

CHAPTER 2

GOAL AND DEVELOPMENT DIRECTION

NPP-3 goal is to achieve a resilient and liveable nation to ensure continuous and sustainable growth after the year 2020.

A high-income developed nation is a goal that has been formulated for the national development by the year 2020 and has been supported by the physical and spatial planning through the First NPP and NPP-2. NPP-3 will continue to support the goal in the short term planning period until 2020 and subsequent long-term planning until 2040 to ensure continuous progressive and dynamic growth

The goal of the NPP-3 for 2020 and beyond is to develop a resilient and liveable nation. Resiliency is in the context of physical and economy, as well as community that is willing and able to face and adopt to any impacts due to sudden un-expected changes, namely the possibility of natural disasters, climate change, economic crisis, changes in socio-cultural and various changes in the future, either at local, national or global level.

Liveable is in the context of quality living environment, the needs of various spectrums community and able to generate a prosperous and inclusive community. The future Malaysian community should be able to generate higher productivity, responsive and responsible in building a peaceful environment for the society cohesion and sensitive to the importance of nature in life.

Hence, the NPP-3 emphasis on sustainable development and planning as a key principle in achieving a resilient and liveable nation in 2040. The physical and spatial planning will lead to the inclusion of the main focus of Growth, Resiliency, Liveability and Sustainability.

NEGARA YANG
& BERDAYA TAHAN
& BERDAYA HUNI

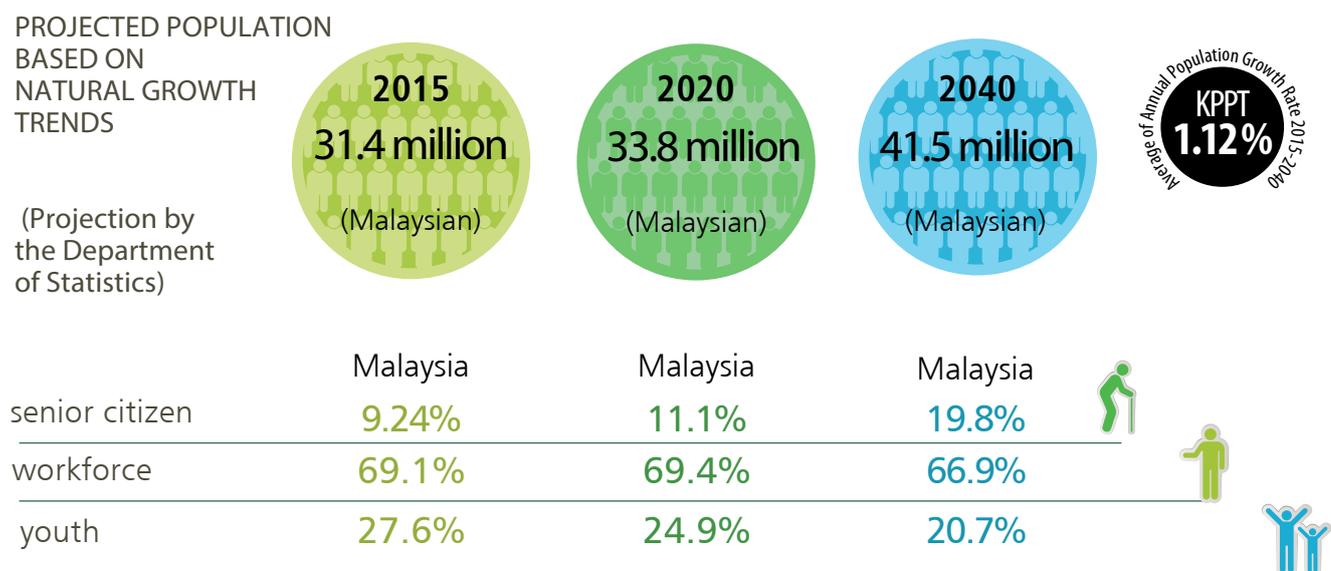
& A RESILIENT
& LIVEABLE
NATION

POPULATION GROWTH AND FUTURE CHALLENGES

According to the Department of Statistics, Malaysia's population is projected to rise to 41.5 million by the year 2040 based on the latest trends (fertility rate and the influx of foreign workers), while the annual population growth rate from the year 2015 to 2040 is projected at by 1.12%. The population projected in the NPP-3 by the year 2040 is 46.1 million and it is the maximum capacity of population growth in Malaysia. The projection is based on the current population of each state through the State Structure Plan, in which the target is expected to be achieved through an effective land use management strategy and its implementation. National population will increase by 1.96 times the population in the year 2010, with an average annual population growth rate from the year 2015 to 2040 at 1.67%.

The population of foreigners, including expatriates, participants of Malaysia My Second Home program (MM2H), foreign students, skilled workers, asylum seekers and refugees have been taken into account in the projection assumption of 10% (4.15 million people) in total. The implications of increased migration rate is one of the challenges that affect various sectors, including economy, education, health, security, culture, quality of housing and neighbourhoods. Besides encouraging the highly skilled Malaysians abroad to return to Malaysia, the migration of foreigners must be controlled and monitored through specific policy enforcement. In addition, Malaysia will become an ageing population by the year 2040, where 19.8% of the population is in the age group of 60 years and above as compared to 9.24% in the year 2015, and this will put constraint on fulfilling the needs of health services and physical planning. Generation Y (born from the late 1970s to the late 1990s) and Generation Z (born in 2000) will be the backbone of the national economy.

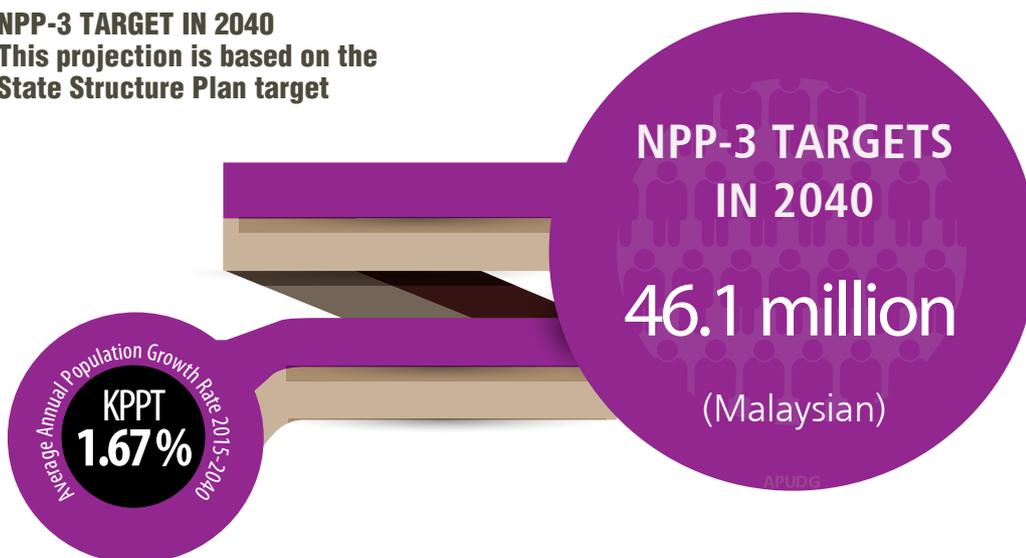
Box 2.1 Malaysia Projected Population and Population Composition by Age Category



In order to ensure an effective achievement, the mechanism to drive the NPP in national spatial development will continue in line with the Malaysia's aspiration to become a developed and high income nation. The NPP-3 sets the year 2040 as the benchmark for basic continuity of its policies. The Department of Statistics concluded the 71% of the total population in 2010 are living in urban areas. The number of urban population is projected to increase to 77% in the year 2020. In a way, the pressure on the capacity of infrastructure and utilities, public society, the needs of housing, food, goods and services will also be improved. This indicates that the process of urbanization will increase by the year 2040 for the rural areas, there are currently 29% (8.2 million) residing in rural areas and this number will decrease to 23% by the year 2020. Due to this reduction, improving the economic competitiveness of the rural areas should be promoted in order to attract high-value investment, enhancing the value chain of economic activity and achieving a balanced, strong and continuous growth.

Along with the increase in population and development that will occur by the year 2040, direct implications on agricultural areas should be identified. This is to ensure that special areas for food security purposes are maintained to meet the increasing demand. Malaysia has to face this situation with an effective spatial strategies that is also sensitive to current changes, particularly the challenges arising from climate change. Among the effects of climate change include changes to rainfall, sea level rise and temperature rise which in turn will lead to the occurrence of natural disasters and compromising the natural habitats, wildlife and food sources. Risk areas which are vulnerable to natural disaster will have controlled development where mitigation measures are to be effectively implemented. Climate change has altered the norms and period of weather season in Malaysia. As such, the country and its people must be sensitive to these weather changes by adjusting policies, operations culture, lifestyle, planning and developing a more competitive economy.

