		2	
Initiative 1B			✓	3	
Initiative 1C	✓			1	
Strategy 2				5	5/2
Initiative 2A			✓	3	
Initiative 2B		✓		2	

EXPLANATION

- Each major NPP initiative is evaluated according to the level of implementation, i.e. in planning (score = 1), in implementation (score = 2) or completed (score = 3).
- Based on the total score and the number of key initiatives involved, the average score for an NPP strategy is determined.
- A higher average score for an NPP strategy indicates a better level of implementation.

NPP Implementation Status

Since the first NPP, the implementation of each NPP was monitored and evaluated to determine the level of policy and strategy implementation. The status of implementation of each of the previous NPP is summarised below.



Evaluation of Trend and Level of Achievement of NPP4

The quantitative evaluation based on NPP4 indicators to determine the outcome after the implementation of various key NPP actions and initiatives will be conducted annually using a database system, especially the Malaysia Urban Observatory (MUO) system.

The evaluation of NPP4 implementation performance should be based on data and statistical information collected according to NPP4 indicators and targets (Table 8-7 and Table 8-8). The MUO will become the platform for collection and storage of data and information to be used in the quantitative evaluation of NPP4 performance. The analysis and findings from this evaluation exercise will allow for the identification of changing development trend and the determination of implementation achievement.

MUO will be equipped with a reporting system that will generate output based on NPP indicators. Evaluation reports will be produced periodically to show the performance of each NPP indicator and the level of achievement as targeted by NPP4.

Malaysia Urban Observatory

The Malaysia Urban Observatory (MUO) is a system developed as a database centre that uses an integrated smart information centre to support urban planning services and sustainable growth. MUO has five (5) main functions, namely:

FUNCTION 1 Sustainable Development Achievement Reporting

- Performance reporting based on sustainability indicators involving two (2) main segments, which are international agenda and national development plans.



FUNCTION 2 Urban Information

- As a platform for Malaysia urban data collection and sharing, and information display that can be accessed and viewed by the public.
- Data and information are categorised according to aspects of sustainability, namely social, economic, physical and environmental.

FUNCTION 3 Research and development

- Aims to assist various parties to analyse and evaluate urban data for specific purposes and address urbanisation issues in Malaysia.
- Supports urban management, decision making, and identification of mitigation measures to resolve/reduce urban issues.

FUNCTION 4 Decision making support

- Policy-oriented planning support system to achieve sustainable development goals.
- Adapting Scenario-Based Spatial Modeling concepts for problem-solving proposals of urban issues.

FUNCTION 5 National Smart City Platform

- As a platform to be integrated with local intelligence operation centres (IOC) through smart city initiatives.

