



Ministry of Urban Wellbeing, Housing and Local Government Malaysia

# HABITAT

2016 / 8<sup>TH</sup> ISSUE

# MAGAZINE



*Sustainable Cities  
Healthy Communities*



HabitatMagazine2016

# *Sustainable Cities, Healthy Communities*



prepared by  
Ministry of Urban Wellbeing, Housing and Local Government

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# GREEN LUNG IN THE CITY

*Credit to:*

**Mohd Samsi bin Sumairi**  
1<sup>st</sup> Prize Winner of Photojournalism  
Competition



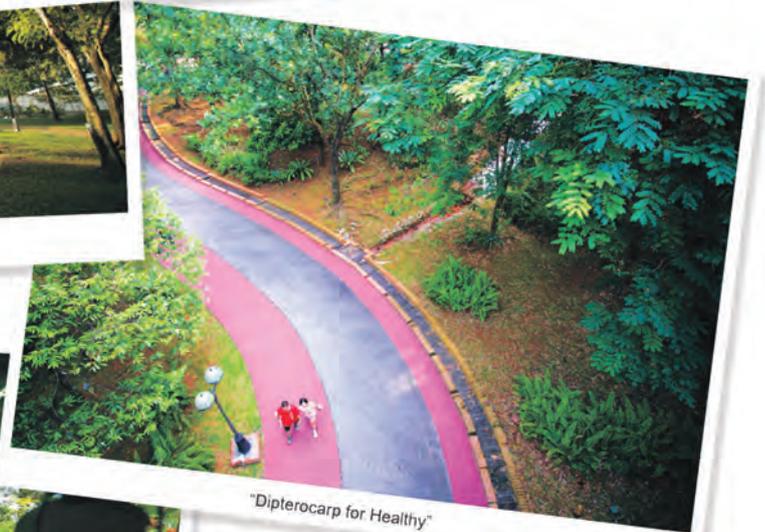
"Green Cityscape"



"Vibrant Tropical Park"



"Trek for Healthy"



"Dipterocarp for Healthy"



"Green Canopy Bridge"



"Dipterocarp Trees"

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**Tan Sri Noh bin Hj. Omar**

Minister of Urban Wellbeing, Housing and  
Local Government

The main function  
of urban sustainability  
is to integrate and  
complement the  
natural environment  
by reducing  
environmental impact  
while promoting  
physical activity,  
psychological  
well-being and healthy  
communities.

The Ministry of Urban Wellbeing, Housing and Local Government has been appointed as the National Focal Point in 1995 for all matters related to the United Nations Human Settlement Program (UN-HABITAT). At the national level, the Ministry has implemented various people-friendly programs that provide direct and meaningful assistance especially to the urban dwellers to live in comfort and safety.

In Malaysia, the urban population are expected to increase from 22.6 million in the year of 2015 which represented 74.3% of the total population to 27.3 million or 79.6 % in the year of 2025. The increase concentration of urban growth and urban population in the country means strategic planning and implementation are crucial in ensuring the living conditions of the urban dwellers are sustainable and met their needs and requirements. Sustainable cities will lead to happy communities. The main function of urban sustainability is to integrate and complement the natural environment by reducing environmental impact while promoting physical activity, psychological well-being and healthy communities. In realizing that, the Ministry has implemented various programs for the cities to initiate, implement and monitor programs on promoting urban well-being in the areas of urban planning, provision of housing and open spaces, health, sanitation, security, peace and happiness.

Meanwhile at the international level, various programs participated by the Ministry further reinforces Malaysia's commitments towards HABITAT Agenda in providing sustainable human settlements. The role towards implementing the UN HABITAT agenda has been further strengthened with the trust given to Malaysia to become the next host for the World Urban Forum 2018 in Kuala Lumpur. With the commitment made at the Habitat III, the implementation of New Urban Agenda has become the priority of the Ministry. In doing so, the Ministry together with its partners continue to organize projects and activities for the benefit and wellbeing of the people.

The Ministry strongly believes that local action can and should be the key driver of global sustainable development. This publication would serve as an excellent avenue to promote the efforts of the Malaysian government pertaining to sustainable human settlement at the national and international arena. This magazine has been the annual publication for KPKT to include articles and research conducted by the organization/academician / professional bodies to contribute to new ideas, more creative and innovative to the development of a more sustainable society. This magazine has been distributed to various government departments and agencies, local authorities, universities, libraries, embassies and UN-Habitat organization.

The World Habitat Day is celebrated every year on the first Monday of October and in Malaysia, the Ministry of Urban Wellbeing, Housing and Local Government has been hosting this celebration since the year 1986. Together with our partners in the federal government, state government, local government, private sectors, academicians, non governmental organisations, medias and the civil society, various activities were organized to raise awareness and stimulate effective discussions on the themes decided by UN-HABITAT.

This year, the World Habitat Day in Malaysia was celebrated together with the World Town Planning Day, the National Recycling Day and the World Toilet Day with the theme "Sustainable Cities, Happy Communities" on the 3rd of December 2016. The merger of 4 flagship programs hosted of the Ministry was to showcase the comprehensive programs planned and implemented by the Ministry towards ensuring the wellbeing of the urban communities through a creation of better living environment not just physically but also economically and socially. The theme adopted for the celebration has also taken into consideration the welfare of the people and the cities that need to balance between the physical, environmental and social aspects of human beings. The main function of urban sustainability is to integrate and complement the natural environment by reducing environmental impact while promoting physical activity, psychological well-being and healthy and happy communities.

The Ministry of Urban Wellbeing, Housing and Local Government, as the National Focal Point for UN-HABITAT related programs relentlessly strive to promote and implement projects and initiatives under the Habitat Agenda, including the Millennium Development Goals, Sustainable Development Goals and the one which was recently tabled at the HABITAT III that is the New Urban Agenda. The Ministry strongly believe through the comprehensive programs and initiatives implemented, Malaysia's commitments in the Habitat Agenda would be fulfilled.

This Habitat Magazine is published to presents some examples of the programs implemented towards realising Malaysia's commitments in the Habitat Agenda. This insightful publication also include our partners contributions in creating and sharing knowledge in the areas of Human Settlement, Sustainable Urbanization and Sustainable Development.



YBhg. Datuk Haji Mohammad bin Mentek

Secretary General  
Ministry of Urban Wellbeing, Housing and  
Local Government

*The Ministry of Urban Wellbeing, Housing and Local Government, as the National Focal Point for UN-HABITAT related programs relentlessly strive to promote and implement projects and initiatives under the Habitat Agenda, including the Millennium Development Goals, Sustainable Development Goals and the one which was recently tabled at the HABITAT III that is the New Urban Agenda.*

# SUSTAINABLE CITIES FOR HEALTHY COMMUNITIES



*Credit to:*

**Izammudin Amran**

2<sup>nd</sup> Prize Winner of Photojournalism Competition



# SUSTAINABLE CITIES FOR HEALTHY COMMUNITIES

Credit to:  
**Mohd Shafie bin Paiman**  
3<sup>rd</sup> Prize Winner of Photojournalism  
Competition



Credits: Mohd Shafie Bin Paiman



Credits: Mohd Shafie Bin Paiman



Credits: Mohd Shafie Bin Paiman



# HABITAT

The United Nations Conference on Housing and Sustainable Urban Development (HABITAT)

The United Nations Conference on Housing and Sustainable Urban Development or HABITAT is a forum carried out every 20 years and is convened by the United Nations through UN-HABITAT.

HABITAT I was carried out in Vancouver, Canada in the year 1976, HABITAT II in Istanbul, Turkey in the year 1996 and HABITAT III was held in Quito, Ecuador on 17th to 20th October 2016.

## OBJECTIVES

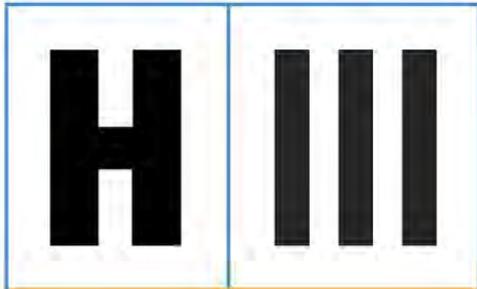
- 1 To express Malaysia's stand on the New Urban Agenda (NUA) so that it will be adopted in the outcome document ;
- 2 To promote the hosting of the The Ninth World Urban Forum (WUF9) from 7th to 13th February 2018 in Kuala Lumpur; and
- 3 To strengthen the bilateral and multilateral co-operation with other countries, particularly with other countries to discuss urbanization issues such as sustainable development, provision of housing, local governance, and other emerging issues in the current urbanization sectors.

**OUTPUT** During the Habitat III Conference, the Head of Delegation of Malaysian Delegation has delivered a national statement on the New Urban Agenda. promotional remarks on WUF9 as well as participated in various side events, exhibition, bilateral meeting as well as the networking event.



# Theme

- 1986 Shelter Is My Right 1987 Shelter For The Homeless 1988 Shelter And Community  
 Shelter, Health And The Family 1989 Shelter And Urbanization 1990 Shelter And The Living Environment 1991  
 1992 Shelter And Sustainable Development 1993 Women And Shelter Development  
 Home And The Family 1994 Our Neighbourhood 1995 Urbanization, Citizenship And Human Solidarity 1996  
 1997 Future Cities 1998 Safer Cities 1999 Cities For All 2000 Women In Urban Governance  
 Cities Without Slums 2001 City-City Cooperation 2002 Water And Sanitation For Cities 2003  
 2004 Cities-Engines Of Rural Development 2005 Millennium Development Goals And The Cities  
 Cities, Magnet Of Hope 2006 Safe City Is Just City 2007 Harmonious Cities 2008  
 2009 Planning Our Urban Future 2010 Better City, Better Life 2011 Cities And Climate Change  
 Changing Cities, Building Opportunities 2012 Urban Mobility 2013 Voice From Slums 2014  
 2015 Public Spaces For All 2016 Sustainable Cities, Healthy Communities



## HABITAT III QUITO, ECUADOR

**H**abitat III is for a major global summit, formally known as the United Nations Conference on Housing and Sustainable Urban Development that was held in Quito, Ecuador, on 17-20 October 2016. The United Nations called the conference, the third in a series that began in 1976, to “reinvigorate” the global political commitment to the sustainable development of towns, cities and other human settlements, both rural and urban. The product of that reinvigoration, along with pledges and new obligations, is the New Urban Agenda, which sets global strategy around urbanization for the next two decades. Third thousand people from 167 countries ultimately attended the four-day event, according to official figures, including some 10,000 global participants. Organizers said that this constituted the strongest participation ever recorded by local authorities, civil society and other stakeholders at a U. N. conference.

### The Malaysian Delegation

Malaysia National delegation was headed by The Secretary General of Ministry of Urban Wellbeing, Housing and Local Government (KPKT) Honorable Datuk Mohammad bin Mentek. The Department of Town & Country Planning (PLANMalaysia) also plays a vital role in assisting the Head of Delegation in the programs involved. Delegates also being assisted by the Malaysian Embassy officer from Santiago Chile. Besides that, there are more than 10 other Malaysian who represented their agencies/bodies that participated in this HABITAT III namely from Kuala Lumpur City Hall, Seberang Perai Municipality, Petaling Jaya Municipality, EAROPH, Malaysia Institute of Planners, Huirou Commission and other agencies.

### Delegation Participation

1. Delivered a statement on the New Urban Agenda as the member state ;
2. Participated in exhibition on promoting WUF9 and also the sustainable urban initiatives in Malaysia;
3. Organized Side events and Networking Events as follow:
  - “Pursuing Urban Green Growth for Sustainability and Resilience in Asia-Pacific”, collaboration with Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) dan UN-ESCAP;
  - “Asian City Regions: New Urban Agenda”;
4. Participate as speakers in side events and high level meetings;
  - “National Development Projects in support of Sustainable Urbanization”, in collaboration with Egypt’s UN-HABITAT;
  - “The Greener Cities Partnership : A Joint UNEP & UN Habitat Initiatives” organised by UN-HABITAT and UNEP; and
  - “Sustainable Cities: Framing the Future” organised by Global Environment Facilities (GEF).
5. Bilateral meeting with other national delegates in promoting WUF9 and two way discussion on urban and housing issues. Among the national delegates met are from Singapore, Indonesia, Phillipine, Poland and Portugal;
6. Courtesy visit to Dr. Joan Clos, Executive Director of UN-HABITAT on the way forward for WUF9.



## Promotion of the Ninth World Urban Forum (WUF9)

The Government of Malaysia has set up a booth to promote on the country, the hosting of the Ninth World Urban Forum (WUF9) in Kuala Lumpur in the year 2018 and also promoting various good urban initiatives implemented in Malaysia. It is estimated that more than 1500 participants and public have visited the booth to know more about Kuala Lumpur and Malaysia in general.





## OPENING CEREMONY

Head of Delegation attended the Habitat III Opening Ceremonial officiated by Ban Ki-Moon, U. N. Secretary-General.



## BILATERAL MEETING WITH INDONESIA

Bilateral meeting between Malaysia Delegation and Indonesia Delegation represented by Deputy Minister of National Development Planning, Mr. Arifin Rudiyanto on WUF9 & housing issues.



## 'NETWORKING EVENTS'

H3 Networking Event  
: Asian City -Regions  
: The New Urban Agenda



## HIGH LEVELS MEETING BY UNEP & UN-HABITAT

"Action Plan For The Greener Cities Partnership - Inter-Agency Collaboration To Help Deliver The New Urban Agenda"

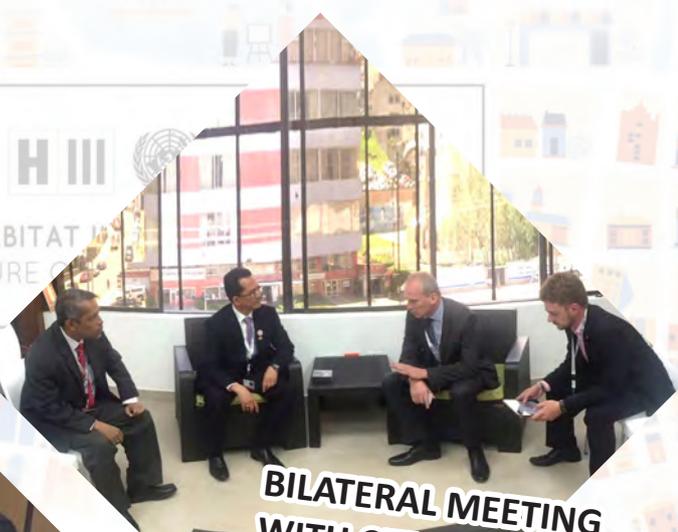
## **BILATERAL MEETING WITH PHILIPPINES**

**Meeting between Malaysia's HOD and Avelino Telentino, Asst. Secretary of from Philippines on WUF9 & Habitat III**



## **BILATERAL MEETING WITH CITY OF LODZ**

**Exchange of info on WUF9 & Expo 2022 between Malaysia's Sec.Gen & Poland's City of Lodz Deputy Mayor, Wojciech Rosicki.**



## **BILATERAL MEETING WITH SINGAPORE**

**Malaysia's Head Of Delegation Meeting With Mr Desmond Lee, Senior Minister For Home Affairs And National Development. Discussion Is On The Housing Issues, Singapore As The Entrance Of Wuf9, Sharing On 1Malaysia Youth City (1Myc) And Other Issues.**



It was a great experience for Malaysian delegate to involved and participated in HABITAT III. As far as New Urban Agenda is concerned, the statement on NUA being delivered and the immediate actions is to formulate the NUA implementation Plan for Malaysia as it is crucial for the reporting in the next World Urban Forum in Kuala Lumpur. As the host country, Malaysia need to lead and demonstrate the implementation of NUA. For all the Side Events, Networking Events and High Level Meetings which the delegation participated, its has brought new perspective and added values for the knowledge in sustainable urban development. It also showcase our good urban initiatives and we are able to share with other participant from all over the world.