NPP-3 TARGET IN 2040
This projection is based on the
State Structure Plan target



The population of registered foreigners residents, including expatriates, participants of Malaysia **My Second Home (MM2H)** program, foreign students, skilled workers, asylum seekers and refugees have been taken into account in the projection assumption of 10% (4.6 million) in total

MALAYSIA TOWARDS 2020

Malaysia's aspiration is to become a developed, progressive and inclusive nation with strong economy that has significant impacts on world economy in 2020. The country's development will also focus on people well-being, quality of life, social equity, sustainability economic structure and resiliency and quality of workforce. There are three (3) main targets as follows:

Achieving a High Income Developed Nation Status

- **Target population** - 33.8 million population
- **Progressive and inclusive economic growth** - a progressive economy with increased capacity and flexibility to respond to global economic landscape changes and challenges. Globally, Malaysia is recognized as a Developed-Nation.
- **Productive rural economy** – Malaysia has a rural economy that is growing rapidly with a better opportunity, supported by the excellent connectivity, facilities and social services equivalent of the urban area.
- **Elevating B40 households towards a middle class society** – To increase the income and wealth of B40 households, addressing the increased of living cost and strengthening the delivery system of B40 program. The income distribution will improve, as indicated by a lower Gini coefficient of 0.385.

Achieving a Liveable Nation

- **Urbanization rate of 77% in 2020** – National Conurbation, Southern Conurbation, Northern Conurbation, Eastern Conurbation, Kota Kinabalu Conurbation and Kuching Conurbation will be the main center of economic and social activities, hence, the development of integrated infrastructure, efficient urban services and improvement of green spaces in urban areas.
- **Improvement of Well-Being Index is 1.7% per year by 2020** - People will enjoy the high level of well-being in terms of income, job satisfaction, peace and safe environment, strong community networks, as well as physical and mental health.
- **Rural areas become the best option to live** - rural areas will be easily accessible, have a vibrant economy, facilities and services on par with urban areas. Rural communities live a comfortable, productive and enjoy equal opportunities as people in the city.

Achieving a Low Carbon Nation

- **40% reduction of carbon dioxide (CO₂) emissions** - Malaysia will reduce (CO₂) emissions to 40% by 2020



MALAYSIA TOWARDS 2040

Malaysia will give emphasize on the principles of sustainable development and planning in order to achieve a resilient and liveable nation by the year 2040 and to ensure sustainable growth after the year 2020. Development of the nation will focus on the people's well-being, quality of life, social equity, sustainability, economic structures and resiliency as well as quality of the workforce. There are three (3) main objectives as follows

Achieving Resilient and Sustainable Economic Growth

- **Target population** - 46.1 million people
- **Balanced and resilient economic growth** - The country's economy is strong, balanced and growing sustainably. The economy is also more resilient to the changing landscape and challenges in the global economy.
- **Knowledgeable and innovative human capital** - knowledgeable human capital and innovative professionals will contribute towards the nation's development and the global community well-being.
- **Competitive city** – A modern and highly liveable city for creating world-class city in Malaysia. Cities such as Kuala Lumpur, Putrajaya, Johor Bahru, Penang, Kuantan, Kuching and Kota Kinabalu are listed in the global index of competitive and liveable cities.
- **Competitive rural economy** - Malaysia has a competitive rural economy and continues to grow rapidly with exciting opportunities, supported by the best network of connectivity as well as social facilities and services that are equivalent to urban areas.

Achieving a Liveable Nation

- **Urbanization rate does not exceed 85% until the year 2040** - Conurbations such as the National Conurbation, Southern Conurbation, Northern Conurbation, Eastern Conurbation, Kota Kinabalu Conurbation and Kuching Conurbation should be strengthened and become the main center of the nation's economic and social activities. The development of urban infrastructures and services should be enhanced to ensure more livable urban areas.
- **Rural areas as a choice of life** - Rural areas must have facilities and services that are equivalent to urban areas. The rural communities should live comfortably, productively and enjoy equal opportunities like the people in the city.
- **Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)** - A country that strives to create inclusive, equitable and quality education, productive employment opportunities, inclusive urban and human settlements, safe and resilient as well as a peaceful and inclusive communities by the the year 2030, and should continue until the year 2040.

Achieving a Low Carbon Nation

- **Reduction of 50% carbon dioxide (CO₂) emissions** - Malaysia will reduce carbon dioxide emissions to 45% by 2030 and continue to achieve the 50% target by the year 2040.
- **Low carbon economy** - The country emphasizes on becoming a low-carbon economy that minimizes waste generation. Environmental friendly practices such as 6R; reuse, reduce, re-design, re-process, repair and recycle are widely practiced and create economic opportunities based on the latest innovation in sustainable development.

Figure 2.1 Development Target for year 2020 and 2040

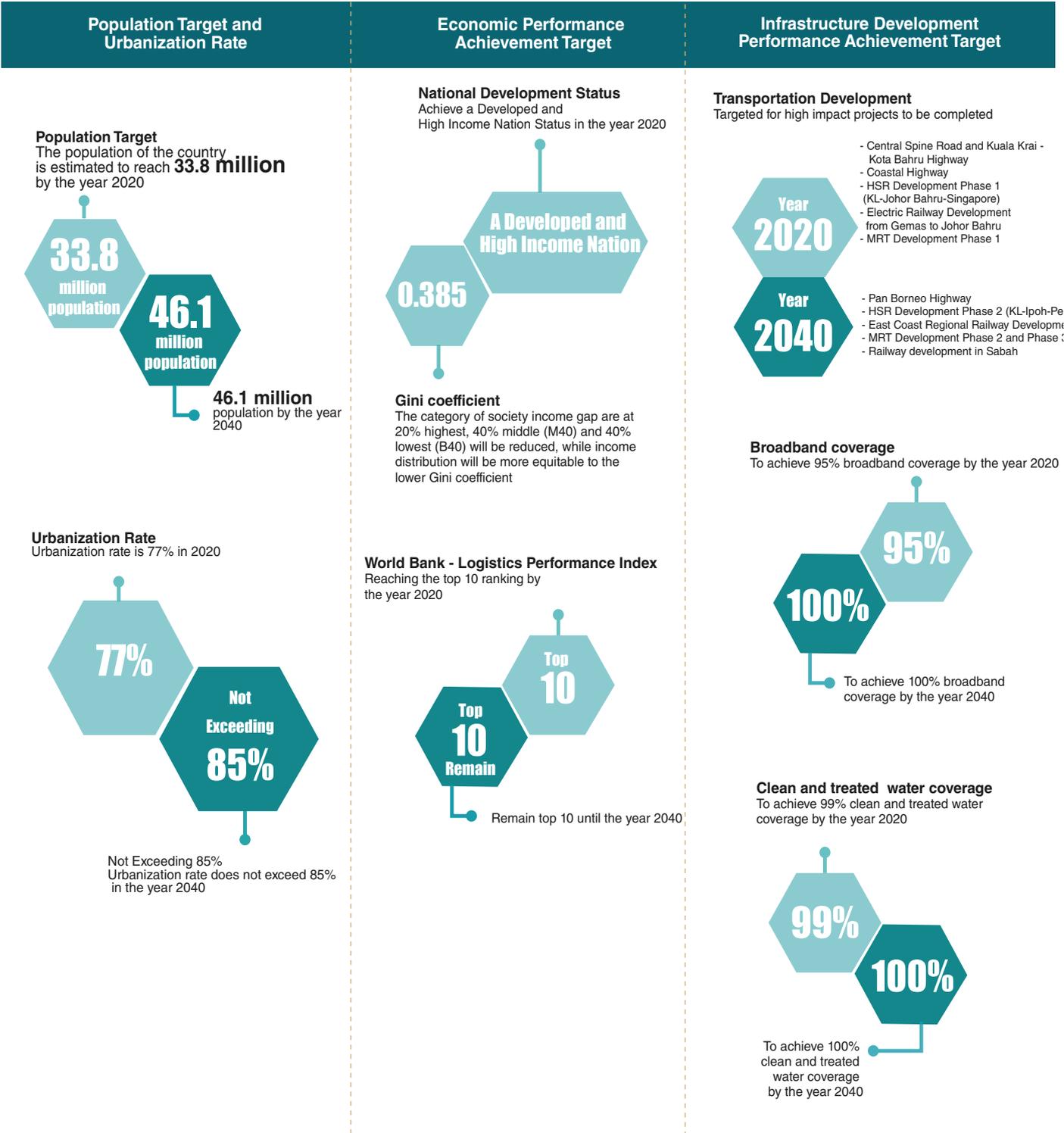
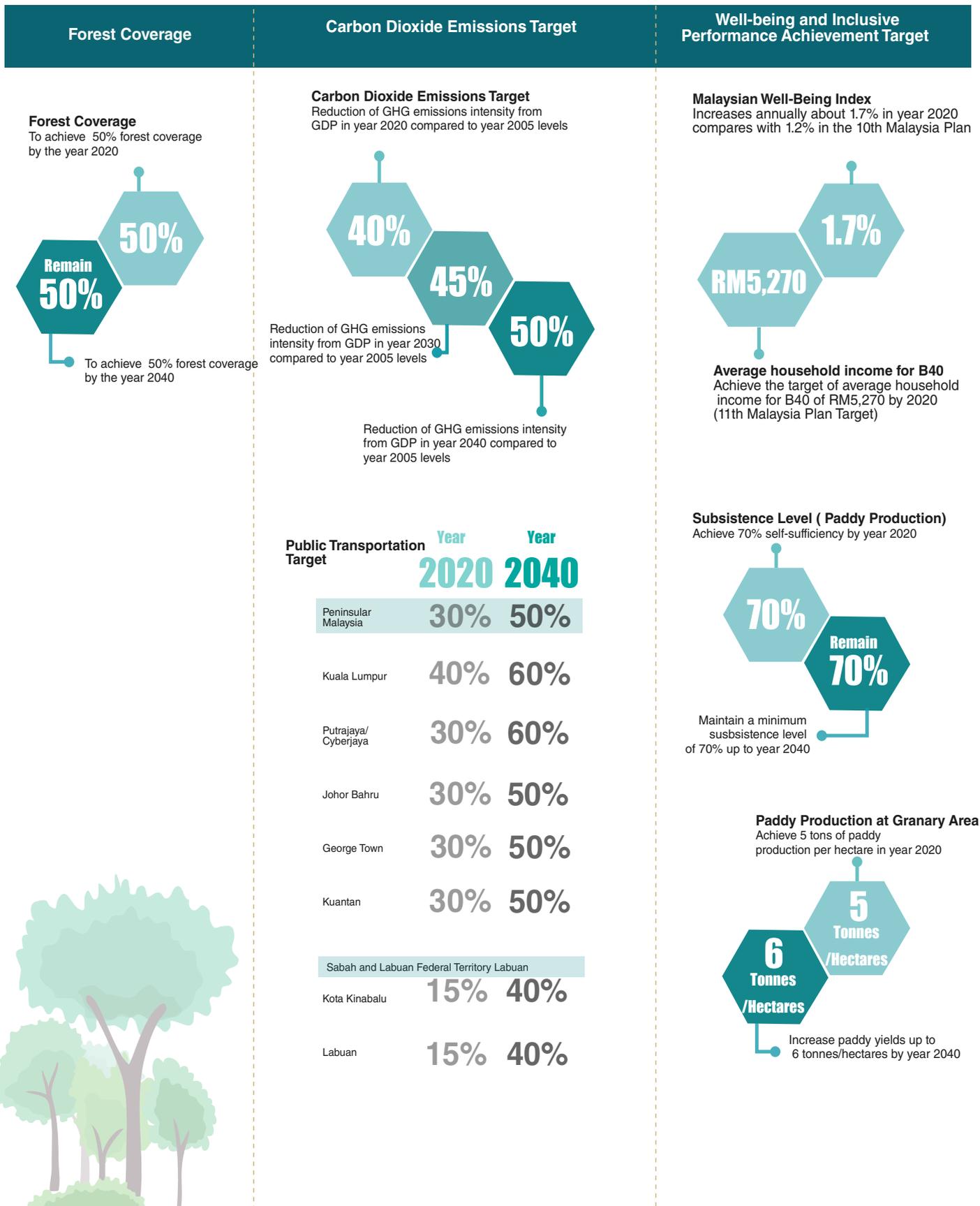
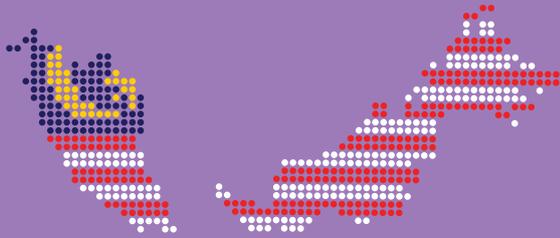