Table 8-7: Indicators for NPP4

THRUST 1 - BALANCED AND DYNAMIC GROWTH		
Strategy	Indicator	Data Source
DG 1 : Strengthening Nation's Strategic Position at Global Level		
DG1.1: Strengthen Regional Cooperation in Physical Planning and Economic Development	• Malaysia total trade (imports and exports) with ASEAN countries	Department of Statistics Malaysia
	• Number of visitors to Malaysia from ASEAN countries	Immigration Department of Malaysia
	• Number of visitors from Malaysia to ASEAN countries	
DG1.2: Strengthen National Security Planning	• Malaysia ranking in: - <i>Global Peace Index</i> - <i>Global Health Security Index</i>	PLANMalaysia
DG 2 : Ensuring Sustainable and Competitive Economic Growth		
DG2.1: Strengthening the Function of Growth Areas	• Urbanisation rate (national, region and state)	Department of Statistics Malaysia
	• Ranking of major cities in global performance indices: - <i>The Global Competitiveness Index</i> - <i>Hot Spot 2025 Future Competitive of Cities</i> - <i>Global Power City Index</i> ; - <i>Global Cities Index</i> .	PLANMalaysia
DG2.2: Intensify the Activities of Digital Economy as the Basis for Economic Growth	• Total amount and percentage of services sector contribution to national GDP • Total number and percentage of employment in the services sector	Department of Statistics Malaysia
DG2.3: Apply the Latest Industrial Technology as a Pillar of Economic Growth	• Total amount and percentage of manufacturing sector contribution to national GDP • Total number and percentage of employment in the manufacturing sector	Department of Statistics Malaysia
DG2.4: Diversify Tourism Products and Coverage as One of the Main Drivers of the National Economy	• Total amount and percentage of tourism sector contribution to national GDP • Number of tourist arrival to Malaysia • Number of domestic visitors	Department of Statistics Malaysia; Tourism Malaysia
DG2.5: Ensure Provision of High Quality Infrastructure and Tourism Support Facilities	• Total amount and percentage of tourism sector contribution to national GDP • Number of tourist arrival to Malaysia • Number of domestic visitors	Department of Statistics Malaysia; Tourism Malaysia
DG2.6: Leverag Rural Local Resources	• Total amount and percentage of agricultural sector contribution to national GDP • Percentage contribution of the rural economy	Department of Statistics Malaysia
DG 3 : Providing Strategic and Integrated Transportation Network Connectivity		
DG 3.1 : Strengthen Road Transport Network and Connectivity	• Road development index (national, region and state)	Ministry of Works
DG 3.2 : Making Rail as the Main Pillar of Transportation System	• Number of ETS and KTM Intercity passengers	Ministry of Transport
DG 3.3 :Strengthen Public Transport Services To Achieve Modal Split Targets	• Number of urban public transport users by type of transport (city rail, city bus, etc.)	Ministry of Transport
	• Public transport usage rate/ modal split in major cities (KL, Putrajaya, Johor Bahru, George Town, Kuantan)	Ministry of Transport; Ministry of Works
DG3.4: Strengthen Air Connectivity at Global, Regional and Local Levels	• Number of travel destinations from major airports	Ministry of Transport
	• Total number of air passengers (domestic, regional and international)	
	• Total amount of cargo handled at airports	
	• World Airport Rankings	
DG3.5: Improve Water Transport Services	• Total number of water taxi, ferry and cruise ship services	Ministry of Transport
	• Number of water taxis, ferries and cruise ships passengers	
DG3.6: Strengthen the Logistics Industry	• Total amount of cargo handled at ports	Ministry of Transport
	• World Port Rankings	
	• Malaysia ranking in the Logistics Performance Index (LPI)	

Continued

THRUST 1 - BALANCED AND DYNAMIC GROWTH

Strategy	Indicator	Data Source
DG 4 : Improvising Digital and Smart Infrastructure		
DG4.1: Ensure Development of Infrastructure Towards a Smart Nation	• Percentage of broadband service coverage area	Ministry of Communications and Multimedia
	• Average speed of broadband service	
	• The speed of broadband service state capitals	
	• Speed of broadband services in suburban/ rural areas	
DG4.2: Ensure Comprehensive Implementation of Smart City Agenda	• Number of LA that prepare smart city plans	PLANMalaysia
	• Ranking of major cities in the global Smart City Index	

