

GLOSSARY

Term	Definition
Adaptation	Adaptation comprises of measures that help communities and ecosystems to face real and expected effects of climate change. Such effects include climate change, sea level rise and natural disasters like drought and flood.
Ecological assets	Ecological resources consisting of various terrestrial, coastal and marine ecosystems with treasured biodiversity and play multiple roles in providing ecosystem services, including buffer against climate change and natural disasters.
Low Carbon City	City that adopts the principles of sustainable development to meet the needs of every groups of the society. The city also contributes and demonstrates seriousness at the global level in stabilizing the CO ² and other greenhouse gases (GHG) production which are causing climate change, through actions to reduce global pollution. The city also manages to prove its high ability to use energy efficiently with low energy sources, as well as in technology production.
Biodiversiti	Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) defines biodiversity (shortened form of two words 'biological' and 'diversity') as the variability among living organisms from all sources including, inter alia, terrestrial, marine and other aquatic ecosystems and the ecological complexes of which they are part of; this includes diversity within species, between species and of ecosystems.
<i>Brownfield</i>	Brownfield area is referring to area that has been developed but left abandoned or neglected or having dilapidated structures or an abandoned development area which is yet to be completed. The area may be contaminated or not. The term brownfield also covers long-abandoned buildings or completed buildings that are unsold. This particular definition refers to abandoned projects which are not completed after more than 10 years of development implementation.
<i>Cohort Survival Model</i>	Simple prediction method for forecasting what the future population will be based upon the birth rate, mortality rate and migration rate..
<i>Crime Prevention Through Environmental Design (CPTED)</i>	CPTED is an approach to deter criminal behaviour through the environmental design. CPTED Implementation Guidelines prepared by the Federal Department of Town and Country Planning Peninsular Malaysia provide detailed designs of the physical environment that can effectively influence human behavior from making mistakes and reduce the fear of crime and criminal incidents while improving the environment and quality of life.

Term	Definition
Open Skies Policy	Open skies is an international policy concept that calls for the liberalization of rules and regulations of the international aviation industry - especially commercial aviation - in order to create a free-market environment for the airline industry. The bilateral air service agreement under Open Skies Policy allows Malaysia and foreign airlines to fly without restriction in terms of frequency of service, flight capacity, type of aircraft, routes and number of airlines allowed between the two countries.
E-Commerce	Any commercial transaction conducted via the electronic networks, including information dissemination, promotion, marketing, and supply or delivery of goods/ services, although payment and delivery of related transactions may be carried out offline.
Eco - Tourism	An environmentally responsible travel to relatively undisturbed natural areas in order to enjoy and appreciate nature (and any other entailed cultural features). Eco-tourism promotes conservation with low tourism impacts and beneficial to local population that actively involves in any socio-economic activities.
B40 households	Bottom 40 per cent household income group. B40 households refer to households with income up to RM3,855 (based on Household Income and Expenditure Survey 2014)
M40 households	The middle 40 per cent household income group from the overall distribution of revenue. M40 households have the monthly income in between RM3,860 to RM8,320.
Vulnerable groups	Households earning between the Poverty Line Income (PLI) and 2.5 times the PLI. Based on the national PLI sets at RM800, thus vulnerable households refer to households earning in between RM800 to RM2,000 per month.
<i>Greenfield</i>	Area/ land covering a habitat/ forest and a productive agricultural land which is yet to be developed. This includes green belt in the urban areas.
Water catchment forest	Forest that serves as a water catchment area where all rain and run-off water are collected/ absorbed before eventually flows to a creek, river, dam, lake, ocean, or into a groundwater system. Water catchment forest acts as a natural filter to ensure clean and clear water flows to the catchment areas.
Creative industries	Refer to those industries that are based on individual creativity, skill and talent with the potential to create wealth and jobs through developing intellectual property.