Diagram 2.1 Development Target for year 2020 and 2040 (Continue)


NATIONAL PHYSICAL PLAN-3

1 GOAL



**& A RESILIENT
LIVEABLE
NATION**

3 THRUST



9 DEVELOPMENT DIRECTION



THRUST 1

- DG1.1**
Strengthening Growth Areas
- DG1.2**
Enhancing Urban Competitiveness
- DG1.3**
Strengthening the Services Sector
- DG1.4**
Strengthening the Industrial Cluster
- DG1.5**
Strengthening Ports of Entry and Logistics Industry
- DG1.6**
Enhancing Human Capital Development and Knowledge Intensive Sector
- DG2.1**
Exploiting Local Resources
- DG2.2**
Enhancing value chain activities in agriculture-Based economy
- DG2.3**
Improving Rural Infrastructure and Basic Amenities
- DG3.1**
Developing Physical Networks and Linkages
- DG3.2**
Developing Comprehensive Railway Network System
- DG3.3**
Enhancing Water Transportation
- DG3.4**
Enhancing Regional and Local Air Links
- DG3.5**
Developing and Enhancing Digital Infrastructure

THRUST 2

- SR1.1**
Improving Preservation and Conservation of National Ecological Assets
- SR1.2**
Managing and Controlling Development in Environmentally Sensitive Areas (ESAs)
- SR1.3**
Improving Security and Sustainability of Water Resources
- SR1.4**
Managing Mineral Resource Exploration
- SR1.5**
Permanent Food Production Parks (PFPPs)
- SR1.6**
Strengthening Protection and Conservation of the National Archaeological and Natural Heritage Sites
- SR2.1**
Optimising Land Use and Land Availability
- SR2.2**
Managing Natural Disaster Risk Areas
- SR2.3**
Managing Development Growth and Sprawl
- SR2.4**
Managing Integrated Rural Development
- SR3.1**
Creating Low Carbon Cities
- SR3.2**
Promoting Use of Sustainable Energy Sources
- SR3.3**
Promoting Integrated Water Cycle Management
- SR3.4**
Promoting Green Mobility
- SR3.5**
Strengthening Integrated and Sustainable Solid Waste Management

THRUST 3

- IC1.1**
Providing Suitable Housing in Suitable Locations
- IC1.2**
Improving Access to Quality Community Facilities
- IC1.3**
Enhancing Access to Employment and Economic Opportunities
- IC2.1**
Turning Public Spaces Into Active Integrated Community Spaces
- IC2.2**
Promoting Culture and Heritage
- IC2.3**
Creating a Safe Environment
- IC2.4**
Mainstreaming Healthy and Clean Lifestyle
- IC3.1**
Promoting Community Involvement
- IC3.2**
Incorporating Collaborations and Smart Partnerships in Community Development

38 strategies and 109 actions will be translated into Spatial Management Plans at national and state levels.



Translated into the Spatial Management Plan

The National Spatial Management Plan

comprises three key plans:

- SMP 1: Spatial Growth Framework Plan;
- SMP 2: Resource Management Plan; and
- SMP 3: Natural Disaster Risk Area Management Plan

State Spatial Management Plan (refer to Chapter 6)

1. Perlis
2. Kedah
3. Pulau Pinang
4. Perak
5. Kelantan
6. Terengganu
7. Pahang
8. Selangor
9. Federal Territory of Kuala Lumpur
10. Federal Territory of Putrajaya
11. Negeri Sembilan
12. Melaka
13. Johor
14. Sabah
15. Federal Territory of Labuan

National Spatial Management Plan

A plan that manages spatial and physical development that translates the direction and strategy of the National Physical Plan 3

The National Spatial Management Plan is a governance plan and serves to translate strategic directions covering aspects of spatial availability, growth areas and resource management as well as disaster risk at national and state levels. The National Spatial Management Plan has three (3) major plans, which are:

- SMP 1 : Spatial Growth Framework Plan;
- SMP 2 : Resource Management Plan; and
- SMP 3 : Natural Disaster Risk Area Management Plan

The main objectives of this Spatial Management Plan are:

1. To Manage and drive the current and future development directions of the country to be more organized and efficient;
2. To Ensure every development optimizes existing resources and infrastructure; and
3. To Become a mechanism and guide in making decisions for each development as well as monitor the performance of spatial plans.

In addition, the Spatial Management Plan is guided by four (4) main principles:

1. Spatial resiliency
2. Spatial efficiency
3. Spatial sustainability
4. Spatial justice

This Spatial Management Plan is then translated in more detail and accuracy in the state context. The translation is at the Structure Plan level of each state. The National Spatial Management Plan should be the basic framework of state-level planning in a spatial context. In addition to the National Spatial Management Plan, all strategic directions, strategies and related actions should also be translated in more detail at state level.

The National Spatial Management Plan is divided into three (3) major components in translating strategic directions, growth areas, and management of resources and natural disaster risk.

SPATIAL MANAGEMENT PLAN KEY FACTORS

Three (3) Main Components

- SMP 1 : Spatial Growth Framework Plan
- SMP 2 : Resource Management Plan; and
- SMP 3 : Natural Disaster Risk Area Management Plan

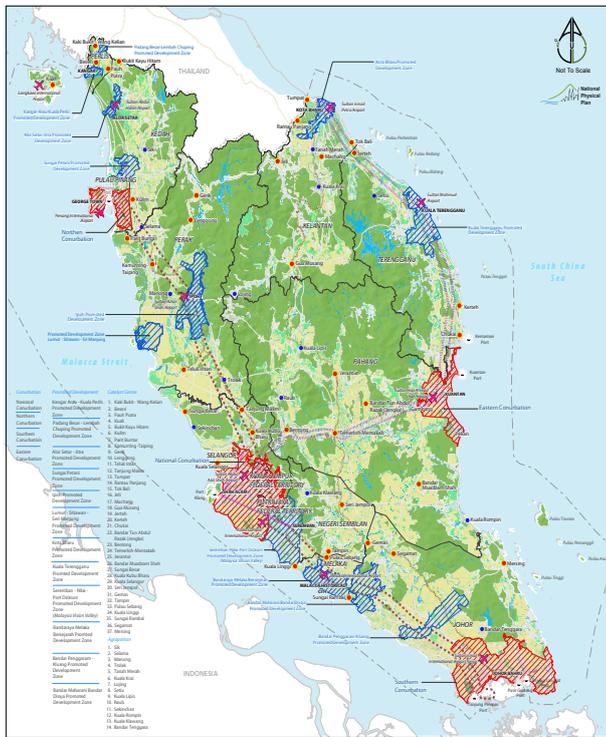
SPATIAL MANAGEMENT PLAN PRINCIPLES

Spatial Resiliency

- Providing integrated approaches to land use development
- Encouraging innovation for the adaptive use of buildings; and
- Ensuring flexibility in planning and land use management system to enhance spatial sustainability aspects

Spatial Efficiency

- Ensuring land use development that optimizes the use of existing resources and infrastructure;
- Encouraging the concept of shared facilities and reserves to optimize land acquisition and investment; and
- Providing a mechanism that will help to monitor spatial plan and policy performance as well as the impact on environmental efficiency.