THRUST 2 : SPATIAL SUSTAINABILITY AND CLIMATE CHANGE RESILIENCE

Strategy	Indicator	Data Source
SR 1 : Holistic Land Use Planning		
SR1.1: Optimal Land Development Planning	• Rate of major land use change (national and state)	PLANMalaysia
	• Total number of TOD development in major cities	State Authority/Local Authority
	• Number of <i>waqf</i> land that have been developed	State Islamic Religious Council (MAIN)
	• Number of Malay reserve lands that have been developed	Federal Department of the Director General of Lands and Mines (JKPTG) / Local Authority
SR1.2 : Prioritise Urban Renewal in Existing Built-up Areas	• Preparation of planning guidelines for urban renewal	PLANMalaysia
SR1.3: Ensure Development Focus Areas are developed in a Sustainable Manner	• Number of brownfield areas that have been developed by state/ LA	PLANMalaysia@Negeri/Local Authority
	• Population density of built-up areas (national and state)	PLANMalaysia
	• Development areas economic density (national and states)	
	• Number of LAs achieved sustainable city status (based on MURNINets)	State Authority/Local Authority
SR1.4: Implement the Establishment of Malaysia Urban Observatory (MUO) as an Urban Big-Data Centre and National Smart City Platform	• Study on urban saturation and intensity	PLANMalaysia
	• Development of MUO as an urban big-data centre and a national smart city platform	PLANMalaysia
	• Number of expertise development programmes in related fields	Ministry of Housing and Local Governance (KPKT)
	• Number of MOU/ Cooperation Note/ Letter of Intent	Ministry of Housing and Local Governance (KPKT)/ PLANMalaysia
SR1.5: Implement Mitigation Efforts to Reduce the Risk of Natural Disasters and Climate Change	• Number of promotion and MUO publicity programmes	PLANMalaysia
	• Malaysia ranking in disaster risk management at the global level	National Disaster Management Agency (NADMA)
	• Establishment of disaster risk management training centres	
	• Mapping of disaster risk areas	National Disaster Management Agency (NADMA)
	• Assessment of coastal risk and vulnerability against sea level rise	PLANMalaysia
SR 2: Sustainable Management of Natural, Food and Heritage Resources		
SR2.1: Preserve and Conserving National Ecological Assets	• Size and percentage of forest cover	Forestry Department Peninsular Malaysia
	• Preservation of endangered CFS corridor areas	
	• Size of gazetted HSK	Forestry Department Peninsular Malaysia
	• Reduction in the intensity of GHG emissions	Ministry of Energy and Natural Resources (KeTSA)
	• Size of gazetted marine protected area	Department of Fisheries Malaysia
	• Number of Indigenous and Local Community Conserved Areas (ILCA) Programs with local communities and government agencies	Forestry Department Peninsular Malaysia Department of Orang Asli Development

Continued

THRUST 2 : SPATIAL SUSTAINABILITY AND CLIMATE CHANGE RESILIENCE

Strategy	Indicator	Data Source
SR 2: Sustainable Management of Natural, Food and Heritage Resources		
SR2.2: Manage and Regulate Development in Environmentally Sensitive Areas (ESAs)	• Number of Structure Plans (SP) with ESAs identified	PLANMalaysia/Local Authority
	• Total size of ESA identified in development plans	
	• The number of ESAs gazetted in the SP and LP	
	• Number of coastal reclamation projects brought to NPPC	
SR 2.3 : Ensure Sustainability of Water Resources	• Size and percentage of gazetted water catchment area	Department of Irrigation and Drainage/ water regulatory bodies
	• Number of river riparian area gazetted	Department of Irrigation and Drainage
	• Number of integrated river basin management master plans (IRBMs)	
	• Number of National River Trail programmes	Ministry of Environment and Water (KASA)
	• River water quality and number of polluted rivers	Environment Department
	• Study on Total Maximum Daily Load	Department of Irrigation and Drainage
	• Groundwater quality monitored	Environment Department
	• Percentage of non-revenue water loss (NRW)	Department of Irrigation and Drainage
	• Identified groundwater protection zones	Department of Minerals and Geosciences Malaysia
SR 2.4 : Manage Geological Resources and Diversity	• Percentage of mineral resources map coverage	Department of Minerals and Geosciences Malaysia
	• Percentage of mineral reserves	
	• Number of low-impact redevelopment of former mines	Local Authority/ Department of Minerals and Geosciences Malaysia
	• Recognition of heritage sites and geoparks at the national and international levels (Global UNESCO Geopark)	State Department of Minerals and Geosciences / Department of National Heritage
	• Establishment of a body that regulates the development of the country's mineral resources	Department of Minerals and Geosciences Negeri
SR 2.5 : Ensure National Food Security	• Size of protected paddy granary area	Agriculture Department
	• Size and total number/ programme of existing and new permanent food production park (TKPM)	
	• Size and total number/ programme of existing and new aquaculture industrial zone (ZIA)	
	• Self-sufficiency level (SSL) for rice and other food crops	
	• Malaysia's performance in the Global Food Security Index (GFSI)	
	• Number of intelligent agricultural technology developed	

