

4.0 VISION AND PRINCIPLES OF SECOND NATIONAL URBANISATION POLICY

CHAPTER 4.0: VISION AND PRINCIPLES OF SECOND NATIONAL URBANISATION POLICY (NUP2)

The NUP2 vision is as follows -

VISION

Sustainable Cities For People's Well Being

To achieve this Vision, five (5) underlying principles have been formulated as a basis for the strategies and actions that will be undertaken. The Principles are vital for all implementing agencies to understand on the way forward in order to implement the NUP2 effectively.

The five (5) main principles of NUP2 are -

PRINCIPLE 1: Good Urban Governance

PRINCIPLE 2: Liveable Cities

PRINCIPLE 3: Urban Competitive Economy

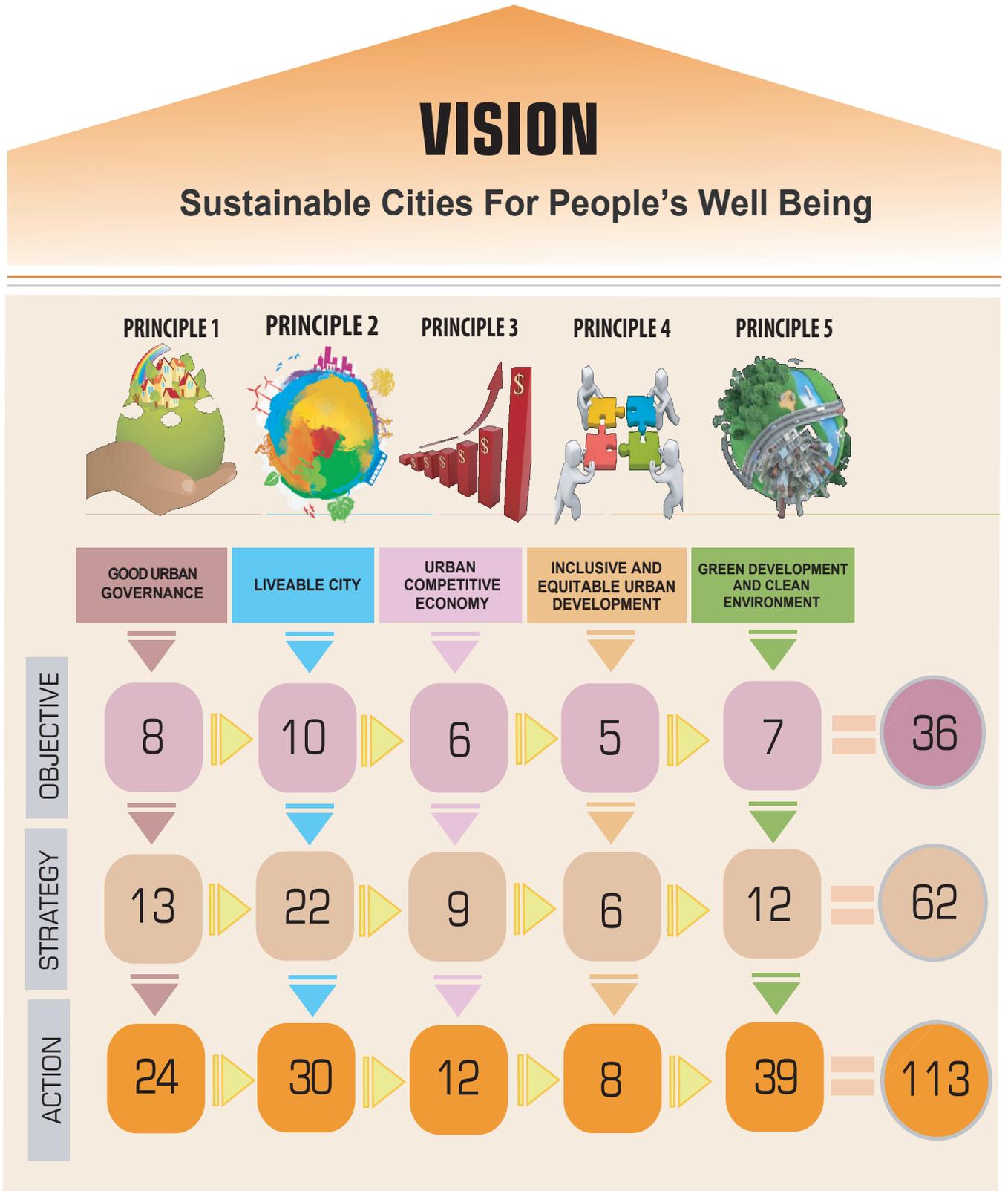
PRINCIPLE 4: Inclusive and Equitable Urban Development