As far as the WUF9 preparation is concern, HABITAT III offer a unique experience for the Malaysian delegate to learn about Ecuador and the City of Quito's preparation and logistics coordination to ensure the event is a success one. Indeed, it was a very invaluable experience for the delegation to get involved in this great event in terms of substantive knowledge and to acquire knowledge on the logistics arrangement towards the implementation of WUF9 in 2018.



# An Overview of The Third Preparatory Committee (PREPCOM3) for Habitat III Surabaya, Indonesia

25<sup>th</sup> - 27<sup>th</sup> July 2016



The third session of the Preparatory Committee for Habitat III (PrepCom3) is the final call for governments, United Nations system, and other stakeholders to share their perspectives on the current and emerging urban development and solutions that should be reflected in the New Urban Agenda.

A little background in regard with HABITAT or known as The United Nations Conference on Housing and

Sustainable Urban Development is a forum that convenes every 20 years and organized by the United Nations through UN-Habitat. The United Nations General Assembly in the Resolutions 67/216, stated that the objectives of this Habitat conference is to ensure renewed political commitments on the aspect of sustainable development, to evaluate achievements, poverty eradication as well as overcoming new challenges. The series of HABITAT conferences are as such (please kindly refer Figure 1):

- i. Habitat I was held in Vancouver, Canada in the year 1976 ;
- ii. Habitat II was held in Istanbul in the year 1996 ; and
- iii. Habitat III will be held in Quito,

In relation with that, it is also decided in the Resolutions 67/216 that a preparatory committee (PrepCom) needs to be established to carry out preparation for the conference. Three (3) PrepComs leading towards HABITAT III namely are ; PrepCom 1 in New York (2014), PrepCom 2 in Nairobi (2015) and PrepCom 3 in Surabaya (2016). Please kindly refer to Figure 2.

PrepCom3 was held in the Exhibition Hall Grand City Convex Surabaya, Indonesia (please kindly refer Photo 1) on the 25th to 27th July 2016 – is a continuation of the country's participation in discussing the HABITAT agenda and to further state Malaysia's stand on the draft New Urban Agenda which will be finalized during the HABITAT III conference in Quito, Ecuador. It is estimated approximately 4000 delegates from the UN member states have participated.

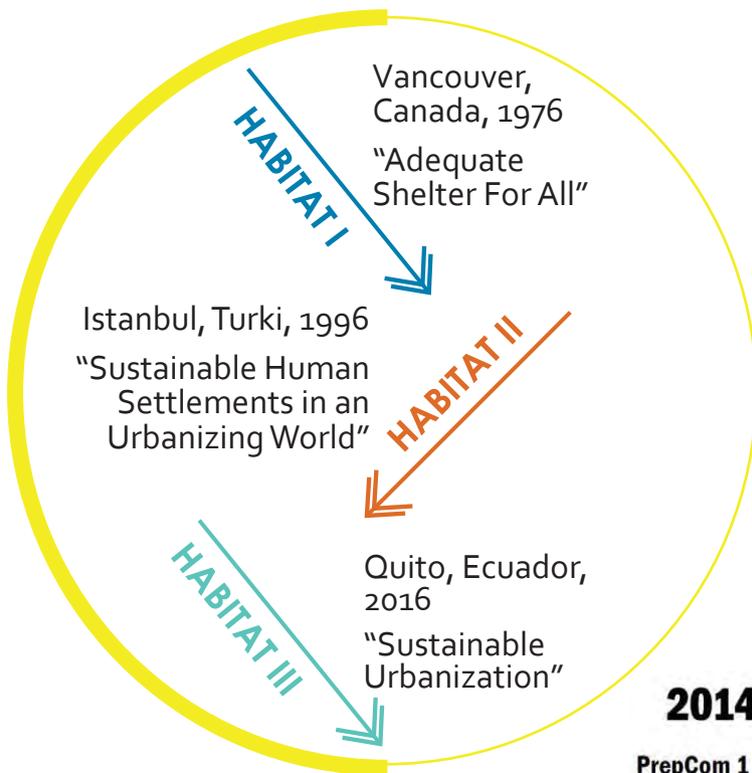


FIGURE 1: Series of HABITAT Conferences

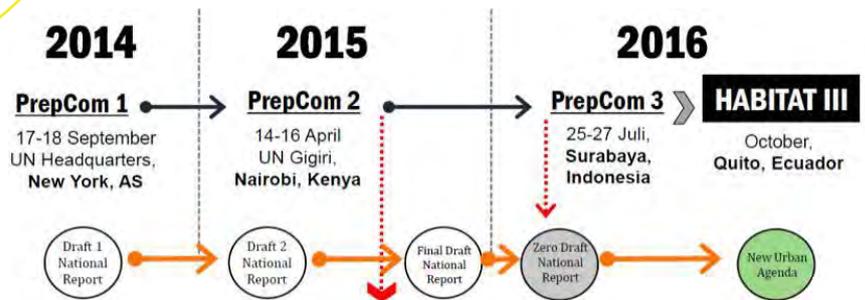


Figure 2: Preparatory Committee for HABITAT III

## The Malaysian Delegation

Malaysia Has Sent 6 Delegates Led By The Ministry's Secretary General, Datuk Hj. Mohammad Bin Mentek As The Head Of Delegation (Hod) As Well As The Director General Of The Federal Department Of Town And Country Planning (Fdtcp), Dato' Dr. Dolbani Bin Mijan As The Deputy Hod. Four (4) Technical Officers are En. Md. Farabi Yussoff (Delegation Programme Coordinator With The Un-

Habitat, Government Of Indonesia And Other Countries For The Bilateral Meeting), Dr. Azmizam Abd. Rashid (Permanent Representative During The Discussion Session Of The Draft New Urban Agenda), Dr. Mohd Rizal Osman (Programme Coordinator (Exhibition And Wufg Promotion Video) And Site Visit) and Pn. Fauziah Abd. Jalil (Resource Person At The Wufg Booth And Notes-Taker During Bilateral Meetings).



Photo 1 : Venue of PrepCom 3



Photo 2 : The Malaysian Delegation



## The Participation

Datuk Hj. Mohammad Delivered The Intervention Remarks To State The Malaysia's Stand At The Second Plenary Of The Prepcom 3 (Please Kindly Refer Photo).

### Intervention Remarks

The Remarks Touches On Many Pertinent Issues Especially On Malaysia's Policy Framework Towards Sustainable Development And Other Related Urbanization Issues As Well As The Nation's Stand On The Draft New Urban Agenda In Relation With Enhancing The Contribution Of Cities Towards Becoming Safe, Resilient, Inclusive And Sustainable.

## Exhibition by the Government of Malaysia

The Government of Malaysia has set up a booth to promote on the country, the hosting of the Ninth World Urban Forum (WUF9) in Kuala Lumpur in the year 2018, Urban Agenda and other urbanization policies and issues in Malaysia. More than 500 visitors have visited the booth and it was officiated by Mr. Basuki Hadimuljono, Minister of Public Works & Housing Indonesia.





## Bilateral Meeting with Mexico & Egypt

The bilateral meeting with Mexico and Egypt discussed on the possible collaboration of side events during Habitat III Conference and knowledge sharing with the title – National Development Projects in Support of Sustainable Urbanization (New Administrative Capital).



## Launching of the Book "Thrive2"

Collaboration with the United Nations University – International Institute of Global Health (UNU-IIGH) on the launching of the book -Thrive 2- which encompasses on creating the awareness on the importance of human wellbeing and health.



## Speakers Corner Session

Collaboration with the Organisation for Economic Co-Operation and Development (OECD) & The United Nations Economic & Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (UNESCAP) on —Pursuing Urban Green Growth for Sustainability and Resilience in Asia Pacific.



## Field Trip

Field trip to Rusunawa Grudo, Surabaya – an Affordable Vertical Housing Project (5 storey, low cost housing, 24m2 with 1 bedroom).



## Promotional Remarks

A special session with the Dr. Joan Clos, Executive Director of UN-Habitat was held during the Urban Speakers Corner Session.

During this special slot, a promotional video on the hosting of the WUF9 in Kuala Lumpur (2018) was presented to the audience and received tremendous positive feedbacks.

## Side Event by ICLEI

Head of Delegation, Datuk Hj Mohammad was invited by the Local Government of Sustainability (ICLEI) to deliver closing remarks for the side event entitled —Advancing Sustainability of Asian Cities & Regional. Other panellists include the Mayor of Seberang Perai, UTM Malaysia, IRDA Malaysia, Ministry of Works & Housing Indonesia as well as ICLEI.



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 Facebook: [World urban forum g|2018](https://www.facebook.com/Worldurbanforumg2018)  
 Twitter: [@wufgkl2018](https://twitter.com/wufgkl2018)



## Inter-Governmental Negotiation Of New Urban Agenda Draft Report

The New Urban Agenda will be the outcome document agreed upon at the Habitat III cities conference in October 2016. In turn, it will guide the efforts around urbanization of a wide range of actors — nation states, city and regional leaders, international development funders, United Nations programmes and civil society — for the next 20 years. However, the negotiations could not be concluded during PrepCom3 and was carried forward to New York on the 7th -9th of September 2016.

## Conclusion

Indeed, it was a priceless platform for knowledge acquisition and experience on learning first-hand the last preparatory committee (PrepCom3) before the much-awaited Habitat III Conference in Quito this upcoming October 2016. This is vital to provide a holistic understanding of the United Nations event, especially towards the preparations of hosting the Ninth World Urban Forum in the year 2018 which will be held in the city of Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia.



### URBANICE MALAYSIA

Local Secretariat for World Urban Forum g|2018  
[www.unhabitat.org/wuf](http://www.unhabitat.org/wuf)

# The Ninth World Urban Forum Hosting (WUF9) Meeting



## Coordination Meeting With Un-HABITAT On The Ninth World Urban Forum Hosting (WUF9)

The meeting members are Dr. Joan Clos (UN Habitat Executive Director), Ms. Ana Moreno (Chief of Communications and Advocacy for UN-Habitat), Ms. Elaine Yong (Programme Management Officer for Habitat III Secretariat) Mr. Xavier Mestres (Logistics Coordinator) and Mr. Alan Mark Pryor (General Manager, Kuala Lumpur Convex Malaysia Sdn. Bhd).

The meeting aims is to provide a final platform in ironing out any grey areas or enquiries in regards to the Host Country Agreement and Conference Agreement and any other related matters. The meeting also relating to these two agreements between UN-Habitat and the Government of Malaysia on the 7th August 2015, an email stating the feedbacks on related clauses in the agreements has been sent on the 5th October 2015 by the WUF9 Secretariat. The meeting was informed that the Government of Malaysia will try to facilitate and accommodate to the concerns and hopefully we can try to find the best amicable solution that serve best for the benefit of both parties Ms. Ana Moreno – Chief of Communications and Advocacy for UN-Habitat was invited to deliver her remarks and overview on the status and way forward of the agreements based on the Government of Malaysia comments on 5th October 2015.



## Courtesy Visit From Dr. Joan Clos, Un Habitat Executive Director To New Minister Of Urban Wellbeing, Housing And Local Government

On 29th July 2016, the New Minister of Urban Wellbeing, Housing and Local Government, YBhg. Tan Sri Noh bin Omar had receiving a courtesy visit from Dr. Joan Clos, the UN Habitat Executive Director at Seri Pacific Hotel, Kuala Lumpur



# MALAYSIA

Host Country of The Ninth World Urban Forum (WUF9) 2018



## Kuala Lumpur



Economic, financial, cultural and education centre for the South East Asia Region.

A unique city for tourism that offers first class attractions, entertainment and shopping facilities.

The city is a kaleidoscope of fascinating sights and sounds, with all the buzz of a modern city, yet rich in culture and heritage.

One of the most vibrant cities in Asia.



## The Venue

### KUALA LUMPUR CONVENTION CENTRE (KLCC).

Purposely built for convention and exhibition facility.

Strategically located in the Kuala Lumpur City Centre (KLCC).

Lots of hotel from 3-5 star surrounding the venue.

Suria KLCC Shopping Mall is connected to the conference centre.

Various restaurants, entertainment and shopping centres are easily accessible.

Connected to various place of interest within walking distance via covered pedestrian walkways.



# MALAYSIA

Host Country of The Ninth World Urban Forum (WUF9) 2018



## Population



## Accessibility

<b>AIR</b> Kuala Lumpur International Airport (KLIA) is one of the busiest airports in Southeast Asia.	<b>LAND</b> ROAD An extensive road network links Kuala Lumpur to the rest of the country.
<b>SEA</b> Kuala Lumpur is well connected to other major cities in the region via sea routes.	<b>RAIL</b> Kuala Lumpur is connected to other major cities in the region via rail routes.

## Culture & Community

Multi-ethnic, Multicultural and Multilingual Society.