Continued

THRUST 2 : SPATIAL SUSTAINABILITY AND CLIMATE CHANGE RESILIENCE

Strategy	Indicator	Data Source
SR 2: Sustainable Management of Natural, Food and Heritage Resources		
SR 2.6: Strengthen the Preservation, Conservation and Protection of National Cultural and Natural Heritage Site	• Number of heritage sites designated and registered as National Heritage under Act 645	Department of National Heritage
	• Number of endangered heritage & National Heritage sites	
	• Number of heritage and National Heritage sites with CMP	
SR 2.7: Ensure the Preservation and Protection of Cultural Heritage in Physical Planning and Development Control Process	• Preparation of cultural/ heritage mapping	National Department of Culture and Arts
	• Preparation of planning guidelines for the conservation of heritage areas and buildings	Department of National Heritage
	• Number of area transformed towards heritage/ cultural/ placemaking identities	Local Authority/ Department of National Heritage
SR 3: Development Towards a Carbon Neutral Nation		
SR 3.1: Expand the Implementation of the Low Carbon Cities Framework	• Greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions per capita	Minister of Environment and Water ; MGTC
	• Intensity of CO2 emissions from GDP in the current year against 2005 levels	
	• Total number of LA adopting LCCF	PLANMalaysia/Local Authority
	• Number of States and LAs that with low-carbon action plans	
	• Preparation of low-carbon urban planning guidelines	
	• Number of LPs implementing elements of low-carbon urban planning and climate change	
	• Number of cities recognised as low-carbon cities	Minister of Environment and Water ; MGTC
	• Number of buildings and developments with green building status	Minister of Environment and Water ; MGTC
	• Preparation of a roadmap towards a carbon neutral state	Minister of Environment and Water
SR 3.2 : Improve the Management of Sustainable Alternative Energy Sources	• Total renewable energy generation (by source)	Minister of Environment and Water ; MGTC
	• Renewable energy rates (by source type)	
	• Level of energy efficiency	Ministry of Energy and Natural Resources; SEDA
	• Number of solar farm in the states	
	• Number of potential areas for biogas and biomass energy generation	
	• Number of small hydropower generators developed	
SR 3.3: Strengthen Efficient and Sustainable Waste Management	• The amount and percentage of solid waste sent to a sanitary landfill	National Solid Waste Management Department
	• The amount and percentage of solid waste at the landfill is retreated	
	• Number of recycling centres for electronic waste and textile waste	Jabatan Alam Sekitar
	• Proposed solid waste management facilities (in the States under Act 672) for the years 2020 to 2025 that have been developed	National Solid Waste Management Department
	• Percentage rate of household waste recycling	Ministry of Housing and Local Governance (KPKT)