Term	Definition
Inclusive	Ensuring equitable opportunities for all segments of society to participate in and benefit from the country's prosperity, regardless of gender, ethnicity, socio-economic status, age, education, religion, and space.
Intermodalism	Movement of goods transported under a free contract from an origin to a destination with multimodal transports or different transporters. The movement involves a few transportation modes in a trip.
Audit trail	A system that traces the detailed transactions relating to any item in an accounting record that enables an examiner to trace the financial data from general ledger to the source document (invoice, receipt, voucher, etc.).
Special management area	Areas at major ranges where development related to agricultural and urban activities may be allowed. It is an area with population concentration and having basic infrastructure and facility.
Protected area	IUCN defines protected area as a clearly defined geographical space, recognised, dedicated and managed, through legal or other effective means, to achieve the long term conservation of nature with associated ecosystem services and cultural values. (IUCN Definition, 2008)
Catchment area	A catchment is an area where water (rain water and run-offs) is collected by the natural landscape and eventually flows to a creek, river, dam, lake, ocean, or into a groundwater system. There are two (2) types of catchment area namely the dam catchment area and the water intake area which may be located along the river or further downstream of the dam.
Mineral sterilisation	A condition where some minerals are no longer available for extraction due to non-minerals development sitting on the minerals deposit.
Gross Domestic Product (GDP)	The total value of goods and services produced in a period of time after deducting the cost of goods and services used in the production process. This is a gross value before deduction of fixed capital; namely the total value added in the producer's price for local residents before the addition of import duties. GDP is equivalent to expenditure on GDP (at consumer's price) which is a sum of total final expenditures on goods and services minus the import duties.
Conurbation	An urban economic growth area comprising of cities, major towns and urban areas that have merged physically, having economic connections and experiencing population growth to create a new built-up area which continuously developed.

Term	Definition
National transit development corridor & hub (proposed)	A corridor refers to the corridor along existing national railway networks namely the intercity HSR, KTM and ETS in the Peninsular Malaysia. Hubs are referring to cities/ towns with main stations along the above-mentioned transit networks, where the towns have potential to be developed as a transit-oriented development hub.
State transit development corridor & hub	corridor refers to the corridor along existing railway network or proposed network at the state level which is not cross-boundary (either LRT, monorail or BRT). The proposed corridor may be identified by the state in the state public transportation master plan. Hubs refer to towns with main stations along the transit network, where the towns have potential to be developed as a transit-oriented development hub.
National transit development corridor & hub (existing)	A corridor refers to the corridor along existing national railway networks namely the intercity KTM and ETS in the Peninsular Malaysia. Hubs are referring to cities/ towns with main stations along the above-mentioned transit networks, where the towns have potential to be developed as a transit-oriented development hub.
Landscape/ Ecology/ Marine corridor	A corridor connecting various habitats or ecosystems (including marine ecosystem) to allow movement of wildlife populations.
<i>Land-bridging</i>	Referring to the transportation of containers by rail to the ports.
River Basin	The area of land from which all surface run-off flows through a sequence of streams, rivers and, possibly, lakes into the sea at a single river mouth, estuary or delta (EU Water Framework Directive 2000).
Infrastructure Levy	Charges imposed on developers for the purpose of developing new and comprehensive infrastructures at new development areas.
Malaysia My Second Home	Malaysia My Second Home (MM2H) Programme is promoted by the Government of Malaysia to allow foreigners who fulfill certain criteria, to stay in Malaysia for as long as possible on a multiple-entry social visit pass.
<i>Malaysian Good Agriculture Practices (MyGap)</i>	MyGAP is a rebranding exercise of Malaysian Farm Certification Scheme for Good Agricultural Practices (SALM), Livestock Farm Practices Scheme (SALT), and Malaysian Aquaculture Farm Certification Scheme (SPLAM).