<b>RACE</b> Bumiputera - 67% Chinese - 22% Indians - 7% Others - 4%	<b>RELIGION</b> Islam was the most widely professed religion in Malaysia (63.1%) Buddhism - (20%) Christianity - (10%) Hinduism - (7%)
<b>FINE ARTS</b> Traditional Malaysian Art - Carving, Weaving, Silversmithing and Batik.	<b>CUISINE</b> Nasi Lemak, Teh Tarik

## Language

**BAHASA MALAYSA**  
OFFICIAL LANGUAGE

**ENGLISH**  
WIDELY SPOKEN

## Attractions

<b>NATURE</b> <b>LANGKAW ISLAND</b> A beautiful island with a rich history and natural beauty.	<b>KINABALU PARK</b> A beautiful park with a rich history and natural beauty.	<b>SHOPPING</b> <b>SURIA KLCC</b> One of the largest malls in Kuala Lumpur.	<b>PETALING STREET</b> Kuala Lumpur's oldest outdoor market.
<b>HERITAGE</b> <b>MALACCA AND GEORGE TOWN, PENANG</b> Historical sites with a rich history.	<b>EVENTS AND FESTIVALS</b> <b>MALAYSIAN OPEN HOUSE</b> A festival celebrating the diversity of the Malaysian people.	<b>LE TROIS ROIS</b> A festival celebrating the diversity of the Malaysian people.	<b>KAMPONG WANGSA</b> A festival celebrating the diversity of the Malaysian people.





**Habitat  
Moment 2016**

18 November 2016

Auditorium DBKL





**KPKT  
Carnival 2016**  
(Celebration of World Habitat  
Day, World Town Planning  
Day, National Recycling Day &  
World Toilet Day)  
3-4 December 2016  
Dataran Kuala Lumpur





OCBC Bank

2016



**KPKT  
Carnival 2016**  
(Celebration of World Habitat  
Day, World Town Planning  
Day, National Recycling Day &  
World Toilet Day)  
3-4 December 2016  
Dataran Kuala Lumpur

# National Physical Plan 3

The formulation, coordination and decision making of economic and social development policies and programme in our country are being guided by Vision 2020, 5-year Malaysia Plan and Economic Transformation Programme (ETP). The Vision 2020 is translated into the 5-year Development Plans, which is now into the 11<sup>th</sup> Malaysia Plan (2016 -2020).

This is further supported by action plans, global and national policies such as

The National Physical Plan (NPP) is a national planning document that contains physical planning aspects. This national policy translates national strategic and sectoral policies in the context of spatial and physical dimensions.

In accordance to the provisions of subsection 6B(4) of Town and Country Planning Act 1976 (Act 172), the review of NPP must be conducted in every five years in tandem with the review of the National Five-Year Development Plans, or as when directed by the National Physical Planning Council (NPPC). The first NPP formulated in 2005 were focused towards a developed nation by the year 2020. The implementation of this NPP was from 2006 until 2010. While in 2010, a review which was referred as NPP2 was conducted for the First NPP to give additional focus towards high-income nation. The implementation period is from 2011 until 2015. Both of the NPPs has set the year 2020 as the planning period and benchmarks, in line with the Vision 2020 for Peninsular Malaysia. In 2015, the draft NPP-3 was prepared. The coverage area of the NPP-3 has been expanded to not only Peninsular Malaysia, but also Sabah and the Federal Territory of Labuan. While for Sarawak, only strategic matters of cross-border were taken into account.

The planning period of NPP-3 is divided into two (2); year 2020 and 2040. As nation had only four (4) years away before reaching the year 2020, it is necessary to achieve the target beyond the year 2020, taking into account various aspects and challenges at national and global levels. The third review of the NPP was carried out in 2015 and it is approved by National Physical Plan Council (MPFN) in July 2016.

## The Review of the National Physical Plan (NPP)

NPP Coverage Area:  
Peninsular Malaysia  
Planning Period:  
2020  
Implimentation Period:  
2006-2010



2010

NPP 2 Coverage Area:  
Peninsular Malaysia  
Planning Period:  
2020  
Implimentation Period:  
2010-2015



2015

NPP 3 Coverage Area:  
Peninsular Malaysia  
, Sabat Labuan Federal Territory  
Planning Period:  
2040  
Implimentation Period:  
2010-2015



## Goal

NPP-3 sets its goal on the Establishment of a Resilient and Liveable Nation, and to ensure the needs of the people are addressed.

## Thrusts, Strategic Directions, Strategies and Actions



Resilient Nation refers to a country that is able to handle the risk of natural disasters, the climate and environmental changes. While Liveable Nation refers to an increase in the quality of the living environment that is capable to generate a prosperous and inclusive community.

The goal of NPP3 is supported by three (3) main thrusts that are interrelated to form a holistic dependence, namely:

Aims to establish the urban and rural areas which its role is strengthened as the main centres of national economic generation.

To give emphasis on planning, management and use of land resources to integrate climate change mitigation and adaptation, disaster risk, and low-carbon development to meet the needs of the population.

**Thrust 1:**  
Dynamic Urban and Rural Growth

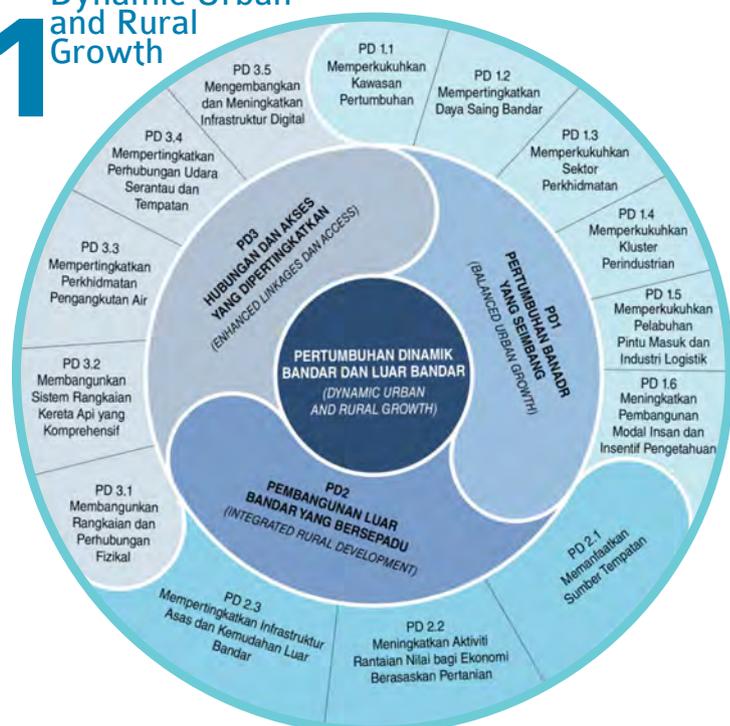
**Thrust 2:**  
Spatial Sustainability and Climate Resilience

**Thrust 3:**  
Inclusive Community Development

To establish an inclusive community development to improve the welfare and quality of life of the local communities.

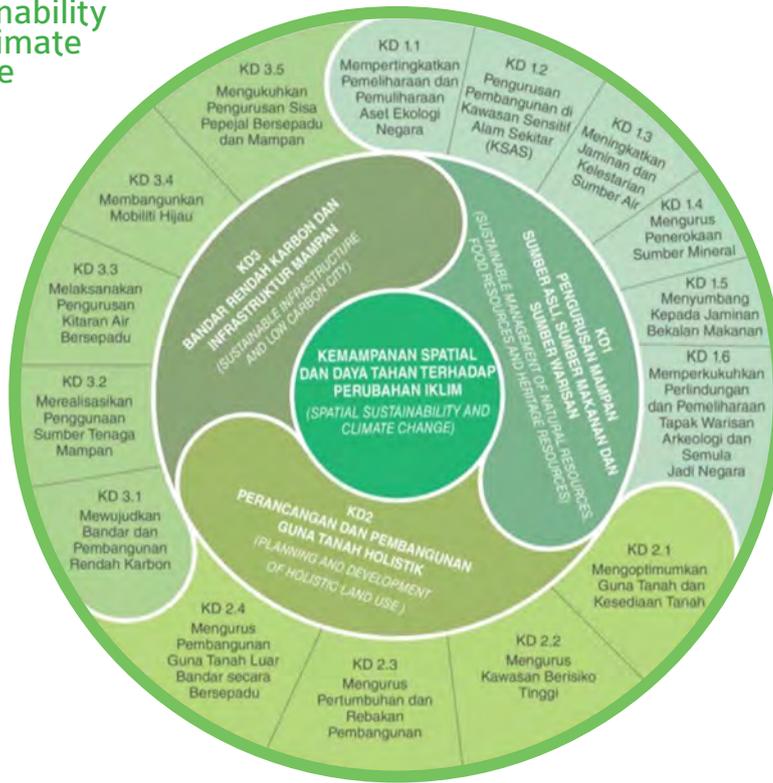
The three (3) Main Thrusts are further supported by the nine (9) 'goal oriented' Strategic Directions through a number of strategies and actions in order to achieve the goals of the NPP-3.

### 1 Dynamic Urban and Rural Growth



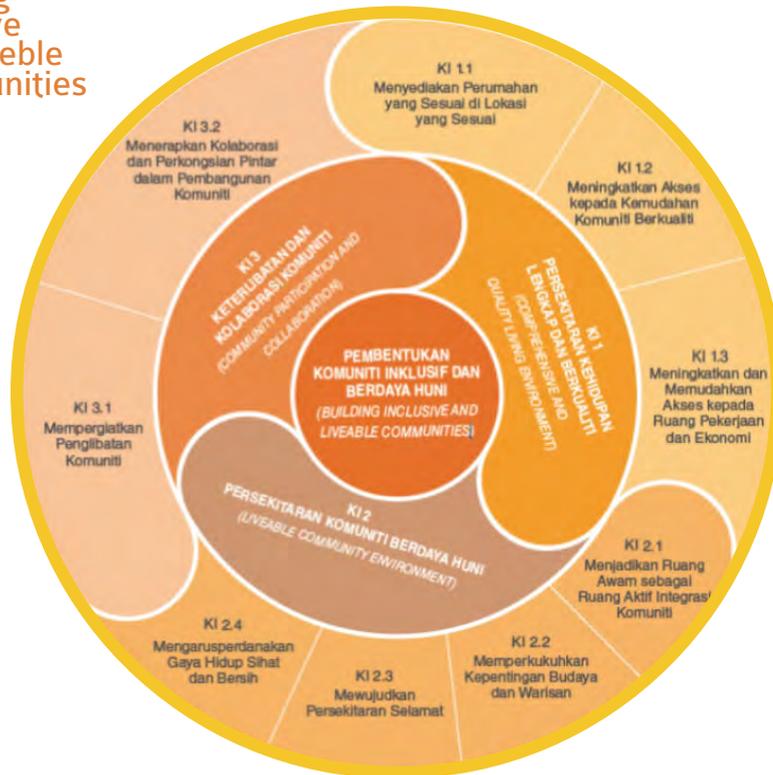
**Spatial  
Sustainability  
and Climate  
Change**

2



**Building  
Inclusive  
and Liveable  
Communities**

3



# Malaysia towards the Year 2040 – The Target

## Spatial Management Plan

National Physical Plan (NPP) which translates, coordinates and rationalizes various sector policies' objectives into spatial dimension.

Malaysia will have to give great emphasize on the principles of sustainable development in order to achieve a resilient and liveable nation by 2040 and to ensure sustainable growth after 2020. There are three (3) main targets as follows:

The NPP-3 consists of the National Spatial Management Plan, which translates the strategic direction including aspects of spatial availability, growth areas, the management of natural resource and disaster risk at the national and state levels. The adoption of these plans is very important to ensure an efficient and proper management of spatial development in this country.

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

- Spatial Resilience
- Spatial Efficiency
- Spatial Sustainability
- Spatial Justice

### Achieving a Resilient and Continuous Economic Growth :

1. Targeted population - 46.1 million population;
2. To achieve a resilient and balanced economic growth;
3. To generate innovative human capital;
4. To be in the list of global most competitive and liveable city;
5. To create a competitive rural economy that continues to grow rapidly with better opportunity, supported by excellent transportation network , as well as providing adequate facilities and social services.

1. To ensure the urbanization rate is not more than 85% until it reach the year 2040;
2. Rural areas become the best option to live - the people will be able to receive an equal opportunities as people in the city;
3. Implementing Sustainable Development Goals (SDG) - to achieve education that is inclusive, equitable and quality, productive employment opportunities, urban settlement that is inclusive, secure and resilient, as well as inclusive society.

### Achieving a Liveable Nation :

### Achieving a Low Carbon Nation :

1. To achieve 50% reduction in GHG emission- Malaysia pledged to reduce carbon emissions to 45% per capita by 2030 and to continue a target of 50% by 2040.
2. To achieve low carbon economy through environmental friendly practices, reducing waste generation and to create economic opportunities based on the latest innovations in sustainable development.



# National Urbanization Policy 2 (NUP2)

## Objectives NUP2

## Policy Statement, Vision

Towns as engines of economic growth have a vital role in a nation's growth by providing investment and trade opportunities, as well as improving connectivity with rural or sub-urban areas. The potential of urban growth has to be planned in the best possible way in tandem with advances in technology and the challenge of globalization to maximize its contribution to the national economic growth.

In this regard, a comprehensive and integrated framework to guide the process of urbanization for the nation has been formulated by means of a National Urbanization Policy (NUP). The need to prepare the NUP was emphasized in the 8th and 9th Malaysia Plan and it was carried out in 2005 and it is approved by National Physical Plan Council (MPFN) in August 2006.

NUP was reviewed in 2014 and it is approved by National Physical Plan Council (MPFN) in July 2016. NUP2 has been formulated to continue the strategies and actions of the first NUP and to incorporate the latest national policy of the government as well as to address current urban issues.

1 Guide and coordinate the planning and development of urban areas to be more efficient and systematic to cope with the anticipated increase in population by 2025 with emphasis on balance social, economic, and physical urban growth;

2 It is also to ensure holistic urban growth to meet up with the aspiration of a high income nation by 2020; and

3 As a basis to social unity and coherence in all urban areas.

The policy statement for NUP2 is "To Drive And Coordinate Sustainable Urban Planning And Development Focusing On Balanced Physical, Environmental, Social And National Economy". The vision of NUP2 is to achieve "Sustainable Cities For People's Well Being". The vision has five (5) principles, that is:

**PRINCIPLE 1 - Good Urban Governance** – aspect of governance is most important to ensure the implementation of policies at the level of the implementing agencies.

**PRINCIPLE 2 - Livable** – to ensure that urban areas provide adequate facilities and residential services for urban residents;

**PRINCIPLE 3 - Competitive** – its important to ensure that the cities in this country which have a competitive advantage in terms of economies to international level;

**PRINCIPLE 4 – Inclusive and Equitable** – To ensure that all urban residents such as the disabled (OKU) and the elderly to receive the benefits of development planning and access to equal opportunities; and

**PRINCIPLE 5 - Green Development and Environment** – Sustainable development aspect should be emphasized in the development of the city to ensure that the environment is not particularly affected by the negative consequences of rapid urbanization.