SMP 1 SPATIAL DEVELOPMENT FRAMEWORK IN PENINSULAR MALAYSIA

SMP 1 explains the country's potential development that consider various criteria in determining the development type such as existing built up areas, commercial development, high speed rail, existing railways, proposed high speed railways, ports, and airports.

This plan need to be referred to as a reference for development direction at the state and local level.

LEGEND

GROWTH ZONE

- Conurbation
- Proposed Development Zone
- Catalytic Centre
- Agropolitan Centre

LANDUSE

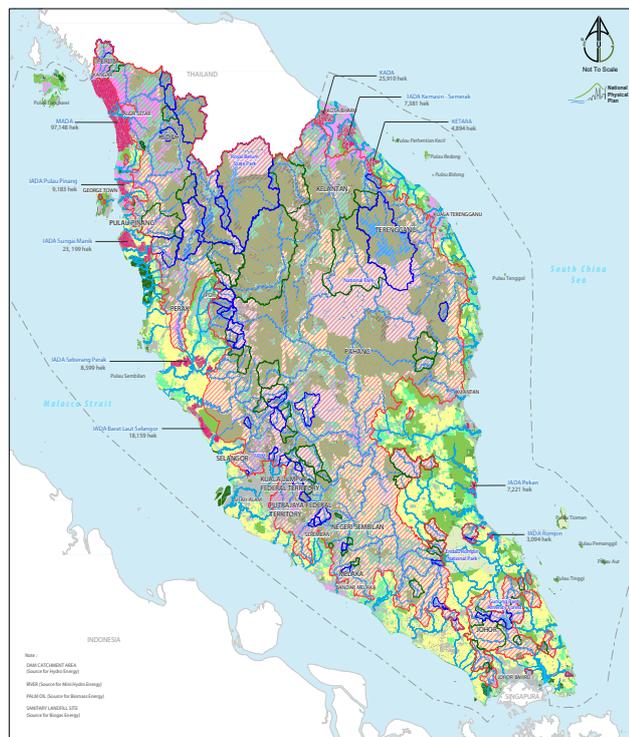
- Existing Build Up Areas
- Ecology and Paddy Field Asset Areas
- Main Commodity Crop Areas
- Other Agriculture Areas
- Water Bodies

TRANSPORTATION

- Airport
- Port
- Road
- Double-Track Railway
- KTM Port Klang - Seremban Route
- Proposed High Speed Rail Corridor
- Proposed Tumpat - Lambah Klang Railway Corridor
- International Border

SOURCE:

1. National Physical Plan 2010
2. Department of Land and Survey, Ministry of Natural Resources and Environmental Conservation
3. Department of Transport, Ministry of Transport
4. Department of Transport, Ministry of Transport



SMP 2 RESOURCE MANAGEMENT PLAN IN PENINSULAR MALAYSIA

SMP 2 shows the state's resources area which consists of various type that contribute to the balance of ecosystem, efficient food supply and energy for the future.

This plan need to be referred to as a reference for development direction for the purpose of conservation and recognition for the state and local detailed development plan.

LEGEND

NATURAL RESOURCES

- PERMANENT FOREST RESERVE (National Biodiversity Resources)
- PROTECTED AREA (National Biodiversity Resources)
- MANGROVE AREA (National Biodiversity Resources)

FOOD RESOURCES

- NATIONAL GRANARY AREA (Single Food Resources)
- PROTECTED CATCHMENT GRANARY AREA (Single Food Resources)
- Energy Resources
- ROBES (Source for Heat Hydro Energy)
- PALM OIL PLANTATION

WATER RESOURCES

- EXISTING DAM CATCHMENT AREA
- PROPOSED DAM CATCHMENT AREA
- WATER RESERVE CATCHMENT AREA

LAND USE

- BUILT UP AREA
- AGRICULTURE AREA
- FOREST AREA
- WATER BODIES

SOURCE:

1. Agriculture Department, 2010
2. National Physical Plan 2010
3. National Physical Plan 2010
4. National Physical Plan 2010

Spatial Management Plan 1 : Spatial Development Framework (Refer figure SMP 1 page 2-21)

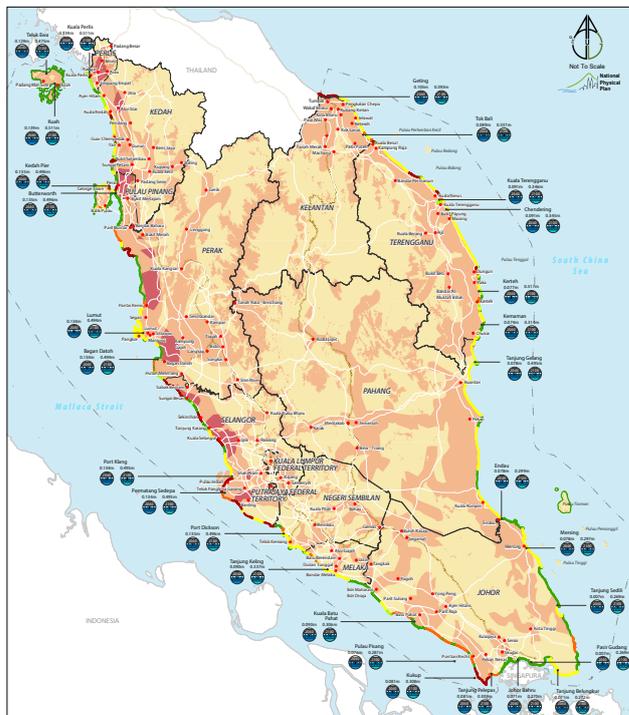
Spatial Management Plan 2 : Resource Management Plan (Refer figure SMP 2 page 2-26)

Spatial Sustainability

- Protecting biodiversity, parks and open spaces as well as rivers and waterways;
- Protecting agricultural production areas;
- Promoting marketable development products within designated zones;
- Promoting cost-effective development in the provision of infrastructure and social facilities; and
- Preventing the urban sprawl.

Spatial Justice

- Ensuring the stability of development focus at the regional level, between urban and rural areas by identifying focus areas with different focus;
- Establishing connectivity and access in areas with low accessibility levels to enhance economic development opportunities and quality of the environment;
- Ensuring proper distribution of infrastructure and supporting facilities as needed; and
- Providing flexible land development mechanisms for village housing areas.



SMP 3 MANAGEMENT PLAN FOR RISK NATURAL DISASTER AREA IN PENINSULAR MALAYSIA

<p>SMP 3 gives a general view on the imminent possibility risk of natural disaster at the related area.</p> <p>This plan must be referred to the state and local detailed development plan.</p> <p>This plan should read with the SR 2.2 Management of Natural Disaster Risk Area.</p>	<p>LEGEND</p> <p>RISKS OF NATURAL DISASTER</p> <p>The state's risk natural disaster area were obtained through the combination of natural disaster such as risks of landslide and flood at the area. The natural disaster risks are as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Risks of flood and tsunami /land slide and earth quake Risks of flood / landslide / tsunami / earthquake Low risk for natural disaster to occur 	<p>COASTAL EROSION LEVEL</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Level 5 - Very High Level 4 - High Level 3 - Intermediate Level 2 - Low Level 1 - Very Low <p>PROJECTED INCREASE IN SEA LEVEL MEASUREMENT AT PORT</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Projection Year 2040 Projection Year 2100 	<p>OTHERS</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ROAD RAILWAY INTERNATIONAL BORDER <p>Source: 1. Department of Agriculture and Forestry, 2013 2. Projection of Rising Sea Level for Port Management for Kuala Lumpur Water Supply, 2010 3. www.jamv.com 4. Malaysia Meteorological Department, 2013</p>
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Four (4) main principles in designing a more conducive Spatial Management Plan include Spatial Resilience, Spatial Efficiency, Spatial Sustainability and Spatial Justice

**Spatial Management Plan 3 :
Natural Disaster Risk Area Management Plan
(Refer page number 2-33)**

STRATEGIC DEVELOPMENT FRAMEWORK

Spatial planning is guided by the Strategic Development Framework to ensure balanced growth

The strategic development framework comprising three (3) major components, namely hub, corridor and gateway will be the main guide for spatial planning and development in the country. This framework will be translated into spatial framework to ensure more orderly spatial management and development.

HUB

The hub is the main growth area comprising of four (4) categories:

- **Strong Region** - Region with an interest in the national and global economic system;
- **Developing Region** - Developing and influential region at the regional level;
- **High Potential Region** - Areas with potentials to be developed. The region consists of the capital city of the state; and
- **Catalysts** - Centers comprising of medium and small cities that have the potential to drive growth at the local level.

Criteria:

- An area or an agglomeration of the city center that offers job opportunities and economic development;
- Associate with local and international businesses;
- Main transit node;
- High population base; and
- Quality infrastructure and facilities.