● ● ● Continued

THRUST 3: LIVEABLE ENVIRONMENT AND INCLUSIVE COMMUNITY

Strategy	Indicator	Data Source
CI 1: Housing Provision Planning for All		
CI 1.1 : Ensure Housing Supply Matches Housing Needs	• Number of affordable homes constructed	National Housing Department
	• Number of villages involved in rural water supply programmes and receiving clean water supply	National Housing Department; Bank Negara Malaysia
CI 1.2 : Ensure Systematic Housing Planning	• Number of housing projects adopting the retirement village concept	Department of Statistics Malaysia
CI 2: Building Educated and Competitive Society		
CI 2.1 : Provide Basic Education Facilities to every Level of Society Throughout the Country	• Number of schools equipped with broadband facilities	Ministry of Education; Ministry of Communications and Multimedia
	• Number of special education centres provided for the disabled	Ministry of Education
CI 2.2 : Provide Integrated Educational Institutions to Create Skilled and Educated Communities	• Number of admission, enrollment and withdrawal at HEIs	Ministry of Higher Education; Ministry of Education
	• Number of PAWE established	Ministry of Women, Family and Community Development
CI 3: Conducive and Liveable Environment		
CI 3.1: Intensify the Implementation of the Community Neighbourhood Concept Through the Provision of Space and Facilities for Shared Use	• Placemaking projects by LA	Local Authority
	• Pedestrian and bicycle network master plan by local authority	Local Authority
CI 3.2 : Develop Community Facilities in an Integrated and Conducive Manner	• Number of centralised cemetery (by state, LA)	PLANMalaysia
CI 3.3: Mainstream a Clean, Healthy and Safe Lifestyle in Planning and Development	• LA that received awards related to green practices	PLANMalaysia
	• Total size of gazetted open space and city parks	Local Authority
	• LA involved in the safe city programmes	Royal Malaysia Police
CI 4 : Community-Friendly Planning and Development		
CI 4.1 : Implement Collaboration and Strategic Partnerships in Development	• Number of community programmes organised by LA	Local Authority
	• Number of private sector CSR projects	

Table 8-8: NPP4 Targets

Strategic Directions	Item	Target		
		Current	2030	2040
Thrust 1 : Balanced and Dynamic Growth				
DG 1 : Strengthening Nation’s Strategic Position at Global Level	-	-	-	-
DG 2 : Ensuring Sustainable and Competitive Economic Growth	Urbanisation Rate	75.6% (2018)	80%	Not more than 85%
DG 3 : Providing Strategic and Integrated Transportation Network Connectivity	-	-	-	-
DG 4 : Improvising Digital and Smart Infrastructure	Wireless Broadband	Nationwide 3G coverage The rapid development of 4G (2018)	New Technology	
	Fixed Broadband	Growing from high-speed broadband (HSBB) to HSBB 2 and Sub-Urban Broadband (SUBB) (2018)	New Technology	
Thrust 2 : Spatial Sustainability and Climate Change Resilience				
SR 1 : Holistic Land Use Planning	Built-up (Peninsular Malaysia) <i>The projected built-up saturation area based on a ratio of 1.0, i.e. the land use rate is in line with the population growth rate of Peninsular Malaysia in 2040.</i>	Peninsular Malaysia: 1,236,637 hec 9.4% F.T. Labuan: 4,512 hec 45.3% (2018)	Peninsular Malaysia: 1,386,946 hec 10.5% F.T. Labuan: 5,055 hec 50.7%	Peninsular Malaysia: 1,504,730 hec 11.4% F.T. Labuan: 5,467 hec 54.8%
	Improving the National Position (National Disaster Risk Management at the Global Level) <i>(The higher the better)</i>	104 (2018)	120	125
SR 2 : Sustainable Management of Natural, Food and Heritage Resources	Forest Cover Conservation (Peninsular Malaysia) <i>Towards 50% forest cover area by 2040 for Peninsular Malaysia which also serves as a carbon sink.</i>	47.7% 6,286,434 hec (2018)	49.0%	50.0%
SR 3 : Development Towards a Carbon Neutral Nation	Urban Sustainability Level (101 LA) <i>Sustainable cities target based MurniNets criteria</i>	60 Sustainable LA (2018)	101 Sustainable LA	
Thrust 3 : Liveable Environment and an Inclusive Community				
CI 1 : Housing Provision Planning for All	Malaysia Population Projections <i>Population targets are based on natural growth rates. Planning that fosters well-being and inclusivity in the community.</i>	25.7 million (2018)	30.1 million	32.6 million
CI 2 : Building Educated and Competitive Society	-	-	-	-
CI 3 : Conducive and Liveable Environment	-	-	-	-
CI 4 : Community-Friendly Planning and Development	-	-	-	-

NPP Implementation Evaluation Report and NPP Review

Continuous evaluation on the implementation of the NPP4 must be undertaken to assess the effectiveness of NPP4 in achieving national development goals. Evaluation findings must be reported to the NPPC from time to time.