## on and Principle of NUP2

## Definition of “urban”

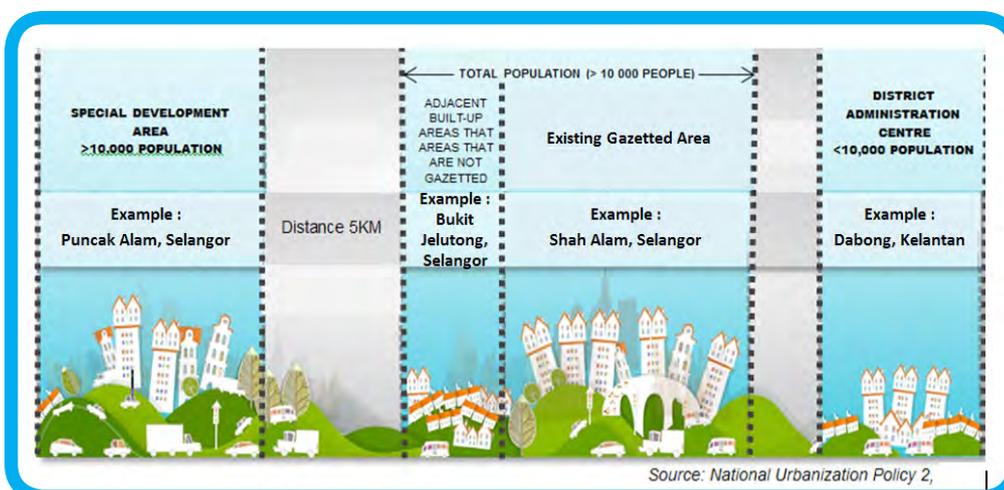


There are 36 Objectives, 63 Strategies and 113 Actions for Peninsular Malaysia and the Federal Territory of Labuan. For the State of Sabah about 35 Objectives, 61 Strategies and 110 Actions to be implemented by the Federal, State and Local agencies from 2017 to 2025

NUP2 has identified the definition of ‘urban’ as described below :

“Area that are gazetted including adjacent built-up area and the combination of these two areas have a population of 10,000 people or more; or \* a special development area; or the district administration center, even the population is less than 10,000 people.”

A special development area is one that is not yet gazetted but identifiable, and is separated from an existing gazette town or built-up area by more than 5km distance. The area should have at least 10,000 population and 60% of its population 15 years and above are involved in non-agriculture activities. The definition of urban is illustrated as shown below :



The NUP2 has identified a total of 314 urban centres in Peninsular Malaysia, Federal Territory of Labuan and State of Sabah which can be classified under 5 hierarchy based on the projected 2025 population.

# CITIES FOR ALL

## Implementation Guideline of *Healthy Walkable City* (HWC)

Planning and design of the physical and dynamic environment can play an important role in improving the health of the people. Therefore, the various parties involved in the planning and design of the city such as town planners, architects, urban designers, landscape architects and developers certainly can help in reducing a variety of chronic diseases and contagious urban population.

According to the World Health Organization (WHO), nearly 10 per cent of the Malaysian population aged 20 to 79 years diagnosed with diabetes level II in 2015 and Malaysia is among the countries that have the highest obesity population compared to other countries in the world. Through WHO research also, among its main factor is lifestyle, unhealthy and one of the causes are the planning and urban design that discourages residents walk.

### Implementation Guideline of Healthy Walkable City (IGHWC)

Therefore, the preparation of guidelines for the implementation of the Healthy Walkable City (IGHWC) is important to ensure that urban development could integrate design principles that lead to a healthier life and active population.

The preparation of GPPHWC provided as guidance to policy makers and

implementing agencies at the Federal, State, local authorities and developers in implementing Healthy Walkable City (HWC) in the context and culture of Malaysia.

Healthy Walkable City or 'Bandar Sihat dan Mesra Pejalan Kaki' (Dewan Bahasa dan Pustaka, 2016) is a place fostering health to all levels through active mobility lifestyle.

It can contribute to achieving a level of health that can help their daily life more perfect. This achieved through planning area or city which are connected from one node to another and which are

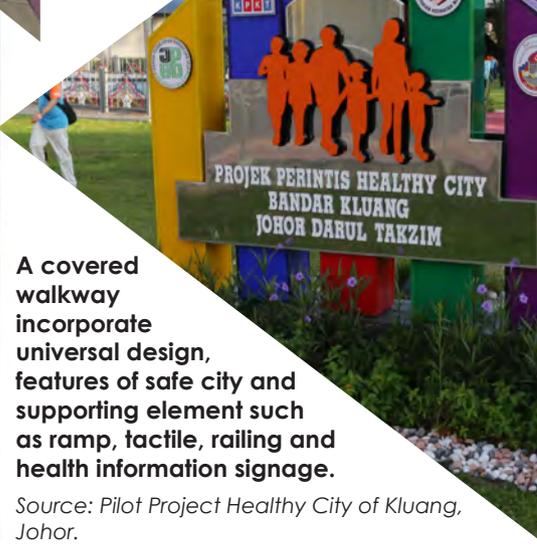
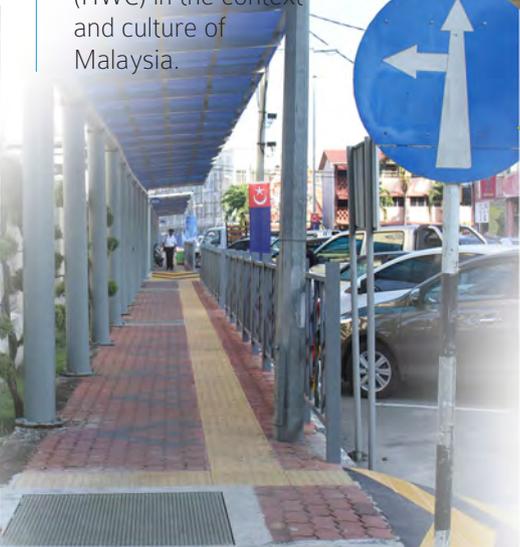
user friendly to pedestrians and cyclists.

Nowadays, the mod of pedestrian movement or cycling is the least favored mode by cities residents in Malaysia compared with driving a private vehicle or riding a motorcycle.

One of reasons the city's residents are less fond to walk is

**A covered walkway incorporate universal design, features of safe city and supporting element such as ramp, tactile, railing and health information signage.**

Source: Pilot Project Healthy City of Kluang, Johor.



**the preparation of guidelines for the implementation of the Healthy Walkable City (IGHWC) is important to ensure that urban development could integrate design principles that lead to a healthier life and active population**



**Vibrant pedestrian network linking activities and attractions (pit stop) that supports the principles and elements of Healthy Walkable City.**

*Source: Pilot Project Healthy Walkable City Of Kuala Terengganu, Terengganu*



**A comfortable covered walkway, no barriers, lighting and health information signage**

*Source: Pilot Project Healthy Walkable City of Kuala Terengganu, Terengganu*



because most cities in Malaysia do not have a good pedestrian infrastructure, no connectivity, no pedestrian friendly, unsafe and obstacle course. In addition, the quality of pedestrian routes that are less satisfactory, no comprehensive plan for pedestrian network, maintenance walkway and no integration or continuation of route is also a major factor people less walk beside the hot weather and rain factor.

Therefore, the provision of pedestrian network is very important in helping to encourage residents to practice a healthy and active lifestyle as well as reduce traffic jams. It will also enhance the image of a city as a vibrant city.

IGHWC takes into account and supports the existing policies and guidelines such as the National Physical Plan 3 (NPP3), The 11th Malaysia Plan (11th MP) National Urbanisation Policy 2, (NUP2), National Landscape Policy

(NLP), Planning Guidelines of Green Neighbourhood and other related policies.

Elements and components of walkability as pedestrian foot path, pedestrian mall, bicycle lane, stairs or ramps, pedestrian bridge and landscape as well as supporting facilities such as outdoor gym, health information signage, benches, lighting and so on are some of the key elements that need to be addressed in planning and providing an area characterized by healthy walkable.

Therefore, the principles of connectivity, user friendly and universal design, comfort, safety and sustainability should be considered to create a character of the healthy walkable city.

In this regard, the guidelines could provide guidance to State Authority, LOCAL AUTHORITIES and developers



in facilitating development and planning, designing and implementing principles of Healthy Walkable City in the context of the local culture and environment in order to meet the people needs including children, elderly and disabled person in practicing a healthy and active lifestyle.

The preparation of guidelines for the implementation of the Healthy Walkable City (GPPHWC) is important to ensure that urban development could integrate design principles that lead to a healthier life and active population.

# Pilot Project Healthy Cities, Kluang Town



FAEDAH MENGGUNAKAN  
OUTDOOR GYM

- MENINGKATKAN UMUR & MENDAPATKAN BERAT BERAT BODI
- MENINGKATKAN KESEHATAN & MENINGKATKAN KUALITI HIDUP
- MENINGKATKAN KUALITI HIDUP

MAJLIS PERBANDARAN  
KLUANG

PETA BANGUNAN INFORMASI

STESERA KEMERIAUAN  
TANJAH MELAYU

1. DATO SYED  
2. JALAN KAHOR  
3. JALAN KAHOR  
4. JALAN KAHOR  
5. JALAN KAHOR  
6. JALAN KAHOR  
7. JALAN KAHOR  
8. JALAN KAHOR  
9. JALAN KAHOR  
10. JALAN KAHOR



**PROJEK PERINTIS HEALTHY CITY  
BANDAR KLUANG  
JOHOR DARUL TAKZIM**

The Pilot Project of Healthy City, Bandar Kluang, Johor, is a first physical projects implemented by the Ministry of Housing and Local Government through the Department of Town and Country Planning (PLANMalaysia) in collaboration with the Ministry of Health and Kluang Municipal Council.

The Pilot Project of Healthy City, Bandar Kluang, Johor, was officiated by YB Datuk Halimah Mohamed Sadique, Deputy Minister of Housing and Local Government (KPKT) on 11th January 2016 at the Kluang City Centre. The Healthy City-Active City concept was translated through the provision of a pedestrian walkway that connects two or more focal point in urban areas. The Pilot Project of Healthy City development at Kluang City Centre, Johor comprises the construction of a pedestrian walkway from the Kluang Train Station towards Taman Merdeka, Kluang, Johor. The main goal of development the Pilot Project Healthy City is to improve the quality of the physical environment and the health of cities folks with an active lifestyle through a healthy urban design.





**Berjalan  
70 minit**

**Berjalan  
70 minit  
membakar sehingga  
307 kalori**

**membakar sehingga  
307 kalori**

مجلس قلنچاران  
**MAJLIS PELANCARAN  
PROJEK PERINTIS HEALTHY WALKABLE  
CITY OF KUALA TERENGGANU**

**Pilot Project  
Healthy Walkable  
City of  
Kuala Terengganu**



**D**epartment of Town and Country Planning (PLANMalaysia) has officially launch the Pilot Project of Healthy Walkable City, Kuala Terengganu, Terengganu Darul Iman on 30th January 2016. The event was officiated by YB Datuk Abdul Rahman Dahlan, Minister of Housing and Local Government (KPKT). The Healthy Walkable City construed as a place to nurture the health of its citizens through the mobility of active lifestyle that can help them live a life of social and economic terms. This can be achieved through planning or urban area that can be reached between the focal point to the other focal point of the walk or bike tools.

Healthy Walkable City encourages the citizens and residents physical towards more activity and active, such as walking or cycling as a mode of transportation, recreation at parks, community gardens and gardening in other recreational facilities in addition to implementing sustainable development through physical planning.





Pilot Project  
of **Universal  
Design**, Taman  
Rahmat, Marang,  
Terengganu



The Ceremony of Handing over Pilot Project of Universal Design Taman Rahmat, Mukim Pulau Kerangga, Marang, Terengganu Darul Iman enhanced by the Honourable A. Lattiff Bin Awang, chairman of the Government Transformation Committee, Communications and Multimedia Terengganu. This project is a pilot project in Taman Rahmat, were adopted the Universal Design (Universal Design) Planning Guideline. These guidelines outline the need to design facilities and the urban environment characterized by a more universal design (Universal Design) are not only accessible to people with disabilities but also by all individuals without any physical barriers and ages limitation. The project involves

the construction of parks and facilities improvements such as Surau. The project started on October 7, 2015 and was fully completed on 30 December 2015.

The project certificated was completed handing over by the Director General of the Department of Town and Country Planning (PLANMalaysia) to the Director General of Department of Social Welfare and witnessed by YB A. Latiff bin Awang, Chairman of the Government Transformation Committee, Communications and Multimedia Terengganu Pengkalan Berangan as the Members Parliament.





# National Blue Ocean Strategy

The Blue Ocean Strategy has had a major bearing on Malaysia's Transformation landscape since it was introduced in 2009 by our honourable Prime Minister YAB Dato' Sri Mohd Najib bin Tun Abdul Razak as part of the National Transformation Agenda. Together with the National Transformation Programmes and the 10<sup>th</sup> & 11<sup>th</sup> Malaysia Plan, NBOS is a pivotal pillar in Malaysia's transformation towards becoming a high income developed nation by year 2020. The Blue Ocean Strategy was used as the methodology behind the plan. It helps the government to deliver far better outcomes that are sustainable through optimisation of resources, lowering of costs and rapid execution of Government Programmes.