Corridor

A corridor is an area that displays the pattern of economic and social relations between two (2) centers. There are consists of four (4) major corridors:

- **Highly Strategic Linking Corridor**
Good services (economy, education, health and administration), stronger human capital, sturdy goods and communication network systems;

The gateway comprising of three (3) main categories :

1. *International Sea Gateway;*
2. *International Land Gateway; And*
3. *international Air Gateway.*

- **Strategic Linking Corridor**
Have a flow of services, human capital, goods and good communication network systems;
- **Potential Linking Corridor**
Have potential to improve the link and flow of capital services, human capital and goods; and
- **Radial Corridor**
The existing flow of supporting services.

Gateway

The gateway comprises of three (3) main categories :

- International Sea Gateway;
- International Land Gateway; And
- International Air Gateway.

Criteria:

- Focus area for transportation and communication which covers:
 - a) Road and rail network;
 - b) Airport within one (1) hour travel time for an airport having international access; and
 - c) Ports and port facilities
- Potential as a strategic development zone;
- Integrate land use planning and transportation;
- Major clusters of company activities, education and other national and international scale activities; and
- High urban population with large urban areas and inland areas.

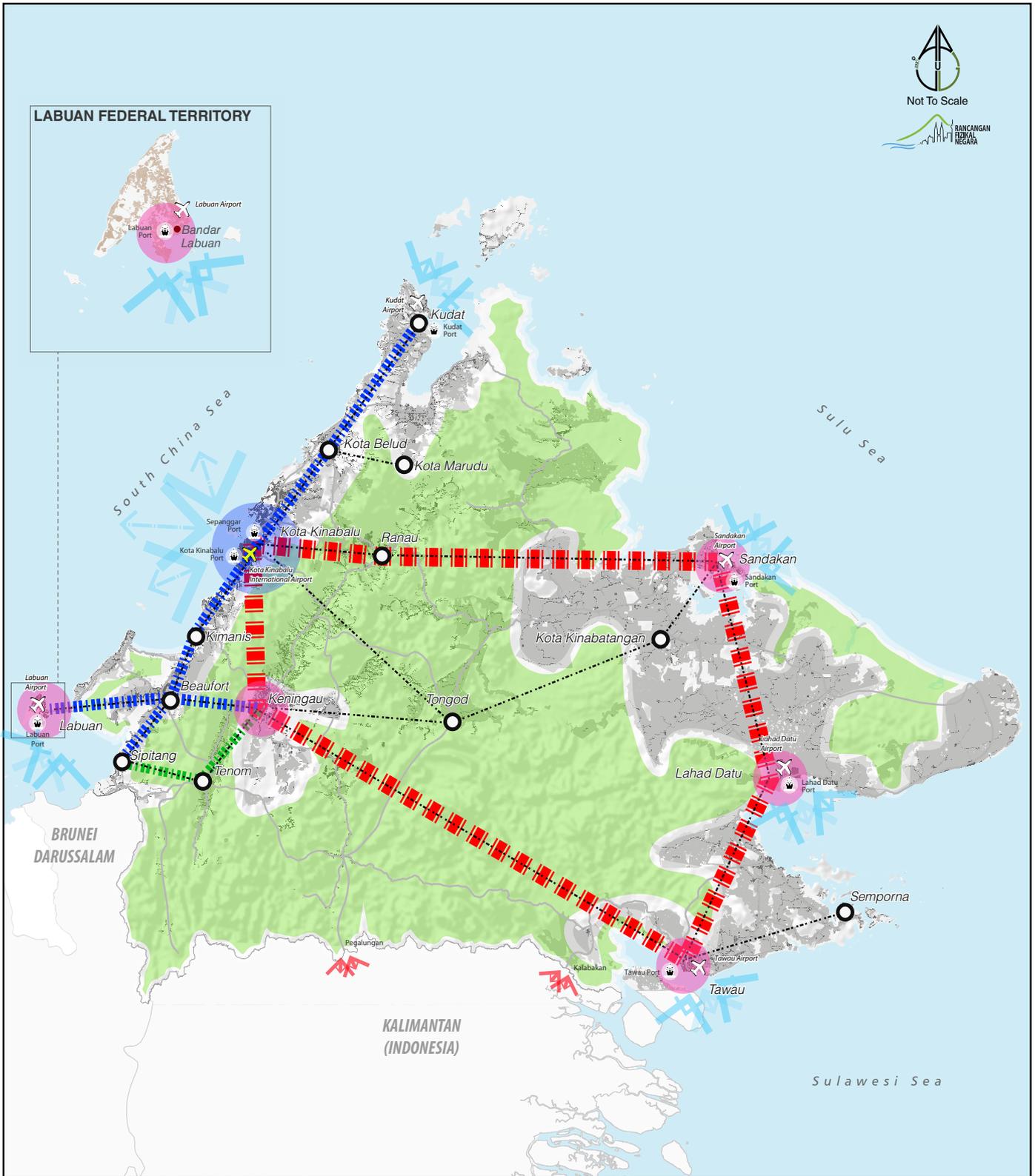


FIGURE 2.2 STRATEGIC DEVELOPMENT FRAMEWORK IN SABAH AND FEDERAL TERRITORY OF LABUAN

HUB		CORRIDOR	
	ESTABLISHED REGION		HIGHLY STRATEGIC LINKING CORRIDOR
	DEVELOPED REGION		STRATEGIC LINKING CORRIDOR
	HIGH POTENTIAL REGION		POTENTIAL LINKING CORRIDOR
	CATALYST - INTERMEDIATE TOWN		RADIAL CORRIDOR
	INTERNATIONAL SEA GATEWAY		DOMESTIC AIRPORT
	INTERNATIONAL LAND GATEWAY		PORT
	INTERNATIONAL AIR GATEWAY		AGRICULTURE
			BUILD UP
			NATIONAL ASSETS

OTHERS

-  DOMESTIC AIRPORT
-  PORT
-  AGRICULTURE
-  BUILD UP
-  NATIONAL ASSETS

DESCRIPTIONS:

- ESTABLISHED REGION:** - City Centre area or agglomeration that offers job opportunity and economy development
- DEVELOPED REGION:** - correlation with to the local and international commercial
- HIGH POTENTIAL REGION:** - Main transit node
- CATALYST - INTERMEDIATE TOWN:** - High population count
- INTERNATIONAL SEA GATEWAY:** - Quality infrastructure and utility
- INTERNATIONAL LAND GATEWAY:** - Main focus on the transportation and communication:
 - Road and rail network
 - Airports and within one hour travel to the airport with international access
 - Ports and port facilities
- INTERNATIONAL AIR GATEWAY:** - Opportunity for strategic development zone
- DOMESTIC AIRPORT:** - Integrating landuse and transportation planning
- PORT:** - National and international scale of enterprises, education, and other main cluster activities antarabangsa.
- AGRICULTURE:** - Large catchment of city population with broad urban and rural areas.
- BUILD UP:**
- NATIONAL ASSETS:**

SOURCE: 1. National Physical Plan 3, 2015
2. Sabah Structure Plan 2033
3. Labuan Draft Structure Plan 2030
4. Labuan Draft Local Plan 2030

SMP 1

NATIONAL SPATIAL GROWTH FRAMEWORK

Governing national growth area in an orderly manner to ease proposals application in future land use development

National growth area is divided into four (4) main areas namely the Conurbation, Promoted Development Zone, Catalyst Centre and Agropolitan Centre. The conurbation limit as well as location of growth area is determined based on unique characteristics and potentials of each area. The followings are general criteria used to identify and locate the proposed growth area:

Four (4) main growth areas:

1. Conurbation;
2. Promoted Development Zone (PDZ)
3. Catalyst Centre
4. Agropolitan Centre

CONURBATION

Economic urban growth area encompassing cities, major urban areas and physically connected urban areas, having economic relationship and experiencing population growth to form a continuous developed built-up area.

QUICK FACTS ON CONURBATION AREA

.....
No. of Conurbation Areas

Four (4) conurbations in Peninsular Malaysia and two (2) conurbations in Sabah and Sarawak.

Criteria:

- 'Polycentric' agglomeration where organisation of urban areas is around a few/ one (1) main financial, political and social centre;
- High economic contribution, highly populated (more than a million population), high job density (high number of jobs and GDP/ capita);
- Land use activities that generates high economic returns;
- Efficient and effective transit system, connectivity and infrastructure.

Justification of National Conurbation:

- To strengthen and reflect the role and contribution of areas involved as major development generator in Malaysia;
- Comprising of areas with highest population density (23% of Malaysia population are residing around Kuala Lumpur and Klang Valley);
- An important economic zone with significant contribution to national GDP (RM33,168 per capita in 2011); and
- Play an important and most influenced role which contributes towards national competitiveness at global level.

List of Conurbation Areas:

1. National Conurbation (Federal Territory of Kuala Lumpur, Federal Territory of Putrajaya, and part of State of Selangor including districts of Klang, Petaling, Gombak, Hulu Langat, Kuala Langat and Sepang);
2. Southern Conurbation (around Johor Bahru including Iskandar Puteri, Senai, Kulai, Skudai, Pasir Gudang, Tanjung Pelepas, Pontian, Kota Tinggi, Desaru and Pengerang);
3. Northern Conurbation (Penang (island) and part of Seberang Perai);
4. Eastern Conurbation (around Kuantan, Pekan and Gambang);
5. Kota Kinabalu Conurbation (around City of Kota Kinabalu, Tuaran, Putatan and Papar); and
6. Kuching Conurbation (around City of Kuching).