According to subsection 6B (6) of Act 172, reports on the implementation of the NPP shall be presented to the NPPC periodically. In the case of NPP4, the report should contain findings obtained from the monitoring and evaluation of NPP4 implementation in terms of status of implementation, and the trend and level of achievement of NPP4. It is recommended that the evaluation reports should be prepared and presented to NPPC periodically (Figure 8-3).

NPP4 needs to be reviewed every five (5) years in line with the review of the Five Year Development Plan (RMLT).

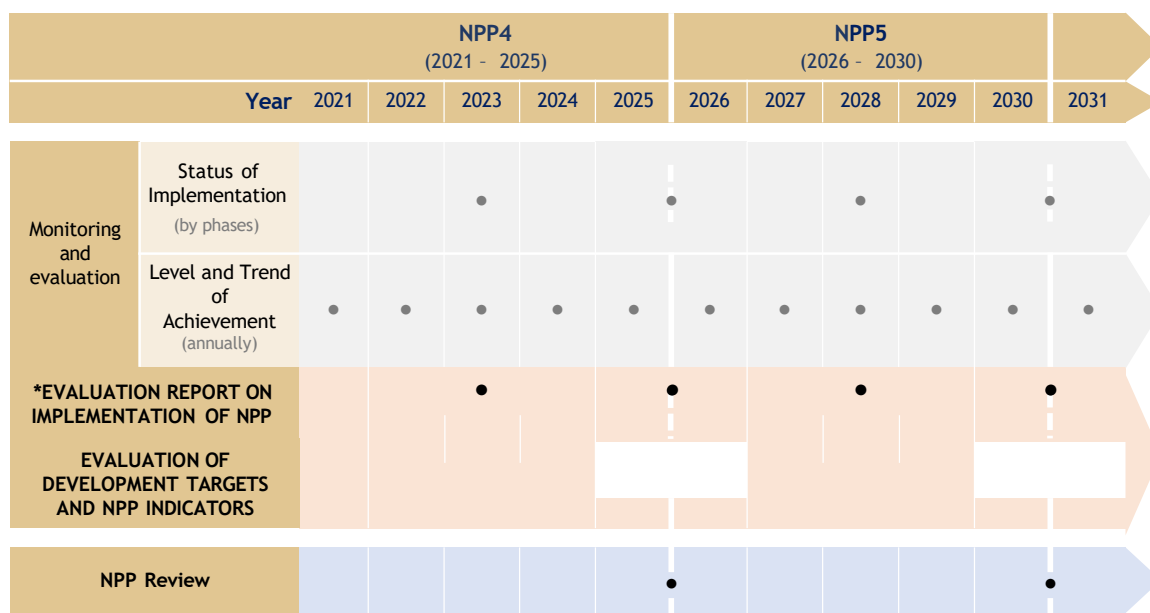


Figure 8-3: Proposed timeline for the preparation of NPP implementation evaluation report and NPP review
Source: NPP4, 2020

In reviewing the NPP, the findings from the NPP implementation evaluation will serve as an important guide to improve the policies, strategies and actions of the NPP towards sustainable national development.

The status of implementation and level of achievement of NPP strategies and actions will be an important guide in the review of the NPP, whether the strategies and actions need to be maintained or improved towards achieving national development goals.

Apart from the evaluation of the NPP implementation status, the MUO's analysis and assessment on the level of sustainability at the global, national and city levels will also be key inputs in the NPP review. The addition of other inputs on current development issues, challenges and trends will assist in shaping the direction of national development that will continue to be sustainable and prosperous.

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Planning : Beyond Conventional

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