Term	Definition
Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)	A United Nation Agenda that sets 17 sustainable development goals to end all forms of poverty, fight inequalities and tackle climate change, while ensuring that no one is left behind. The SDGs, also known as Global Goals, build on the success of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) and aim to go further to end all forms of poverty. The new Goals are unique in that they call for action by all countries, poor, rich and middle-income to promote prosperity while protecting the planet. They recognize that ending poverty must go hand-in-hand with strategies that build economic growth and addresses a range of social needs including education, health, social protection, and job opportunities, while tackling climate change and environmental protection.
Mitigation	Mitigation is an action to reduce the severity, seriousness and painfulness of something. In this case, it refers to measures to reduce greenhouse gas (GHG) emission which is the major cause of global warming and enriching carbon collection to reduce the climate change impacts.
Human capital	The skills, knowledge, and experience possessed by an individual or population, viewed in terms of their value or cost to an organization or country
Social capital	Features of social organization such as networks, norms, and social trust that facilitate coordination and cooperation for mutual benefit
Multimodalism	The movement of goods transported under a single contract from an origin to a destination with a few mode of transports or different transporters. The movement involves a transporter in a trip.
The knowledge worker ratio	The number of workers with higher education (tertiary/ diploma/ skilled and related) divided by the total educated population.
Knowledge worker	A knowledge worker is anyone who works for a living at the tasks of developing or using knowledge. For example, a knowledge worker might be someone who works at any of the tasks of planning, acquiring, searching, analyzing, organizing, storing, programming, distributing, marketing, or otherwise contributing to the transformation and commerce of information and those (often the same people) who work at using the knowledge so produced. A term first used by Peter Drucker in his 1959 book, Landmarks of Tomorrow, the knowledge worker includes those in the information technology fields, such as programmers, systems analysts, technical writers, academic professionals, researchers, and so forth. The term is also frequently used to include people outside of information technology, such as lawyers, teachers, scientists of all kinds, and also students of all kinds.
Tourist	A person who is traveling or visiting a place for pleasure or interest, and stay for at least a night and not more than a year at the visited place/ country.

Term	Definition
Transit Oriented Development (TOD)	An approach to development that focuses on compact, walkable, pedestrian-oriented, mixed-use development centered around high quality transit station or corridor (usually within walking distance) to maximise access to public transportation and often combining features to encourage transit passengers.
Mixed Development	A type of urban development that blends residential, commercial, cultural, institutional, or industrial uses, where those functions are physically and functionally integrated.
Infill Development	The process of developing vacant or under-used parcels within existing urban areas that are already largely developed.
Sustainable Development	Sustainable development is development that meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs (Our Common Future/ The Brundtland Report).
Cultural Mapping	A crucial tool and technique in preserving the intangible and tangible cultural assets. It encompasses a wide range of techniques and activities from community-based participatory data collection and management to sophisticated mapping using GIS (Geographic Information Systems).
Gross National Income- (GNI)	Gross national income (GNI) is defined as the sum of value added by all producers who are residents in a nation, plus any product taxes (minus subsidies) not included in output, plus income received from abroad such as employee compensation and property income. GNI measures income received by a country both domestically and from overseas.
Technical and Vocational Education and Training (TVET)	Technical and Vocational Education and Training (TVET) includes formal, non-formal and informal learning that prepare young people with the knowledge and skills required in the world of work. According to the United Nations Organisation for Education, Science and Culture (UNESCO), TVET has been called many names over the years – apprenticeship training, vocational education, technical education, technical-vocational education, occupational education, vocational education and training, professional and vocational education, career and technical education, workforce education, workplace education, and others.
Aging population	Population aged 60 years and over reaching seven per cent (7%) of the total population.
Urbanization	A process of change and application of urban characteristics to an area where it involves immigration of rural population, changing of economic activities, urban area expansion, increment in urban facilities provision, social changes (from a traditional to modern community), and overall land use changes.