NBOS provides a new approach towards the formulation of policies, planning and implementation of Government programmes. While Malaysia drives towards becoming a high income developed nation, it is imperative to maintain a balance between the Capital Economy and People Economy. It is crucial for any government including Malaysia to pay equal attention to the People Economy. Government policies and programmes have to bring tangible and meaningful benefits to the people. Hence NBOS initiatives covers all segments of the society ranging from youth, women,

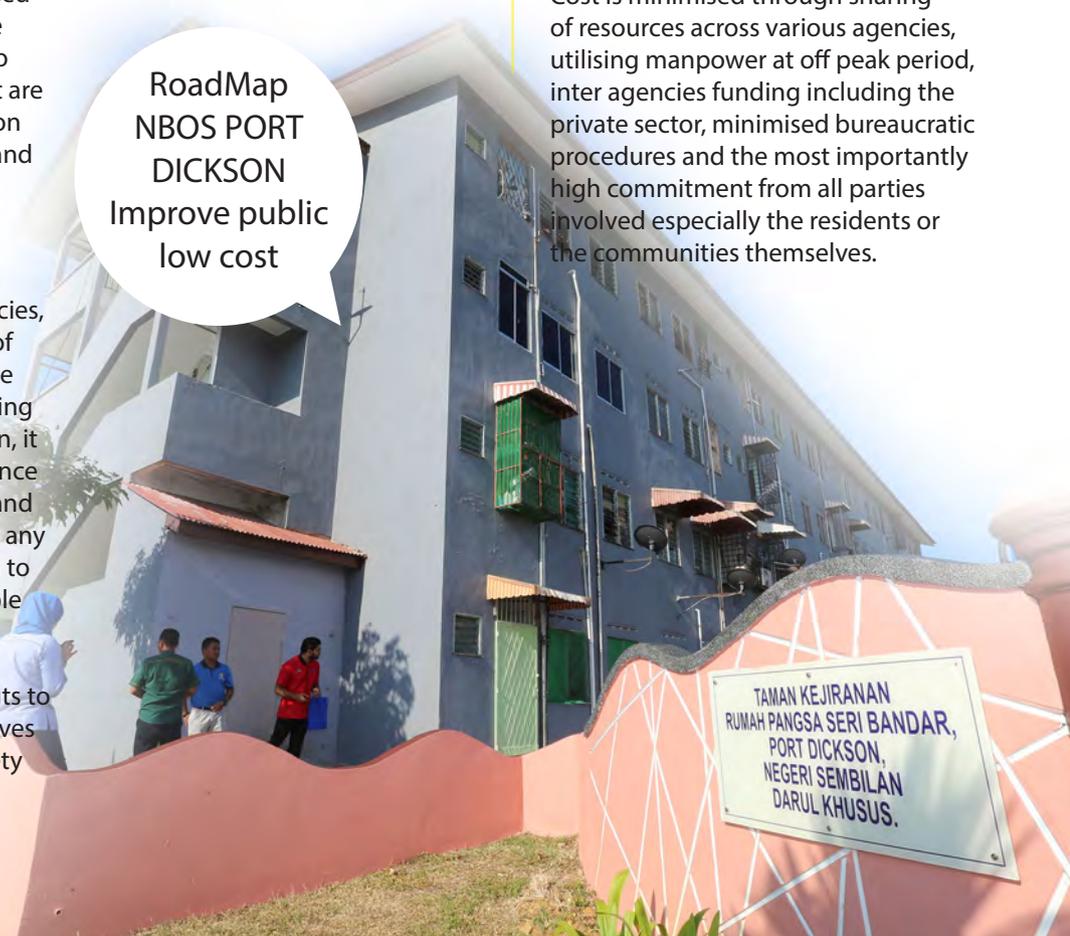
government retirees, low income groups and etc both in rural and urban areas.

As of today, NBOS initiatives have grown to 97 initiatives involving more than 80 ministries and agencies. These programmes have brought high and meaningful impact to the people by rapidly executed at much lower cost as compared to the conventional means. One of the key initiative to improve living standards of the low income communities is My Beautiful Neighbourhood (MyBN) which was introduced on June 2012.

RoadMap  
NBOS PORT  
DICKSON  
Improve public  
low cost

## My Beautiful Neighbourhood (MyBN)

MyBN aims to enhance public well-being, improve the living condition hence improving quality of life of the people. It is targeted at the low income group in high density yet neglected area. Using NBOS strategy that is keeping the development cost low, rapid execution and delivering high value projects for the people. Cost is minimised through sharing of resources across various agencies, utilising manpower at off peak period, inter agencies funding including the private sector, minimised bureaucratic procedures and the most importantly high commitment from all parties involved especially the residents or the communities themselves.



MyBN comprises of two (2) main programmes:

- 1 Improvement of public low cost housing schemes;
- 2 Rebuilding of burnt down houses and dilapidated houses for the hardcore poor by fire fighters.

## 1st Programme: Improvement of public low cost housing schemes:

MyBN taps into the underutilised resources across federal, state and local governments, and the private sector and mobilises them to maintain and beautify public facilities in existing public low-cost housing neighbourhoods. MyBN have transformed the whole community in the public low cost housing schemes into a better quality living environment by rapidly fixing, upgrading, beautifying and maintaining public areas and facilities and addressing issues of maintenance, cleanliness and security leveraging on the "broken window theory". Rapid delivery of MyBN gives big fast result and immediate benefits to the people.

This is an end to end neighbourhood improvement comprising of the following components:

**Upgrading of infrastructure and public facilities** by the Local Government Department (JKT), which includes road resurfacing, upgrading road and drainage system outside the building, street lighting, parking lots restructuring, building new car park, pedestrian walkway, community hall, futsal court or multi-purposes court and other public facilities;

**Landscape improvement and beautification** by the National Landscape Department (JLN) to provide total landscape improvement and beautification projects such as providing equipment for children's playing grounds and interactive exercises, jogging tracks, foot reflexology walkways and tree planting;

**Safe City Program** by the Federal Town and Country Planning Department Peninsular Malaysia (PLANMalaysia) in-collaboration with Ministry of Home Affairs (MOHA) and the Royal Malaysian Police (RMP) to provide secured motorcycle parking lots with locking facilities to reduce motorcycle theft in low-cost housing and installation of RMP emergency line signage, which aims to improve police response time in the event of an emergency or crime;

**Cleanliness Program** by local residents and iM4U volunteers together with the National Solid Waste Management Department (JPSPN), Solid Waste and Public Cleansing Management Corporation (SWCorp), Malaysian Fire and Rescue Department (JBPM), local authorities and to implement collaborative activities such as gotong-royong, public awareness on cleaning and recycling campaigns. The recycling program is to be intensified in the area with the establishment of Rakan 3R with SWCorp besides continuous educating separating at source as the National Agenda for the long term solid waste management in Malaysia;

**Social Transformation Programme (STP)** is designed to ensure the community upkeep and maintain the areas after improvement exercise have been completed and handed over to the community for continuous maintenance. STP comprises of Bomba Community as the community's own fire fighting team; Friends of neighbourhood park to take charge of the neighbourhood parks; Friends of 3R to generate additional income for the community by selling the recycled items; Friends of COMBI (Communication Behavioural Impact) campaign to fight aedes mosquitoes; Community Perwani 1Malaysia under purview of Ministry of Women, Family and Community Development to provide trainings and helps for the housewives.

In addition, Malaysia Communications and Multimedia Commission (MCMC) has come on board in MyBN to provide 1Malaysia Internet Centre (Pusat Internet 1Malaysia) at the existing community hall in MyBN sites. PI1M is equipped with 20 computers with basic internet access as well as ICT-related trainings that are conducted by full-time Manager and Assistant Manager to bridge digital divide for the low income communities.

Knowing the fact that sustainable community transformation is through continuous engagement, therefore, the communities are engaged before project commencement as early as the action plan-making stage, during implementation and after project completion stage. The voices, views and wishes of the residents have been heard and included into the scopes of work to resolve issues and problems faced by the local communities through various engagements such as :

(iii) Signing Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) between the SWCorp and Residents' Associations;

(i) Dialogues sessions;

(ii) Collaborative activities with residents such as cleanliness campaign;

(v) Handing over ceremony to the community and pledge undertaking ceremonies to safeguard public property and neighbourhood.

(iv) Launching ceremony;

Each MyBN Action Plan is formulated or custom made according to the residents' needs and views pertaining to issues arise in the respective public housing schemes. Mutual understanding and final consensus derived after series of negotiations and discussions before the project take off. Throughout the implementation, residents are engaged from time to time in order to resolve the issues and problems. The ultimate goal is to empower the residents to up-keep and safeguard public property and neighbourhoods after improvement exercise completed besides improving volunteerism among the local youths and the residents and creating sense of belonging among community. Hence, in appreciation of the community's stellar efforts and volunteerism, UHLG rewarded the "unsung heroes or heroins" with the "Community Leader Award" to motivate them and keep the voluntary spirits on-going.

Strategic collaboration by residents' associations and 1M4U volunteers with the authorities breathed a new lease of life and facelift to 66 public housing schemes involving 23,804 units throughout Malaysia. About 167,000 low income residents have benefited under MyBN programs since June 2012. In 2016, 8 public housing schemes involving 2,246 units are in the midst of transformation and expected to be completed by end of the year with approximately 7,935 low income residents to benefit and improve their quality of lives. Based on the public satisfaction survey conducted involving 2,852 respondents after the project completion, 80% (2,282) of the residents were satisfied with this initiative.

## 2nd Programme: House Build

Second programme under MyBN is House Build programme. This is a very unique programme. In normal circumstances, the core jobs of fire fighter is to put out the fire and leave no further connection with the fire victims. Under NBOS, UHLG through the Fire and Rescue Department of Malaysia has helped the affected hardcore poor whose houses were destroyed in fire by rebuilding houses with assistance from donations by various agencies such as the Ministry of Rural and Regional Development (MRRD), Implementation Coordination Unit, Prime Minister Office (ICU), Perak Islamic Religious Council (MAIP), Terengganu Darul Iman Fund (TDI), TNB Berhad, Iris Corporation Bhd., Real Estate and Housing Developers Association (REHDA), foundations and private developers.

# NBOS

Under NBOS spirit, fire fighters rebuilt the burnt down houses and dilapidated house for the low-income groups for the first time, apart from rescuing properties and fire fighting. They build, they repair and they mend their relationship with the unfortunate fire victims.

Through collaborative and smart partnership across ministries and agencies, simplifies procurement procedures, therefore completion of reconstruction of houses have been shortened to within 7 days to 13 weeks. For example reconstruction of burnt down house at Kampung Nail, Kuala Besut, Terengganu, only took 7 days through the adoption Industrialised Building System (IBS) in collaboration with Iris Corporation Bhd. Using conventional construction method, house build in Kampung Potong Pinang, Pokok Assam, Taiping was completed within 25 days. Under normal circumstances, construction by private contractors will take more than a year to complete.

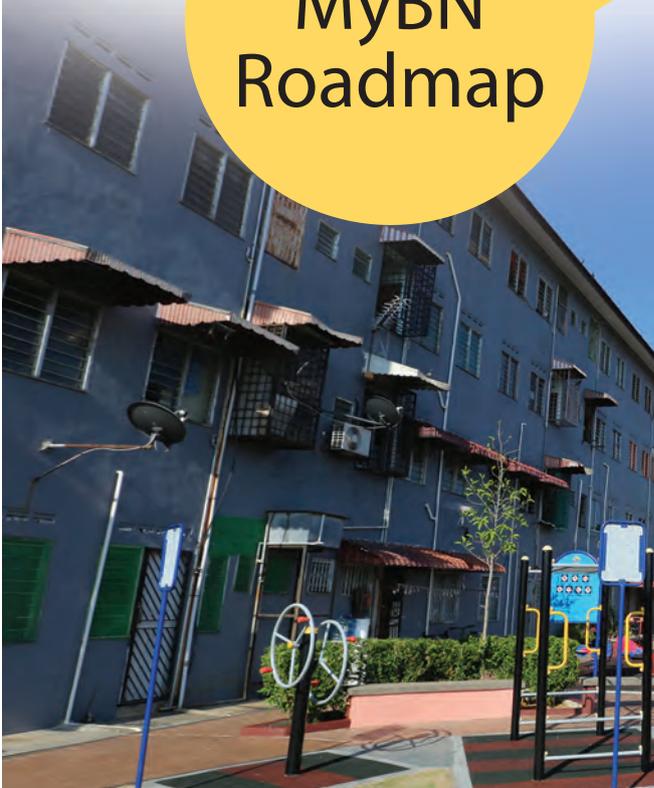
Furthermore, the construction cost of a House Build project (20' x 30') has been reduced from RM40,000 per unit to RM37,000 per unit in Peninsular Malaysia and for East Malaysia, from RM50,000 per unit to RM47,000 per unit because all the houses are built by fire fighter. The costs saving enables extra number of houses to be rebuilt for the fire victim and the poor.

As of today, Malaysian fire fighters have rendered their services in the reconstruction of the 135 burnt down and dilapidated houses for fire victims and the poor nationwide since June 2012. This is a new face of firemen rendering their skills in house building useful for the neighbourhood in where they are stationed. House builds is trully cross ministerial and agencies involvement, whereby, BOMBA provides skilled manpower for free and construction costs are provided by various agencies including the private sectors.

Eventhough house build programme benefitted a few people, mainly the poor, the recipients' communities were touched and grateful to the government. It's an eye opener" to the communities and it gives the 'feel-good factors' on the government's effort to help the underprivileged group. In appreciation to fire fighter's efforts in rebuilding burnt down and dilapidated houses, SUHAKAM (Human Right Commission of Malaysia) awarded the fire fighters "Human Rights Award" in conjunction with celebration of SUHAKAM Day on 9 September 2015.

## The MyBN Roadmap

With the favourable feedback from the public on NBOS MyBN program, more public housing improvement projects will be implemented throughout the country, including Sabah and Sarawak while more House Build projects including House Repair will be carried out by fire fighter under 11th Malaysian Plan. UHLG is confident in rebuilding, repair or upgrade more homes for the needy, should more donations and provisions from various parties are able to be sourced.





## Development Thrust

The development of 1MYC is based on four (4) thrusts, namely:

1. Live – Livable environment that suits to youth needs;
2. Learn – Upskilling and enriching talent;
3. Work – Exploring jobs and entrepreneurship opportunities; and
4. Play – A perfect canvas for exciting youth activities

These elements determine the development direction for this concept, highlighting on creating a comprehensive master plan that considers all relevant aspects in developing a youthful, livable and vibrant environment for youth.

Imagine these situations. Situation 1: You have just started your career and cannot afford to buy a house or even paying high rental rate. Situation 2: You just got back from work and you're looking for some casual dining place or maybe just a simple place to hangout with friends after a long day at work while satisfying your late night cravings. Situation 3: It's weekend and all you can think of is spending your day doing extreme activities because you're an adrenaline junkie. Situation 4: You have just completed your study and interested in upskilling your talent and entrepreneurship skills.

Well, if you can imagine yourself at least in any two of the situations listed above, you are definitely a young soul who needs a livable place to fulfill your needs and wants.

advance themselves in jobs and entrepreneurship while enjoying recreational facilities, housing, including a transit home.



# 1 Malaysia Youth Cities

## Pioneer Project – We're going for semi-urban!

1MYC is a project under National Blue Ocean Strategy (NBOS). The deal is to "create a blue ocean by transforming underdeveloped semi-urban towns into modern, dynamic and inclusive 1Malaysia Youth Cities that can attract both rural and urban youth." (MBOSI, 2014).

Currently, there are four (4) locations chosen for pilot project which are in Tanjong

What is 1Malaysia Youth City – The Concept

Youth city is a youth friendly city that focuses on four (4) important elements which are:

1. Activities that fulfill youth lifestyle and aspiration;
2. Affordable Housing;
3. Job Creation; and
4. Private Participation.

It is a city of opportunities for youth, self-contained and leveraged on existing infrastructure and facilities. It provides all youth necessities such as affordable homes, job opportunity, up-skilling and enriching talent through promoting creativity, entrepreneurship, adventure, and youth-centric living, driven by public-private partnership and private companies.