PROMOTED DEVELOPMENT ZONE (PDZ)
 Urban agglomeration area with economic linkages that has potentials to grow rapidly. This area is encouraged for development and population growth.

Criteria :

- Settlement centre with strong linkages in terms of economic activity, social and administration;
- More than 10,000 population and main job centre; and
- Sufficient and viable urban facilities

List of Promoted Development Zones (PDZ):
Peninsular Malaysia

1. PDZ Padang Besar-Lembah Chuping
2. PDZ Kangar-Arau-Kuala Perlis
3. PDZ Alor Setar-Jitra
4. PDZ Sungai Petani
5. PDZ Ipoh
6. PDZ Lumut-Sitiawan-Seri Manjung
7. PDZ Kota Bharu
8. PDZ Kuala Terengganu
9. PDZ Seremban-Nilai-Port Dickson (Malaysia Vision Valley)
10. PDZ Historical City of Melaka

QUICK FACTS ON PROMOTED DEVELOPMENT ZONE

No. of Promoted Development Zones (PDZ)

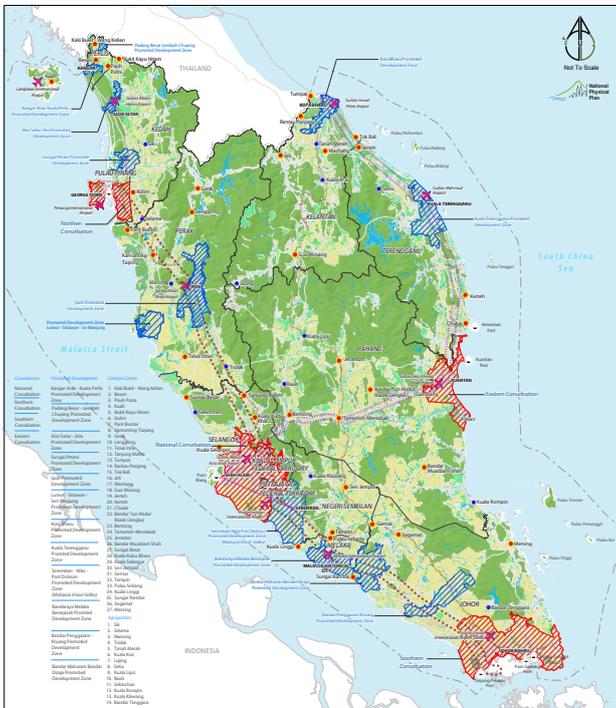
12 PDZ in Peninsular Malaysia, five (5) PDZ in Sabah and Federal Territory of Labuan

11. PDZ Royal Town Bandar Maharani
12. PDZ Bandar Penggaram-Kluang

State of Sabah and Federal Territory of Labuan

1. PDZ Keningau
2. PDZ Sandakan
3. PDZ Lahad Datu
4. PDZ Tawau
5. PDZ Labuan

Figure 2.3: Conurbation Limit and Promoted Development Zones



SMP 1 SPATIAL DEVELOPMENT FRAMEWORK IN PENINSULAR MALAYSIA

SMP 1 explains the country's potential development that consider various criteria in determining the development type such as existing build up area, committed development, highway, existing railway, proposed high speed rail, ports, and airports.

This plan need to be referred to as a reference for development direction at the state and local level.

LEGEND

GROWTH ZONE

- Conurbation
- Promoted Development Zone
- Catalyst Centre
- Agropolitan Centre

TRANSPORTATION

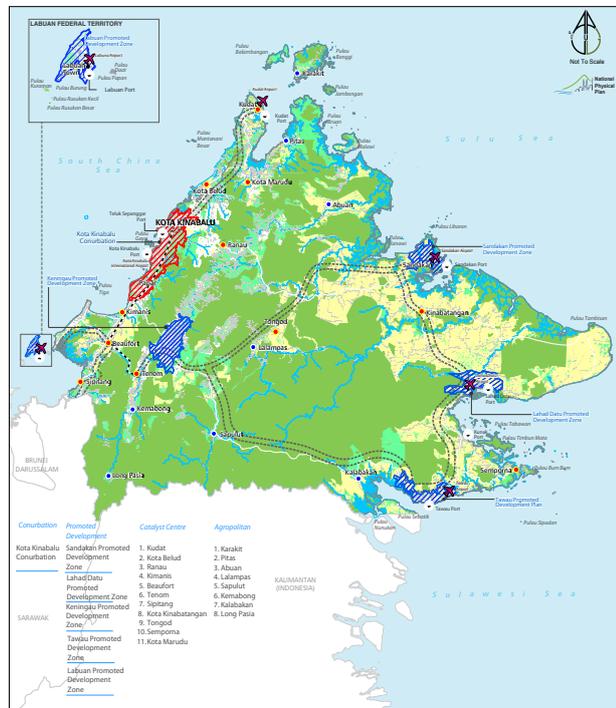
- Airport
- Port
- Road
- Double-Track Railway
- KTM Port Klang - Seremban Route
- Proposed High-Speed Rail Corridor
- Proposed Tampar - Lembeh Klang Railway Corridor
- International Border

LAND USE

- Existing Build Up Area
- Ecology and Paddy Field Asset Areas
- Main Commodity Crop Areas
- Other Agriculture Areas
- Water Bodies

2015/12
 All information of this plan are from the following sources:
 1. National Physical Plan, 2015
 2. Department of Road and Airway Planning, Ministry of Transport, 2015
 3. National High-Speed Rail, 2015
 4. Economic Development Programme, 2015

(Refer figure SMP 1 page 2-21)
 Source: Third National Physical Plan, 2015



SMP 1 SPATIAL DEVELOPMENT FRAMEWORK IN SABAH AND FEDERAL TERRITORY OF LABUAN

PPS 1 explains the state development potential area that consider various criteria in determining the development type such as existing build up area, committed development, highway, existing railway, proposed high speed rail, port, and airport.

This plan need to be referred to as a reference for development direction at the state and local level.

LEGEND

GROWTH ZONE

- Conurbation
- Promoted Development Zone
- Catalyst Centre
- Agropolitan Centre

TRANSPORTATION

- Airport
- Port
- Road
- Existing Railway
- Proposed Train Corridor

LAND USE

- Existing Land Use Area
- Ecology Asset Areas
- Main Commodity Crop Areas
- Other Agriculture Areas
- Water Bodies

2015/12
 All information of this plan are from the following sources:
 1. Physical Master Plan, 2015
 2. Department of Road and Airway Planning, Ministry of Transport, 2015
 3. Economic Development Programme, 2015
 4. Sabah Structure Plan, 2015
 5. Labuan Development Plan, 2015
 6. Labuan State and MP, 2015

(Refer figure SMP 1 page 2-24)
 Source: Sabah Structure Plan, 2013

CATALYST CENTRE

Consist of medium and small urban area with strategic location to steer surrounding urban growth and has the potential to become a specific-functioned hub.

Criteria :

- Areas outside of potential Conurbations and Promoted Development Zones;
- Functional and important in local economic development;
- Strong and exploitable local resources;
- Good relationship with its influenced areas; and
- Availability of urban service centre.

List of Catalyst Centres:

Peninsular Malaysia

- | | |
|-------------------------------------|-------------------|
| 1. Kaki Bukit-Wang Kelian | 34. Kuala Linggi |
| 2. Beseri | 35. Sungai Rambai |
| 3. Pauh Putra | 36. Segamat |
| 4. Kuah | 37. Mersing |
| 5. Bukit Kayu Hitam | |
| 6. Kulim | |
| 7. Parit Buntar | |
| 8. Kamunting-Taiping | |
| 9. Gerik | |
| 10. Lenggong | |
| 11. Teluk Intan | |
| 12. Tanjung Malim | |
| 13. Tumpat | |
| 14. Rantau Panjang | |
| 15. Tok Bali | |
| 16. Jeli | |
| 17. Machang | |
| 18. Gua Musang | |
| 19. Jerteh | |
| 20. Kerteh | |
| 21. Chukai | |
| 22. Jerantut | |
| 23. Bandar Tun Abdul Razak (Jengka) | |
| 24. Bentong | |
| 25. Bandar Muadzam Shah | |
| 26. Temerloh-Mentakab | |
| 27. Sungai Besar | |
| 28. Kuala Selangor | |
| 29. Kuala Kubu Bharu | |
| 30. Seri Jempol | |
| 31. Gemas | |
| 32. Tampin | |
| 33. Pulau Sebang | |

State of Sabah

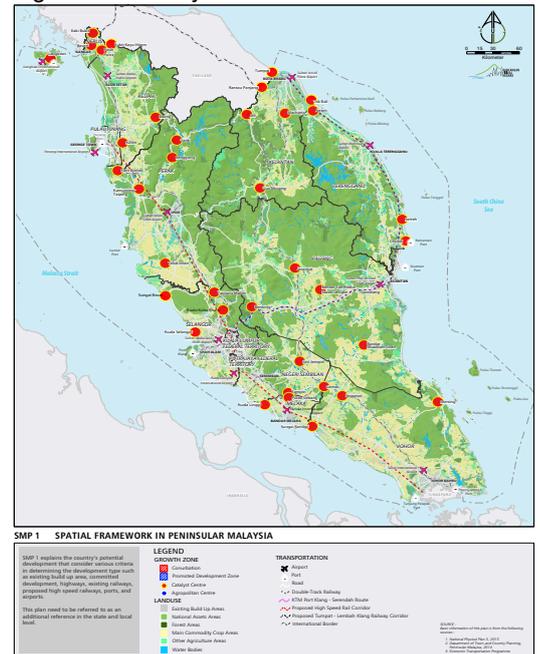
1. Kudat
2. Kota Belud
3. Kota Marudu
4. Ranau
5. Kimanis
6. Beaufort
7. Tenom
8. Sipitang
9. Kota Kinabatangan
10. Tongod
11. Semporna