Term	Definition
Affordable housing	Affordable housing includes low, low medium and medium cost with selling prices between RM42,000 up to RM150,000 per unit to cater for the needs of low and medium income groups with a monthly households income in between RM1,500-RM4,000 per month.
Transfer of Development Rights (TDR)	A voluntary, incentive- based program that allows landowners to sell development rights from their land to a developer or other interested party who then can use these rights to increase the density of development at another designated location.
Tourism product	Refers to product which can attract tourist or the prime reason for tourist to choose a destination. Examples of tourism products are eco-tourism, sports tourism and education tourism.
Agropolitan centre	A rural settlement centre with the potential to expand its agricultural activities with higher value-chain.
Fulfillment centre	A place where goods are stored, packed, and sent to customers who have ordered them. A modern term for packing warehouse.
Catalyst centre	A catalyst centre comprises of medium and small towns with strategic location to steer urban growth of its surroundings and has the potential to become a specific-functioned hub.
Urban observatory	A data centre for reference, monitoring and national reporting of urban sustainability and well-being through the social, urbanization, economic and environmental aspects.
UTC-Urban Transformation Centre	UTC is one of the government effort and initiative in providing the urban community with key government and private sector services under one roof. The Ministry of Finance (MoF) has been appointed as a main leader in the whole country.
RTC- Rural Transformation Centre	UTC is one of the government effort and initiative in providing the urban community with key government and private sector services under one roof. The Ministry of Finance (MoF) has been appointed as a main leader in the whole country.
Urban Sprawl	A horizontal expansion of an urban area which is unpredictable or uncontrolled or moving out of the urban boundary.
River reserve	A strip of land adjacent to both side of the river banks gazetted under Section 62 of the National Land Code.

Term	Definition
RORO	RORO is an acronym for Roll On/ Roll Off. RORO ship are vessels designed to carry wheeled cargo, such as cars, trucks, semi-trailer trucks, trailers, and railroad cars, that are driven on and off the ship on their own wheels or using a platform vehicle, such as a self-propelled modular transporter. This is in contrast to lift-on/lift-off (LoLo) vessels, which use a crane to load and unload cargo.
Wetlands	A wetland is a land area that is saturated with water, either permanently or seasonally. The RAMSAR Convention uses a broad definition of wetlands. It includes all lakes and rivers, underground aquifers, swamps and marshes, wet grasslands, peatlands, oases, estuaries, deltas and tidal flats, mangroves and other coastal areas, coral reefs, and all human-made sites such as fish ponds, rice paddies, reservoirs and salt pans. There are various wetland ecosystems in Malaysia, where the endangered ecosystems include the freshwater swamp forest, cajeput (gelam) forest and seaweed beds.
Highlands	
Build-up area	An area where the primary use of land is urban land use comprising of housing, commercial, industry, institutional and other infrastructure facilities.
Youth	Individuals aged in between 15 years and before reaching 30 years.
Senior citizen	Individuals aged 60 years and above
Region/ Territory	Region means an area that spans two (2) or more administrative areas. According to the Town and Country Planning Act 1976 (Act 172), territory consists of two (2) or more states.
Coastal Development Zone	Coastal areas where controlled development is allowed when necessary, i.e. for use of infrastructure (ports, terminals and piers), breakwater and waterfront development. Development in this area must has the EIA approval and fulfilled the safety criteria, secured, productive and pollution-free with minimal interference on the coastal assets.
Buffer zone	Buffer zone is typically in the form of a green area, which separates the two incompatible land use activities, for example housing and industry.
Coastal Protection Zone	Coastal areas where no development is allowed for conservation of important ecological components such as marine parks, turtle-landing sites, bird important site, seaweed beds, tourism areas and natural disaster risk areas.
Development Zones (DPZs)	Promotion Urban agglomeration areas which are connected economically and have potential for rapid growth. The areas will be encouraged for development and population growth.
Recharge zone	Recharge zone is the surface area surrounding an aquifer from which water in the form of precipitation or surface waters replenishes the groundwater stored in the aquifer.