1MYC is also one of the highlights in the Eleventh Malaysia Plan, where 1Malaysia Youth Cities should emphasise on comprehensive ecosystem that enables youth to enhance their capabilities and



## Current Scenario

Youth is regarded as the key asset in determining the direction of the nation. Building a city for youth is as crucial as other important elements in a country but most infrastructures, job opportunities and entertainment spots are focusing on big cities. This contributes to a higher migration rate from rural/sub-urban to urban area. Much of urban migration is driven by the desire of the rural or sub-urban populations for the advantages that are available in urban. Urban area provides greater opportunities to get decent homes, receive education, access to entertainment and job opportunities. However, rapid development in big cities definitely becomes the unprecedented challenge to the various segments of youth especially in politics, economy, social and technology (Malaysia Youth Policy, 2015).

## 1Malaysia Youth City Tanjung Malim

Tanjung Malim is strategically located, about 70 kilometers from Kuala Lumpur and can be accessed via the KTM Electronic Train Service (ETS) and PLUS Highway. 1MYC Tanjung Malim provides avenue for youth to conduct recreational activities, unleash their creativity, and develop their knowledge.

In fact, 1MYC Tanjung Malim is now on the verge of becoming a preferred location to host art activities and events for youth at

one of the components that has been completed in 2015, namely Sarang Art Hub: a diverse art hub for Malaysian youth, managed by Enjit Semut Sdn Bhd and owned by film director Mamat Khalid.

Among other components that will be implemented in 1MYC Tanjung Malim are Transit Home, Affordable Housing, Town Park, Town Square, Youth Central, 1Malaysia Entrepreneurship Hub and 1MASTER Upskilling Centre.



# Transit-Oriented Development (TOD) Making Place in Malaysian Cities



Universally, optimum land use is always an important objective of land use planning, if not the most important. By 'optimum land use' we mean, *"making the most effective use of the land to achieve a certain goal or, creating the most conducive activity on the land to achieve a certain favourable outcome"*.

On this note, it is crucial to highlight that National Physical Plan-2 (NPP2, 2010), which is the highest level of physical planning policy in Peninsular Malaysia, prepared by the Federal Department of Town and Country Planning (FDTCP), states *"to optimize utilization of land and natural resources for sustainable development and biodiversity conservation"* as its second objective (out of five objectives).

## Background issues

One fact about Malaysian cities that we already know is that – they are growing bigger and richer, and as they grow, vehicle ownership and use also grow, and as a result (among others) – the issues of car dependency and traffic congestion.

As urban transport is the backbone and lifeline of an urban area, it follows that any issues arising from it could affect the economic and social sustainability of a city. To tackle urban transport issues, the first thing that we must acknowledge is that, transport is a derived demand; it is indeed, a function of land use. Hence, it is no surprise that one of the main thrusts of the National Urbanisation Policy (2006) is to achieve an integrated and efficient urban transportation system.

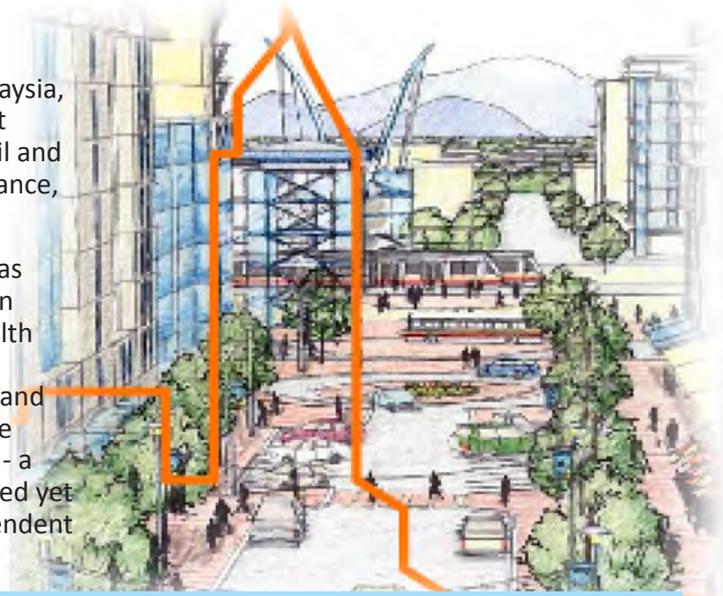
## TOD Background

Transit Oriented Development (TOD) is now becoming a popular solution to optimize the use of land, and to tackle urban transport issues. TOD, is a land use solution that focuses on enhancing accessibility, by encouraging compact, high density and mixed-use development, within an easy walk of a transit station. A typical TOD neighbourhood has a diameter of a quarter to half mile (400m-800m) which represents pedestrian scale distances (5-10 minutes walk).

By 'transit' we mean, either public or private system that provides local or regional multi-occupancy-passenger vehicle service, that is open to everybody upon payment of a fixed charge, fast running (and few delays), following a defined route, having specific stations/

stops, and running according to a set schedule. In Malaysia, we already have some rail based and bus based transit systems, namely the Komuter, (Rapid KL) LRT, Monorail and Rapid KL (buses), and more are in the pipeline for instance, the MRT and BRT (Bus Rapid Transit).

TOD - apart from addressing urban transport issues, has also been proven to tackle other issues including urban sprawl, urban degradation, community liveability (health and safety) and ecological footprint, by encouraging walking, reducing air pollution emissions, energy use, and road fatality, as well as encouraging a more sustainable land use pattern and urban structure. For comparison - a walking city is more compact, a TOD city is decentralised yet concentrated around transit stations, while a car-dependent city is dispersed throughout the metropolitan.



## Policy and Guideline National Physical Plan

The concept of TOD is not new in Malaysia. The National Physical Plan (Policy NPP27 in 2005, and Policy NPP32 in 2010) clearly states that “Transit Oriented Development shall be promoted as the basis for urban land use planning to ensure viability of public transport”, and subsequently, similar policy echoes in the state structure plans and local plans, for example the Selangor Structure Plan 2020, and KL City Plan 2020, as well as in regional plans, for example Iskandar Region’s Comprehensive Development Plan (CDP).

## Policy and Guideline Draft Planning Guideline for Liveable Compact Development

This draft guideline that is being prepared by the FDTCP, is in line with National Physical Plan Policy NPP16 that states that “high priority shall be given to achieve energy efficient compact cities”. Here “liveable compact development” is described as, a method that places a mix of high intensity uses within 400m radius of rail or bus based transit station, and where public transport, walking and cycling are the main modes of transportation.

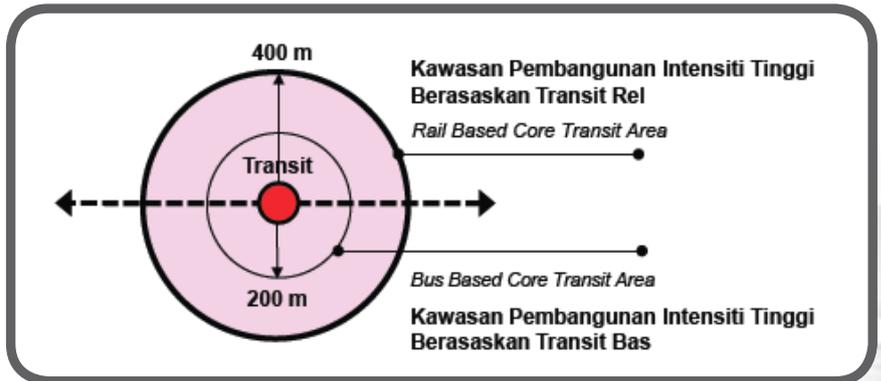
This guideline sets the planning and design guidelines for liveable compact development, which centres around TOD. At the planning stage, we first have to identify the types, characteristics and components of TOD – they would vary slightly between urban centre, urban neighbourhood, suburban centre and suburban neighbourhood; for example, the intervals during peak hours in the urban centre is <5 minutes, while in the suburban neighbourhood it could be 15-30 minutes.

The concentration of high intensity development for a rail based TOD should be within 400m radius from the transit station, while for a bus based TOD it should be within 200m radius. This guideline also suggests the allowance for 30% bonus plot ratio for commercial and residential development, within 200m and 100m respectively for a rail based and bus based TOD.



This guideline also identifies transit-friendly land uses (ie. suitable to be located around transit) as including, affordable housing, commercial spaces, shopping malls, hotels, schools and colleges, daycare centres, cultural, recreational, entertainment and sports facilities. Premises with mixed or multiple uses, and those operating around the clock, would be particularly suitable, to ensure vibrancy, safety and economic viability of the transit services.

For a more convenient, efficient and safe environment, the transit station should be designed in such a way to ensure seamless connectivity with all the modes of transport, and to optimise the utilisation of the underground space, as well as increase energy-efficiency, safety and surveillance.



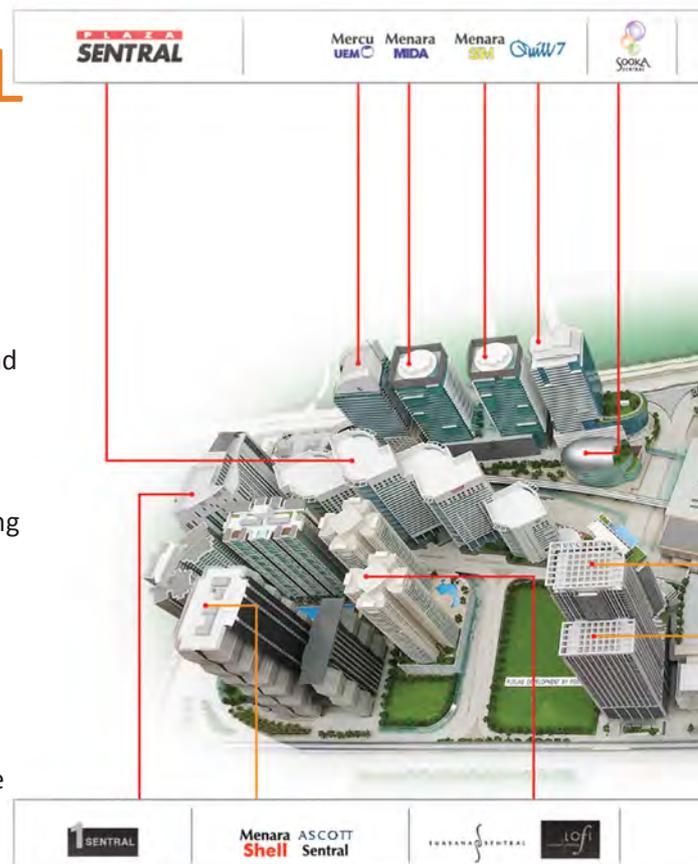
Source : Draft Planning Guideline for Liveable Compact City, FDTCP, 2015

## TOD and Placemaking Principles and Elements

Placemaking is a multi-faceted approach to the planning, design and management of new or existing public spaces - it is a key ingredient of urban regeneration as it enhances the 'soul' of a place. TOD principles and placemaking elements are mostly the same thing ie. design for compact and mixed use development, create a high-quality pedestrian-oriented environment, and utilize the street grid to connect and provide access. Therefore, by having more TOD development, reinforces the effort to transform the cities through placemaking, and vice versa.

## KL SENTRAL Success Story

Kuala Lumpur Sentral is an exclusive urban centre in the area of Brickfields, built around Malaysia's largest transit hub. Its TOD development consists of residence, office blocks, hotels, shopping malls, international exhibition and entertainment outlet. This 72-acre project, designed by the late Dr. Kisho Kurokawa, commenced in 1997 and was planned to be completed by 2015.

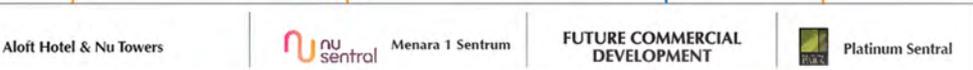




## Conclusion

**TOD is becoming increasingly relevant** as our planet urbanises. Its philosophy promotes environmentally sustainable development, ease mobility, increase real estate value, encourage healthy activities (walking for example), improves neighbourhood through placemaking (making it more safe and vibrant for example), **and in short, makes a city worth staying in.**

However, for a TOD development to be successful, the **prerequisite is of course, an efficient and effective transit service** in the first place, which is regulated, managed and facilitated by various transport authorities. At the same time, **the success of TOD also depends on other factors** such as, our ability to reduce car ownership and car usage, as well as **our willingness to change our mindset about the status of public transport.**



# The Impacts of Open Space on Urban Population

Putri Haryati Ibrahim, Jamilah Othman  
International Islamic University Malaysia (IIUM)

By the year 2025, 65 % of the world population might get concentrated in urban areas. The scenario can be seen happening in big cities such as Kuala Lumpur. In relation to that, many had expressed concern for issue of land availability in big cities. As the population gets bigger, more housing estates are needed. Due to that, more land need to be developed into housing. Occasionally, some green spaces will be converted into this land use.

## Introduction

It is evident that green areas have gradually decreased for giving allowance to human settlement. Since dwelling is among the necessities that cannot be compromised, planning and design of this land use should be properly thought. In relation to that, open space should be introduced to housing areas with high population such as urban areas. The idea of providing comfort and healthy living environment with high population density can be very challenging. So, local authorities must be experiencing uphill task towards providing the environment, which emotionally, physically, and mentally fit the needs of the people. Due to this reason, housing development of urban area should consider the provision of open space that indirectly contributes to visual, economic, social, and psychological impacts to the residents.

## Impacts of Open Space

People living in urban areas may be emotionally and mentally affected by the hustle and bustle of big cities. This living environment is observed to have direct impacts on their well-being. For instance, people may easily get exposed to stress and tension, if they often deal with traffic jams, noise and crowds. Due to that, it is important to introduce appropriate design and planning to offer a better living condition for the people, by providing open space in urban setting which can be seen as a potential to promote a better living environment.

People need to be close to nature, even though they adore modern and urban lifestyles. This is true because nature has always been closed to man since the creation of the first man (e.g. *Adam A.S.*). Nature is created to serve man and in return, he must use it wisely. In short, this describes that man and nature are always good friends. True enough, nature has benefited man in many ways. Nature is often associated with scenic beauty that pleases one's eyes, and therefore, allows him to live in *sakinah*. Thus, nature in the form of open space can psychologically and physically influences ones' well being. Probably, it is not too much to say that the concept of *haayatun taiyyibin* can be evoked by considering the importance of open space to urban design and planning. Such idea is not new and in fact, has been discussed at the governmental level.

Narrow green areas of a terrace house reduce the potential of activities to be carried out.