QUICK FACTS ON CATALYST CENTRE

No. of Catalyst Centres

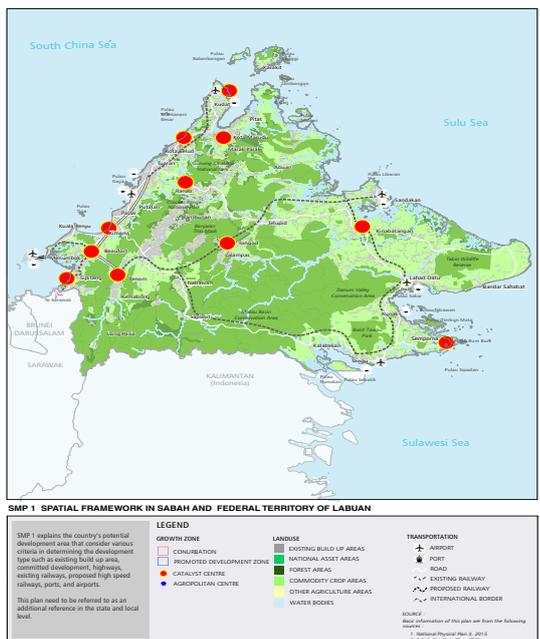
37 Catalyst Centres in Peninsular Malaysia and 11 Catalyst Centres in Sabah

Figure 2.4: Catalyst Centres



(Refer figure SMP 1 page 2-21)

Source: Review of Third National Physical Plan, 2015



(Refer figure SMP 1 page 2-24)

Source: Sabah Structure Plan, 2033

AGROPOLITAN CENTRE

Small town and rural growth centre with potentials to expand agriculture development activities of higher value chain.

Criteria:

- Small towns and rural growth centres located within agropolitan district/ area;
- Function as main agriculture service centre with sufficient facilities and infrastructures;
- Potential to become agricultural trade and marketing centre for that particular agropolitan district;
- Potential to provide local training centre and agricultural products processing centre for the agropolitan district.

List of Agropolitan Districts:

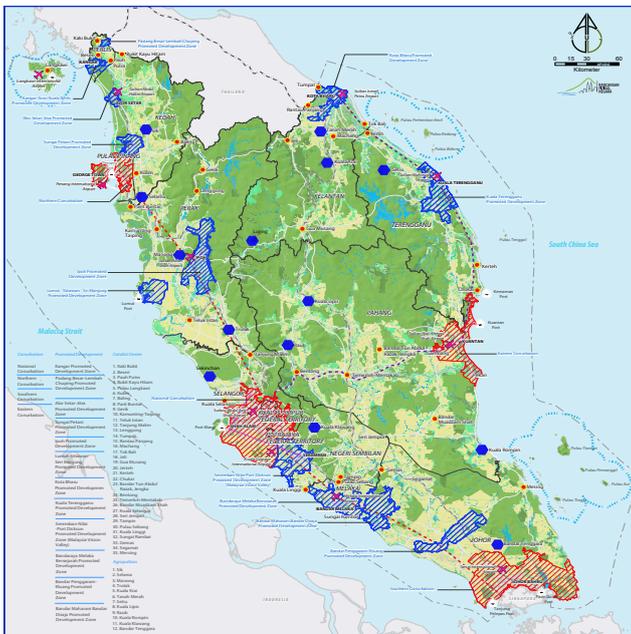
Peninsular Malaysia

- | | |
|----------------|---------------------|
| 1. Sik | 9. Kuala Lipis |
| 2. Selama | 10. Raub |
| 3. Manong | 11. Kuala Rompin |
| 4. Trolak | 12. Sekinchan |
| 5. Tanah Merah | 13. Kuala Klawang |
| 6. Kuala Krai | 14. Bandar Tenggara |
| 7. Lojing | |
| 8. Setiu | |

State of Sabah

1. Karakit
2. Pitas
3. Abuan
4. Lalampas
5. Sapulut
6. Kemabong
7. Kalabakan
8. Long Pasia

Figure 2.5: Agropolitan Centres



SMP 1 SPATIAL FRAMEWORK IN PENINSULAR MALAYSIA

SMP 1 explains the country's potential development that consider various criteria in determining the development type such as existing built up area, committed development, highways, existing railways, proposed high speed railways, ports, and airports.

This plan need to be referred to as an additional reference in the state and local level.

LEGEND

GROWTH ZONE	TRANSPORTATION
Conurbation	Airport
Promoted Development Zone	Port
Catalyst Centre	Road
Agropolitan Centre	Double-Track Railway
LANDUSE	MTA Per Klang - Jemamban Route
Existing Built Up Areas	Proposed High Speed Rail Corridor
National Asset Areas	Proposed Tunnel - Lembah Klang Railway Corridor
Forest Areas	International Border
Main Commodity Crop Areas	
Other Agriculture Areas	
Water Bodies	

SOURCE:
1. National Physical Plan 2, 2015
2. National Physical Plan 2, 2015
3. National Physical Plan 2, 2015
4. National Physical Plan 2, 2015

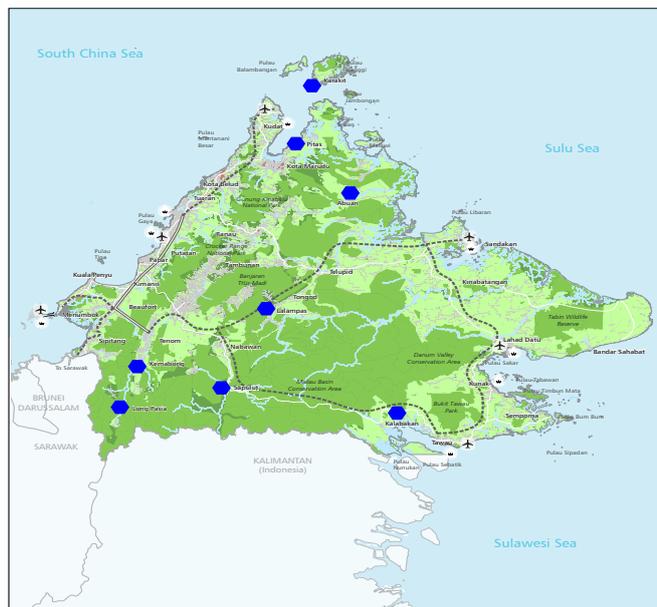
(Refer figure SMP 1 page 2-21)

Source: Review of Third National Physical Plan, 2015

QUICK FACTS ON AGROPOLITAN CENTRE

No. of Agropolitan Centres

14 Agropolitan Centres in Peninsular Malaysia and eight (8) Agropolitan Centres in



SMP 1 SPATIAL FRAMEWORK IN SABAH AND LABUAN FEDERAL TERRITORY

SMP 1 explains the country's potential development area that consider various criteria in determining the development type such as existing built up area, committed development, highways, existing railways, proposed high speed railways, ports, and airports.

This plan need to be referred to as an additional reference in the state and local level.

LEGEND

GROWTH ZONE	LANDUSE	TRANSPORTATION
CONURBATION	EXISTING BUILT UP AREAS	AIRPORT
PROMOTED DEVELOPMENT ZONE	NATIONAL ASSET AREAS	PORT
CATALYST CENTRE	FOREST AREAS	ROAD
AGROPOLITAN CENTRE	COMMODITY CROP AREAS	EXISTING RAILWAY
	OTHER AGRICULTURE AREAS	PROPOSED RAILWAY
	WATER BODIES	INTERNATIONAL BORDER

SOURCE:
Basic information of this plan are from the following source:
1. National Physical Plan 2, 2015
2. Sabah Structure Plan, 2013

(Refer figure SMP 1 page 2-24)

Source: Sabah Structure Plan, 2013

A3 PLAN-PPS 1 Sabah & Labun

SMP 2

RESOURCE MANAGEMENT PLAN

Managing national resource areas for sufficiency of main resources to cater for 2040 population target of 46.1 million

National resource management is important to ensure people's independency. Various main resources identified are to be protected or managed properly. There are four (4) main resources identified to be sustainably and effectively protected and governed namely natural resource, water resource, food resource and energy resource. There will be small components to support the resource management plan of each resource identified.

QUICK FACTS ON RESOURCE MANAGEMENT PLAN

Four (4) main resources

1. Natural Resource;
 2. Water Resource;
 3. Food Resource; and
 4. Energy Resource
- For detailed explanation, refer Chapter 4

Natural Resource

To maintain natural resources for the protection of natural ecosystem as well as carbon absorption agent.

Components:

- Permanent Forest Reserves as national biodiversity resource as well as climate change impact reduction agent;
- Conservation area including wildlife reserves, Ramsar sites and state parks for the protection of national biodiversity; and
- National heritage sites and other heritage sites consisting of archaeological sites and natural sites for the protection of national heritage and culture.

Water Resource

To protect water resources for the availability of long-term water supply.