PRINCIPLE 5: Green Development and Clean Environment

The NUP2 has 113 actions that require implementation to achieve 62 strategies and 36 objectives. NUP2 also includes indicators and measurements for each action to evaluate its achievement.

Each principle, objective and strategy has been formulated and detailed with actions for implementation according to priority. This will assist implementing agencies with the actions recommended.

Figure 4.1: Summary of Principles, Objectives, Strategies and Actions of NUP2



CHARACTERISTICS OF GOOD URBAN GOVERNANCE

- i. *Based on the principles of religion;*
- ii. *Honesty and sincerity;*
- iii. *Cooperation spirit;*
- iv. *Wise and sound;*
- v. *Stakeholders oriented;*
- vi. *Responsible;*
- vii. *Knowledgeable and adept at communicating;*
- viii. *Responsive;*
- ix. *Equitable and inclusive;*
- x. *Efficient and effective;*
- ix. *Law-abiding; and*
- xi. *Integrity and transparent.*

OBJECTIVES

- i. *Implementating NUP2 effectively;*
- ii. *Demarcation of Urban Boundary;*
- iii. *Application of accountability values and integrity in urban planning, development and city management towards a sustainability development;*
- iv. *Efficient and systemic Asset Management*
- v. *Community involvement in the development of projects and programs;*
- vi. *Strengthening communication and integrated collaboration amongst all agencies of the Federal Government, State Government, Local Authorities and Statutory Bodies;*
- vii. *Implementating Program LA21 and sustainability initiatives more effectively; and*
- viii. *Empowerment of local authorities in physical and service delivery.*

4.1 Principle 1: Good Urban Governance

Good urban governance is a pre-requisite to liveable, safe and competitive cities. Efficient management can contribute towards healthy economic growth of a city. Good urban governance will ensure the effective and optimum use of resources, besides providing fast and efficient services.

Local authorities are the main agency for the planning, development and management of cities. They would need to always improve their service delivery to meet up with the needs of the community. Local authorities should work with the community and continuously engage them for their views on sustainability and liveability.



Perdana Putra Building, Putrajaya

4.2 Principle 2: Liveable City

Rapid population growth in cities requires good planning so that every city is safe, comfortable to live in with comprehensive facilities such as clinics, schools, community centres as well safe surroundings. In a world without borders, each city should be equipped with the latest updated telecommunication facilities to enable economic and social activities that is easy and fast.

A liveable city is one with comprehensive basic facilities, infrastructure, good public transportation, neighbourhoods that are safe and comfortable with a clean environment. Towards that goal, state, local authorities and related agencies should undertake appropriate actions towards the supply of affordable homes for all levels of society and community activities that are appropriate to generate a healthy and united community.

CHARACTERISTICS OF LIVEABLE CITY

- i. Self-contained;
- ii. Safe;
- iii. Affordable;
- iv. Individuality and attractive;
- v. Healthy;
- vi. Social integration; and
- vii. Resilience

OBJECTIVES

- i. Provision of adequate, quality and comprehensive affordable housing for all walks of life;
- ii. Address the increase in cost of living;
- iii. Strengthening public transportation system to be comprehensive, sustainable, integrated, efficient and affordable;
- iv. Efficient, integrated infrastructure, and utilities and urban facility services;
- v. Implementing urban design that is safe and with individual identity;
- vi. Improvement in low carbon healthy lifestyle;
- vii. Comprehensive access to quality health facilities;
- viii. Urban communities that are united, caring and sharing;
- ix. Safe city environment; and
- x. Comprehensive disaster risk management.