It is said that the demand for a public park increases,

if a neighbourhood park fails to function accordingly. This is somewhat directed to the inappropriateness of location or size of open space (e.g. garden and lawn) as found in some housing design. For instance, the garden or lawn is often treated as an edge along a driveway or placed behind a kitchen. So, the importance of open space is not recognised accordingly. Only a small portion of open space has been provided to the design of a terrace house. Perhaps, this is due to the factors of cost and availability of land. Thus, this limits the size of open space offered to the respective housing estate. It is found that the size of open space can influence the types of recreational activities (e.g., gardening, sitting and viewing) conducted.

Recreational activities on the other hand, can be categorised as active and passive. For instance, jogging, walking and playing badminton are among the active activities that require bigger land area. However, sightseeing, sitting and reading are among the

**Exercise is one way to reduce stress as well as to maintain health**

passive activities, which need lesser space. Open space in the context of urban serves to complement the urban environment by evoking the senses of joy, happiness and fun. Indirectly, the space has significant contribution to physical and mental development of the population. The importance of open space has been widely explained in many reviews. For instance, lower level of stress and obesity can be overcome through outdoor activities in green areas. Therefore, it is clearly proven the importance of open space to ones' health. Open space is not only contributing to a healthy lifestyle, but also acting as public space. Open space namely Neighbourhood Park can be a place for urban population to get socialised. As a result, such space can encourage good interaction among the residences. In short, open space contributes to scenic, psychological, educational and good impact on the aspect of social welfare.

In the context of urban setting, open space is claimed to influence the value of a property. Studies show that urban green spaces can increase the value of a property. For instance, in Malaysia,

the price of a house viewing or locating near to greenery is higher than the house without such view. So, the scenic beauty of a landscape is certainly associated with the economical value of a property. As a result, many people are willing to spend more money in order to own a property that possesses nice landscape. Preference for natural scenic beauty seems to become the vogue to urban life. Perhaps, people do not mind paying more in order to be close to nature. Here, the term of nature can be translated as open space as well. Therefore, this concludes that the desire to live with nature can contribute to the economical impact.

However the recreational interest of teenagers would be slightly different. Teenagers are the frequent users of an open space. Furthermore, they can be identified as the most active group. They are also keen in the same nature of recreations, as the children do.



**Need for Recreation of Different Age Groups**

It is observed that the need for recreations of people at a public park may vary according to their age groups (e.g. children, teenagers, adult and elderly). For instance, most children would actively involve in the running, climbing, or sliding activities.

## The design of children play equipment should be fun and interactive to encourage the development of their motor skills.

Since they are more matured than the latter group, therefore, their idea of fun is to experience it in a group. Soccer, futsal and basketball are among the popular games, which the teenagers may enjoy playing in a group. This shows the desired activities between both children and teenager may be influenced by the age factor.

## At present tai chi is among the most popular work out preferred by senior citizens.

Adults on the other hand, may experience open space in both active and passive manners. Some adults enjoy the scenic beauty of a landscape. For instance, they would not mind spending time watching the sun sets. This is very much directed to the passive activity. On the other hand, some energetic adults may prefer to jog, tai chi or play badminton. This shows that they are also fond of the active recreations as the teenagers do. Due to the factor of age, the interest in recreations of the elderly has limitation. It is observed that most of them prefer to stroll, sit or just watch others doing their activities. Interestingly, it seems that some of the elderly may enjoy visiting park with lots of crowd but others do not. Parallel to that, studies found that living and walking in green spaces can increase the longevity of the elderly. Again, this proves the importance of open space to the aspect of health to a specific group of park users.

However, it should be highlighted that facilities and utilities introduced to the elderly should be safe and suitable. Due to their age factor, they are prone to accident (e.g. falling down and slipping off), which may lead to physical injuries. So, it is compulsory to provide universal design structures and materials (e.g. ramp and railing), for a better and safer mobilisation around the park. **Conclusion**

The provision of open space in urban population gives impacts towards many aspects of life. Among these, it has impacts on health, social, aesthetics and economy. It is proven that open space benefits users from various group of age. In relation to that, planning and designing of this open space should consider age, need, and fitness level of the users as the guiding principle towards providing a functional open space. It is evident that the elderly is the most sensitive group due to the age factor and their involvement in the active activity is found limited. In another case, both children and elderly would have high tendency of getting injured while using facilities at park. In short, the safety of park users should become the priority when designing an open space. In conclusion, open space can contribute great impacts on the well-being of urban population.



**T**raditional urban infrastructure generally incorporates transportation and communications systems (SWA, 2011). Following this, transportation infrastructure is one of the major drivers of landscape change worldwide (Meyer and Turner 1994; Forman et al. 2003; Bürgi et al. 2004). Landscape fragmentation caused by transportation infrastructure has a number of effects on almost all components of landscapes, including aesthetic, ecological, historical, and recreational qualities (Canters, 1995; National Research Council 2002; Forman et al. 2003). As a result from increasingly fast high performance infrastructural development particularly highways that dissects through urban spaces, empty and leftover spaces would result. The spaces along and under elevated highways affect the way we experience the city. They disconnect neighbourhoods, produce undesirable views, and act as physical and psychological barriers making the pedestrian experience unpleasant (Trancik, 1986). Furthermore, the unclear territoriality of these spaces sometimes leads to land misuses such as dumping debris, abandoning of cars, or illegal activities. The inappropriate use of the vacant spaces under elevated highways can lead to social and economic problems in addition to being unsightly and lowering the value of adjacent properties (Halprin, 1966). Elevated highways are described as pieces of infrastructure which seldom attract people's affection and poses a constant provocation, although practical and financial reasons suggest to simply accept their presence. (Harnack and Cohler, 2011). Adding to this, Crisman (2012) stated that the resulting interstice, "a space that intervenes between one thing and another," often generates seemingly uninhabitable zones and problematic discontinuities in the

physical and social fabric. The author furthermore explained that these edges and leftover spaces are rarely considered worthy of design attention for they are ugly, ordinary and out of the way, they present difficult existing conditions and unglamorous realities. Of the many types of left over spaces, perhaps most challenging as described in various literatures are the linear cuts incised through the morphological continuity of the city by railway and highway construction.

The byproduct of massive infrastructural development particularly elevated highways often results in residual spaces considered as mere voids and lost opportunities. These Interstitial spaces they are often overlooked, and are often relegated as 'wastelands', 'derelict areas' and 'urban voids' as described by Doron (2000). They represent socio-economic abandonment and dereliction and are excluded from the ideal, as they run contrary to the dominant desired image of the city. Interstitial, dilapidated, dis-used and marginal sites punctuate the often highlighted and controlled formal public spaces, parks and the everyday spaces of the modern city. They are referred to in various literatures and discussions from the realms of architecture, planning, design and urban theory as 'lost space' (Trancik, 1966) 'terrain vagues' (Sola -Morales, 1995), 'dead zones' (Doron, 2000), 'the shadow' (Malterre-Barthes, 2011). These terms refers to the same or similar urban spaces as described by Shaw (2009) and that they are seen as vacant and meaningless as a result of their 'temporary absence of attributed function'.

## Utilising The Under-Utilised: Way Forward for Kuala Lumpur's Infrastructural Interstitial Spaces

Studies and research in landscape urbanism field have focused on infrastructure as the most important generative public landscape. Mossop (2006) describes that these omnipresent urban environments have been considered and evaluated solely on technical criteria and somehow exempted from having to function socially, aesthetically, or ecologically. In a study by SWA Group (2011) it was highlighted that infrastructure as we know it, no longer belongs in the exclusive realm of engineers and transportation planners. It was also highlighted that in the context of our rapidly changing urban environment, infrastructure is experiencing a paradigm shift where multiple-use programming and the integration of latent ecologies is a primary consideration. Redefining modern infrastructure requires a multi-disciplinary team of landscape architects, designers, engineers, architects and planners to fully realise the benefits to our cultural, social and natural systems. Such a reexamination of infrastructural space

involves the recognition that all types of space are valuable, not just the privileged spaces of more traditional parks and squares, and they must therefore be inhabitable in a meaningful way. This requires the rethinking of the mono functional realm of infrastructure and its rescue from the argument of urban devastation to recognise its role as a part of the formal inhabited city (Mossop, 2006). New approaches and more sustainable design concepts for difficult spaces particularly under elevated highways and as well as complex transit interchanges must therefore be explored and examined.

Like most cities in the developing world, Kuala Lumpur has grown at a phenomenal rate driven primarily by the need to achieve economic wealth. The city has experienced rapid development which has left a city that is, in many respects, disjointed and lacking in spatial coherence in both visual and physical aspect. Described briefly in the Kuala Lumpur Structure Plan 2020, major road primarily highways and rail infrastructure has, in many places, effectively divided adjacent spaces and areas or neighbourhoods that remain physically close but virtually inaccessible to each other. Therefore, in a nutshell the development of major roads and rail infrastructures have disconnected links between adjacent areas causing lost and abandoned interstitial spaces. The author puts forth the argument in which it is worthwhile to examine the possibilities of utilising these so called lost spaces into an informal as well as formal spaces that could which benefit and serve as an urban reconstructor for the adjacent urban communities.

## Case Study: Maju Expressway, Kuala Lumpur

The Maju Expressway (MEX) (formerly known as Kuala Lumpur- Putrajaya Expressway (KLPE) and KL-KLIA Dedicated Expressway) is an expressway network in Klang Valley, Malaysia. The 26 km (16 mi)-long expressway links the Kuala Lumpur City Centre with the Kuala Lumpur International Airport (KLIA) in Sepang, Selangor. The expressway has become a backbone of the Multimedia Super Corridor (MSC) area. It was constructed in 2004 and was completed in 2007.

Parts of the Maju Expressway (MEX) is elevated, primarily through the 1<sup>st</sup> and 4<sup>th</sup> interchange (refer Fig. 1). These parts of the expressway cuts through dense urban communities and neighbourhoods resulting in the presence of multiple interstitial spaces. Diverse in form, these spaces share the common conditions of enclosure, emptiness and abandonment. Along the expressway, these byproducts are enclosed by larged scaled infrastructural forms in contrasting scale to the void below.

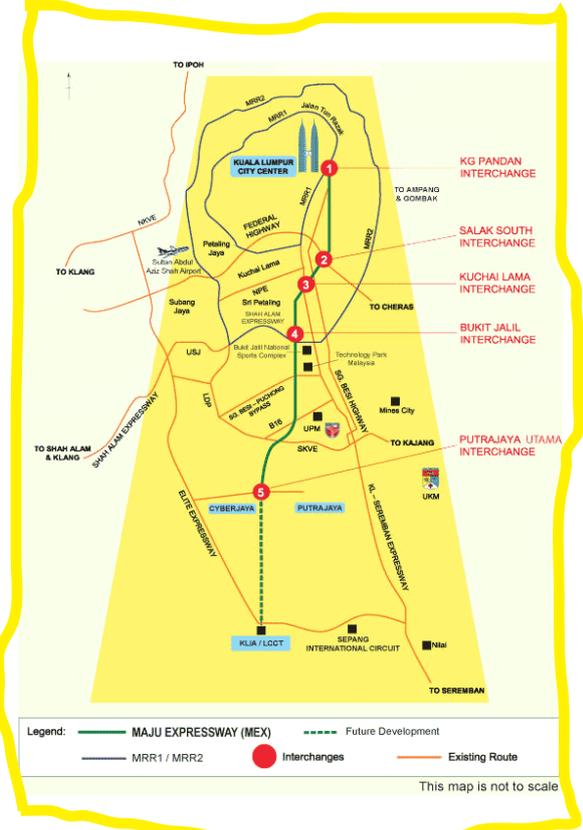


DIAGRAM 1: Map of The Maju Expressway (Source: <http://www.mex.com.my/>)

## The Characteristics

Referring to Wall (2011) several key characteristics can be examined in relation to the features of interstitial spaces generally located between or under elevated highways: they are small, irregular and enclosed. These characteristics can be associated with the spaces present under several areas of the MEX expressway. In the case of MEX, the notion of Wall's characteristics were present, the spaces were indeed small, irregular and enclosed.



# Spaces under the MEX showcases the characteristics discussed by Wall (2011)

These spaces are made as small as possible, in order to balance with the need to minimise the area of land for the high capacity infrastructure while maximising the efficiency of the system. Through observation, it is also apparent that the available spaces under the structure are also irregular in form as they are definite to the forms of the above structure. The spaces are also enclosed on at least one side, and in this case it is clearly apparent that the space is dominated on one side by the expressway. The sense of scale between the infrastructural network and the human activity is a contrasting site to view. Human scaled activities present at this site remains insignificant if it was to compare with the function of the massive structure positioned overhead. The discontinuation between the interstitial spaces is furthermore accentuated by the contrast in scale between the structure and the adjacent neighborhood. Moreover, the massive form and high paced nature of the MEX intensifies the juxtaposition of

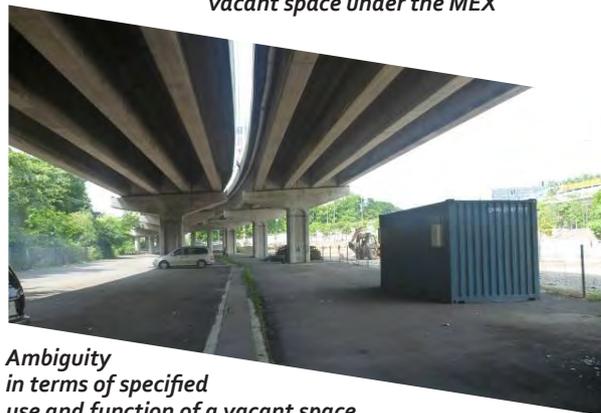
scale. In addition to the general characteristics of interstitial space as discussed by Wall (2011), the author furthermore highlighted that left over spaces also generally appears to be undefined in

## The Issues and Challenges

The characteristics observed from the case of MEX puts forth several key issues and challenges, the fragmentary nature of these lines of infrastructure has sealed off a the urban fabric that has minimal connection to the adjacent spaces. As described by Sola-Morales (1995), these are spaces with unincorporated margins, interior islands void of activity, oversights, these areas are simply un-inhabited, unsafe, un-productive. In a nutshell, they are foreign to the urban system, mentally exterior in the physical interior of the city, its negative image, as much a possible



*Definition of ownership of the vacant space under the MEX*



*Ambiguity in terms of specified use and function of a vacant space under the MEX*

use, ownership, management and function. In the case of MEX, however, the ownership and management of the leftover spaces are clear as they are signages suggesting the ownership and management of the vacant space (fig. 4). But on the other hand, the vacant spaces still suggests ambiguity in terms of specified use as well as function. These leftover spaces projects a sense of abandonment and lost opportunities in contrast to the highly managed and planned infrastructure above it (fig. 5).