Components:

- Existing dam catchment areas;
- Proposed dam catchment areas;
- Water intake catchment area (including river basin and water catchment area); and
- Main rivers and creeks.

Food Resource

To protect food resource areas to ensure sufficient food supply to cater the needs of future population

Components:

- National rice bowl area as staple food resource;
- Paddy field outside of rice bowl area as staple food resource;
- Permanent Food Production Area (TKPM) to cater for fruits and vegetables supply; and
- Aquaculture Industry Zone (ZIA) to cater for seafood supply.

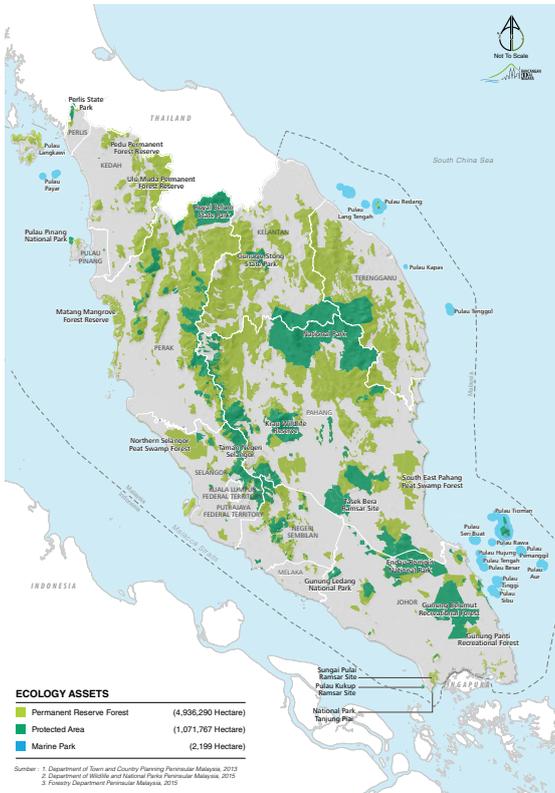
Energy Resource

To protect potential energy resources for the expansion of sustainable energy development towards reducing dependency on fossil fuels.

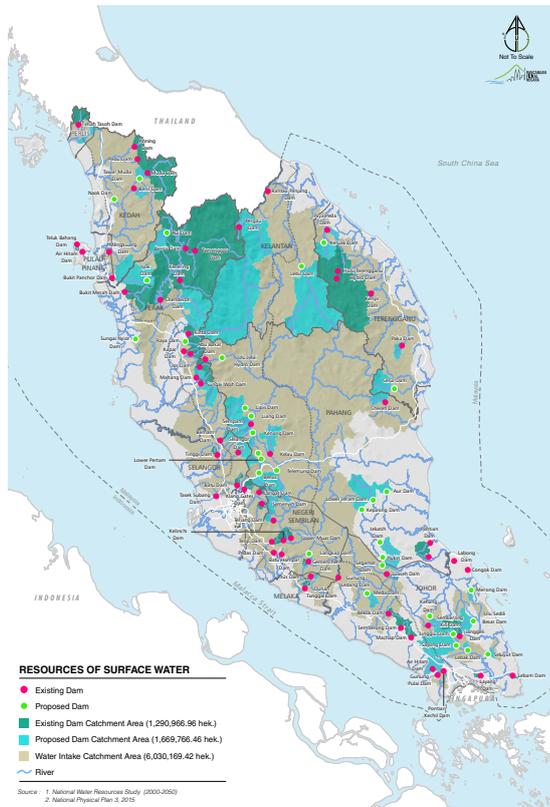
Components:

- Dam catchment areas as hydro energy resource;
- Rivers as mini hydro energy resource;
- Oil palm plantations as biomass energy resource; and
- Sanitary landfills and biogas energy resource.

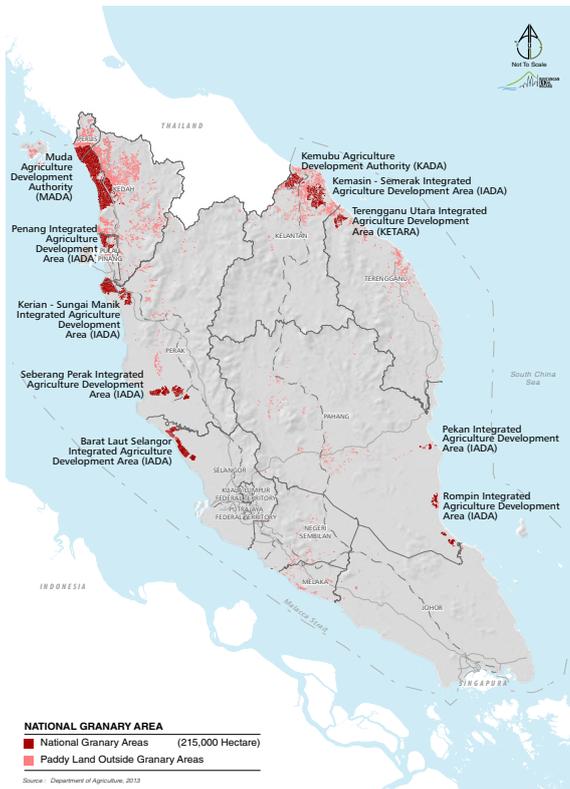
SUBSIDIARY PLANS TO THE RESOURCE MANAGEMENT PLAN



Natural Resource



Water Resource



Food Resource



Energy Resource

A3 PLAN-PPS 2 SM

A3 PLAN-PPS 2 Sabah &
Labuan

SMP 3

NATURAL DISASTER RISK AREA MANAGEMENT PLAN

Monitoring natural disaster risk area by determining the risk factor of the area towards safer and resilient development

Natural disaster risk area is one of the constraints towards achieving wellbeing in the development of an area. Natural disasters posed various side problems which happened simultaneously with spreading of disease outbreak and huge amount of property losses.

This plan took into account past natural disasters such as the big flood affecting the East Coast of Peninsular Malaysia and the earthquake in the State of Sabah. There are five (5) natural disaster risks identified in the preparation of this plan:

The Flood Risk

Development control and resolving flood occurrences for settlements at flood prone areas.

Components:

- Flood prone areas (including settlements at river and beach coasts).

The Landslide Risk

Development control at landslide prone areas especially hills and highlands.

Components:

- Elevated areas with contours exceeding 1000m;
- Elevated areas with contours in between 300m – 1000m; and
- Sloped areas.

The Earthquake and Tsunami

To protect areas which are expected to be prone to earthquake and tsunami. These include beach coasts, islands and earthquake impacted area especially in the State of Sabah.

Components:

- Earthquake risk zone (earthquake intensity); and
- Tsunami risk zone (Zone 1).

QUICK FACTS ON NATURAL DISASTER RISK AREA MANAGEMENT PLAN

Five (5) natural disaster risks Five (5) natural disaster risks

1. The Flood Risk;
2. The Landslide Risk;
3. The Earthquake and Tsunami Risk;
4. The Coastal Erosion Risk; and
5. The Sea Level Rise Risk.

*For detailed explanation, refer Chapter 4

The Coastal Erosion Risk

To protect coastal erosion risk areas. These include beach and island coasts.

Components:

- Coastal erosion risk area category 1 – stable area;
- Coastal erosion risk area category 2 – protected area;
- Coastal erosion risk area category 3 – medium erosion;
- Coastal erosion risk area category 4 – high erosion; and
- Coastal erosion risk area category 5 – critical erosion.

The Sea Level Rise Risk

To protect areas exposed to sea level rise due to climate change. These include beaches and islands.

Components:

- Projection of sea level rise for main seaports in Peninsular Malaysia using 'Inverse Weighting Interpolation' technique as projected rise indicator.

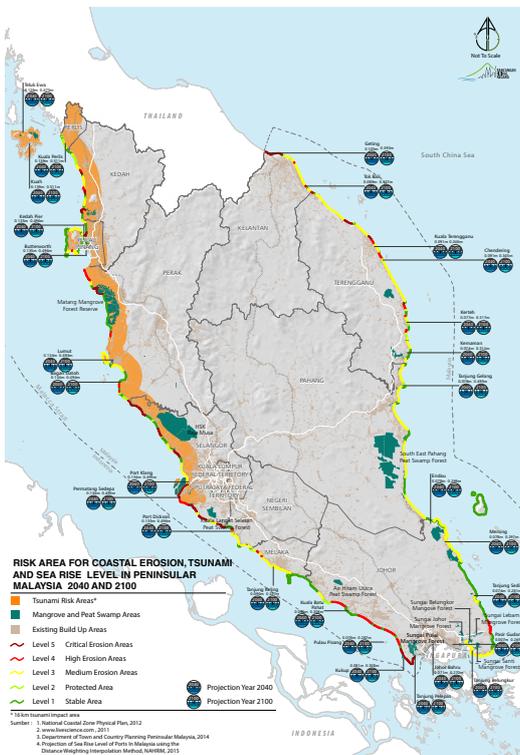
SUBSIDIARY PLANS TO THE NATURAL DISASTER RISK MANAGEMENT PLAN

Basic Formation of Natural Disaster Risk Area

Natural disaster risk area is identified through combination of natural risks that are likely to affect the nation. The combination includes flood, landslide and tsunami risks.



Flood Risk Area



Coastal Erosion, Tsunami and Sea Level Rise Risk Area



Natural Disaster Risk Area

A3 PLAN-PPS 3 SM

A3 PLAN-PPS 3 Sabah &
Labuan