Water Theme Park, KLCC



Sekolah Kebangsaan Karak, Pahang Masjid Jamek Karak, Pahang

CHARACTERISTICS OF URBAN COMPETITIVE ECONOMY

- i. *Attracts investment;*
- ii. *Productive;*
- iii. *Economic concentration;*
- iv. *Human capital development;*
- v. *Agglomeration; and*
- vi. *Innovative and continuous research.*

OBJECTIVES

- i. *Increase in competitiveness and upturn in urban economy;*
- ii. *Increased productivity of human capital;*
- iii. *Provision of efficient and effective communication systems;*
- iv. *Optimization the use of endowment land, Malay Reserve Land and indigenous lands in city;*
- v. *Integration of urban villages in development planning; and*
- vi. *Optimization the usage of brownfield sites.*

4.3 Principle 3: Urban Competitive Economy

Cities have important roles in the national economic development. Nowadays, cities need not only be liveable but also competitive to attract foreign investments. A competitive city needs to leverage its location and functions, keeping costs low and effective to encourage and assist firms to become competitive. The city performance in terms of economic benefits will further improve.

A competitive city can also help in creativity and innovation amongst firms and institutions, helping to increase the nation's productivity, besides creating a knowledge society. Towards this, related agencies and local authorities should ensure that Malaysian cities are well equipped with the latest technology and effective logistical facilities.



Maybank, Jalan Tun H.S Lee

4.4 Principle 4: Inclusive and Equitable Urban Development

Inclusive means development efforts are enjoyed by all sectors of society in terms of age, ethnicity, sex, economic status, education levels and religion. Equitable refers to the rights and opportunities of all levels of society to participate in economic, social and physical development.

Regardless of location or social status, all citizens should have equal opportunity to access public amenities and infrastructure. This will result in a community that is progressive and inclusive in line with the spirit of 1Malaysia.

CHARACTERISTICS OF INCLUSIVE AND EQUITABLE URBAN DEVELOPMENT

- i. All walks of life have the rights, the same opportunities and benefits in getting access to education, health and other social facilities;
- ii. The benefits of economic development are distributed equitably among all levels of society; and
- iii. Comprehensive and equitable physical development for every level of society.

OBJECTIVES

- i. Program-specific focus on welfare of B40 households;
- ii. Increase income for B40 households;
- iii. Bumiputera participation in economic development;
- iv. Enhancing the ability in youths to contribute and gain benefits of urban development; and
- v. Preparations of multi needs in urban development for the elderly and disabled.



CHARACTERISTICS OF GREEN DEVELOPMENT AND CLEAN ENVIRONMENT

- i. *The use of green technology in the management of resources;*
- ii. *Sustainable environmental and solid waste management; and*
- iii. *Provision of safe, clean and comfortable neighborhoods with a low carbon lifestyle.*

OBJECTIVES

- i. *The implementation of green elements in urban development;*
- ii. *More efficient and sustainably use of energy;*
- iii. *Healthy lifestyle improvement and clean air in city;*
- iv. *Efficient and sustainable management of water bodies;*
- v. *Increase in size, quality and number of open spaces;*
- vi. *Increase in size and quality of green areas; and*
- vii. *Effective solid waste management to ensure a clean city.*

4.5 Principle 5: Green Development and Clean Environment

Malaysia has pledged to reduce its carbon intensity up to 45% by 2030. In line with this, the cities of Putrajaya and Cyberjaya have been selected as the premier green technology cities of the country. Amongst the initiatives to inculcate green development include creating green neighborhoods focusing on low carbon lifestyles such as the use of public transportation, cycling, low carbon buildings design and community gardens.

Green development will ensure a comfortable and healthy environment whereas the community garden concept will encourage close community interaction within a neighborhood. Green developments will also assist in the more efficient and sustainable use of energy.



Taman Metropolitan, Kepong