*Wisma Indah Apartment*

alternative. As described in the *KL Structure Plan 2020*, infrastructures has caused adjacent spaces and areas or neighbourhoods to be divided and that they remain physically close but virtually inaccessible to each other. This key issue is significantly apparent through the observation of the case study. The lack of continuity at the ground level in terms of support activities, scale as well as a definitive space function has caused severe fragmentation of adjacent spaces primarily effecting the areas of Wisma Indah Apartment and PPR Laksmana, Jalan Peel (Fig. 6 and 7). This physical

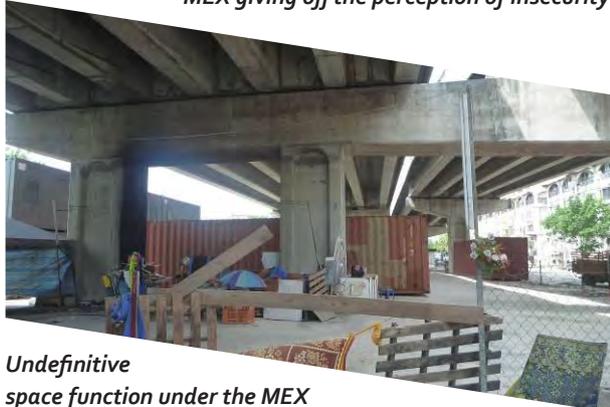
and visual fragmentation is furthermore intensified with the issue of ownership as well as permissible use. Adding to this, spaces under the MEX is primarily vacant and unused, this could to a certain degree be associated with potentials of unhealthy and illegal social activities Halprin, (1966). Adding to this Branas et al. (2011) these such spaces to the “incivilities” theory, suggests that physical incivilities, such as abandoned vacant lots, promote weak social ties among nearby residents and encourage crimes, ranging from harassment to homicide.



**PPR  
Laksmana, Jalan Peel**



**Poorly  
illuminated spaces under the  
MEX giving off the perception of insecurity**



**Undefinitive  
space function under the MEX**

## The Way Forward: Infrastructural Landscape

After careful examination of the case-study presented, it is clear that the spaces under the MEX possess such characteristics as so often described in various literatures pertaining the topic of left over spaces as a result from infrastructural development. The apparent situation calls for a reconsideration of the design discipline and paradigm as mentioned by Rico (2011), where the author argues that these spaces need to be critically assessed in terms of its spatial effects, biopolitical production as well as functional performance. Infrastructural landscape has been widely discussed throughout the latter half of the 20th century, with various terms coined to describe the emptiness associated with their low level of accessibility as well as the potentials that they open for designers (Lerup, 2000; Sola-Morales, 1995). Following this, proactive steps should be taken into consideration by landscape architects, architects, planners and designers alike. The challenges associated with these type of spaces should be view upon a different perspective. These spaces should be taken as opportunities to reimagine and reinstate the spaces as a form of urban connector. These interstitial spaces could be transformed into a space that supports human scaled activities as a direct contrast to the vehicular scaled activities right above it. Suggested approach such as designing the space to accommodate planned and unplanned activities could transform this space into a meaningful place with a sense of belonging and attachment.

One such example of creative use of interstitial space that can be applied as an approach to the spaces under the MEX can be seen in the from of Underpass Park

## Conclusion

The process of rapid urbanisation brings along with it challenges; one of the challenges of urbanisation is mitigating the effect of marginalised interspaces and physical separation of spaces as a result from the rapid growth of high performance infrastructures. Trancik (1986) refers to these spaces as —lost spaces, which he defines as under-utilised spaces within the downtown area or undesirable areas that could potentially be redesigned to attract people. Some of these spaces include: unstructured landscape at the base of a high tower, surface parking lots, abandoned waterfronts, as well as spaces below an expressway. Based on the literature reviewed and comparison between the case study, the derelict spaces under the MEX put forth several key issues and challenges, these challenges should be viewed as opportunities to transform these spaces into a form of urban reconstructor and can be seen as an opportunity to overcome the issue highlighted in the KL Structure Plan 2020.

Examples and approach from successfully implemented project such as the Underpass Park in Toronto can be made as a benchmark in order to aid the aspirations of the currently ongoing Greater Kuala Lumpur/ Klang Valley Masterplan of rapid growth in parallel with upgrading the city's liveability. The issue of disjointed spaces which lacks in spatial coherence in both visual and physical aspect primarily caused by highways and rail infrastructure can be overcome. This conceptual paper has shed some light regarding this issue and put forth a worthy example of the problem. But perhaps more importantly, the question would be now how would landscape architects, architects, designers and planners respond to this issue and take into consideration regarding this often neglected piece of urban fabric.



Before



After



Before



After

*Before and after, Underpass Park Project)  
Transformation of intersitial space into a  
meaningful and socially functional space.*

located in Toronto, Canada. Underpass Park transformed derelict and unused space beneath a series of overpasses into a unique community space. It is located under and around the Eastern Avenue, Richmond and Adelaide overpasses and is an exceptional example infrastructural landscape. The space was constructed in two phases, the first completed sections of the park are between St. Lawrence Street and Bayview Avenue. The second phase of the park, on the west side of St. Lawrence Street, is under construction and expected to open in summer 2014. Designed by landscape architects Phillips Farevaag Smallemberg, Underpass Park is part of an ongoing effort to transform interstitial urban spaces into valued public amenities. The design takes full advantage of the concrete beams and columns of the overpasses to create a unique and inviting community space as well as providing year round weather protection. This uniquely design space provides adjacent communities with a safe and conducive way to connect between the north and south sections of the surrounding neighbourhood.



# Urban Refuge: Lessons From Laman Standard Chartered Pocket Park

Raziah Ahmad, Zainuddin Ab. Rahman  
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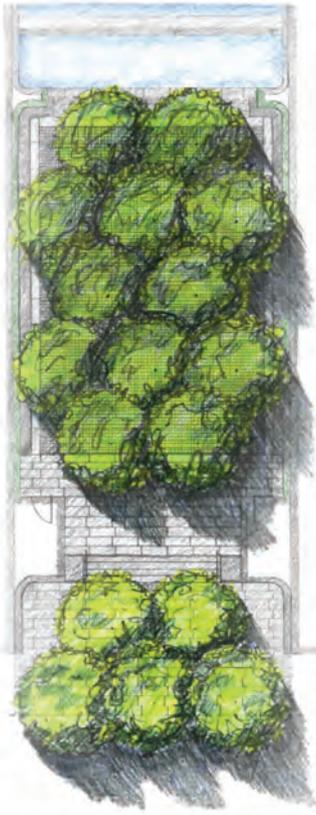


**T**urning Kuala Lumpur into a green city has been an important vision since the British era. In year 1888, Sir Alfred Venning successfully materialised this vision at the Perdana Botanical Garden (Formerly known as *Taman Tasik Perdana*). Since then, Kuala Lumpur City Hall (DBKL) has been initiating agendas and programmes that involve creating new parks or refurbishing existing parks. Nevertheless, the Post-Independent Era in Malaysia witnessed the rise of 'big-box shopping malls' and massive urban solid configurations which lead to a high dependability on indoor activities and a decline in the significance of urban public spaces. Moreover, due to the high demand of land in urbanised areas, creating new parks is not a feasible option. Thus, creating pocket parks as urban public spaces should be highly prioritised

in current Urban Planning practises. While urban pocket parks provide both environmental and social benefits, poor design and the lack of maintenance have always been a primary setback for most local authorities.

Looking at any successful urban pocket park projects, one might ask, "What constitutes the success of these pocket parks?" To answer this question, it is worth reviewing The Paley Park, New York as an example of one of the finest pocket parks. Measuring at 390m<sup>2</sup>, this quiet mini urban oasis was established by landscape architectural firm-Zion & Breen in 1967. Good design and management practices are the key successes to this park. Paley Park embraces the concept of 'bringing nature into cities', where users, including the disabled, can enjoy the sounds of running water, fresh air and greenery in a simple layout which is equipped with lightweight furniture. This privately owned public space was financed by William S. Paley.





## The cosy and intimate design of Paley Park



A major issue faced by the local authorities in Malaysia is the limited budget to maintain parks. Kuala Lumpur City Hall (DBKL) as an example is struggling to maintain and upgrade large public parks and pocket parks. Adding to this problem is vandalism which is a continuous struggle faced by DBKL. Amenities and facilities at the parks require constant attention due to the damage caused by vandals and the homeless. In addition, these public spaces seem to suffer from a lack of "Social Surveillance" due to the non presence of users during peak and non-peak hours. Hence, to accomplish the "Greener KL" programme, more allocation is needed to maintain and upgrade both large public parks and pocket parks in Kuala Lumpur.

Due to the shortage of budget and social support, DBKL has come up with an alternative method through a mutual partnership with the corporate sector in carrying out Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) programmes. Through this endeavour DBKL hereby urges the corporate sector to adopt a park in order to promote a greener KL and to evoke corporate responsibility among the corporate sector. Hence, the responsibility of maintaining these parks is shared.



Location Laman Standard Chartered

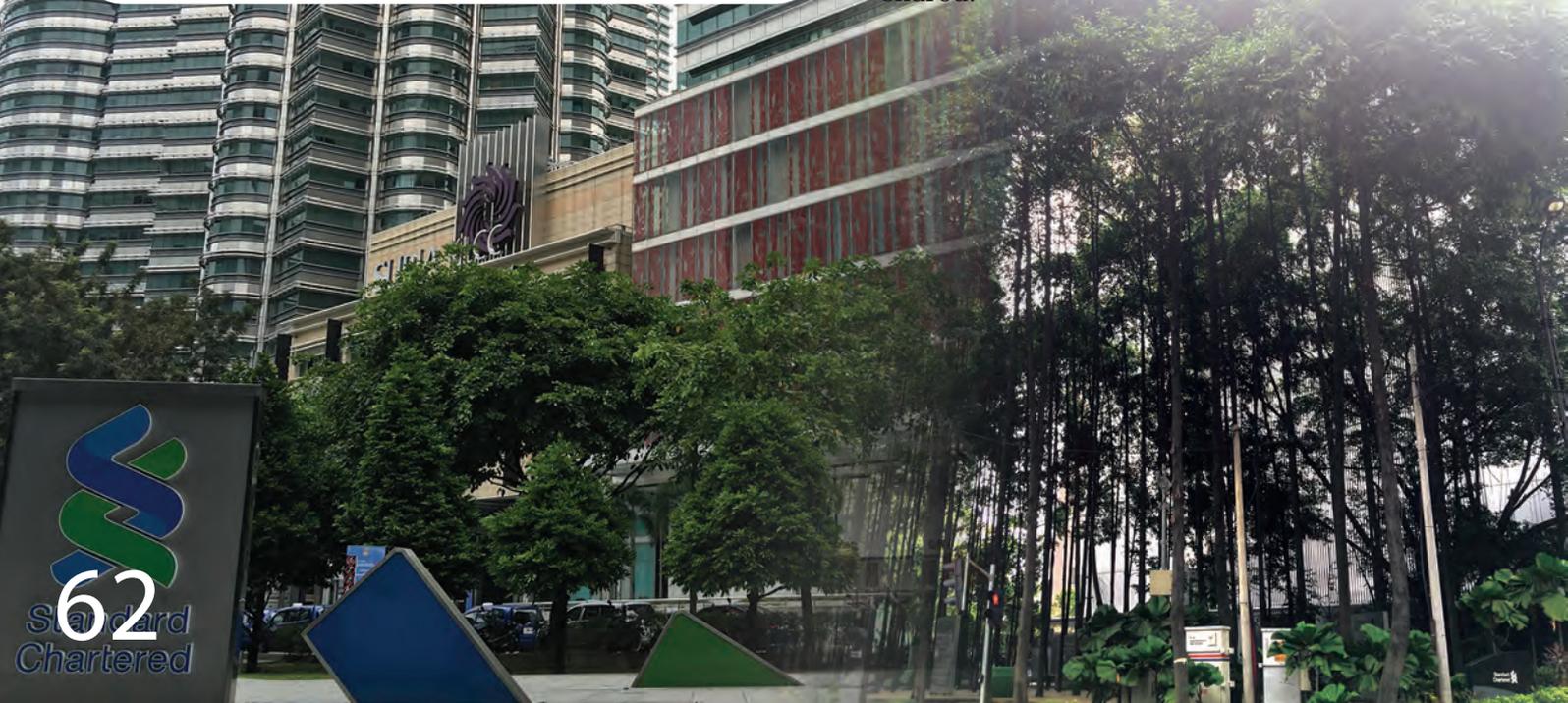




DIAGRAM 1: Sketch of Laman Standard Chartered

“The less is more”, a popular phrase adopted by Ludwig Mies van der Rohe is reflected through its planting scheme and its street furniture



“The less is more”, a popular phrase adopted by Ludwig Mies van der Rohe is reflected through its planting scheme and its street furniture. Over 120 matured trees (*Hopea odorata*) were planted by the Standard Chartered Bank (M), providing a natural canopy and giving the experience of a mini oasis. The Merawan Siput Jantan (*Hopea odorata*) (approximately 10m high), creates high volume and imitates a forest canopy, thus giving a forest-like experience to users. Besides that, the six meters alleyway provides easy access to passersby who are crossing the park. The wide steps at the entrance from KLCC to Jalan P. Ramlee function as seats as well as a gathering space for small groups. The Standard Chartered Park has acted as a platform for social events where it unites communities and helps to spread awareness to the masses. The blue and green individual seats

with the Standard Chartered Bank colour code has the right ergonomic for users to sit and rest, especially during lunch hours. Unfortunately, these comfortable seats have also invited the homeless to use this pocket park as their homes.

The high *Hopea Odorata* trees provide a forest-like experience

Laman Standard Chartered has promoted a ‘win-win’ situation between DBKL and the corporate sector, for the benefit of urban dwellers. This has spurred other

corporate and private sectors to become more proactive in their CSR programmes by adopting green spaces in the city. Good designs and a well maintained pocket park are the key ingredients to a successful urban public space that can improve the urban quality of life.



Steps used as seating



## Urban Spaces for All- The Sama Raya Urban Park Kuching, Sarawak

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Urban spaces for all are usually made up of the non built up land within and around urban areas such as public parks, private gardens, urban streets as well as city squares. Public space which is well designed and managed is one of the fundamental assets and a key component for a sustainable city's functioning. Sustainable city must be also livable, pleasant and attractive for its citizens and should contribute a positive impact on its economy, environment, safety, health, integration and connectivity (Ely and Pitman, 2014). The amount of public green spaces per inhabitant, public parks and recreation areas are often mentioned as important factors to make the city sustainable cities (Chiesura, 2004). More importantly, it is also about the social aspects of city life which foster social ties and create a sense of place for the urban dwellers while interacting with the living environment and hence promote health and happiness for all citizens from all age, gender and origin.

Urban parks, also known as green infrastructure are being increasingly recognized as having a measurable positive impact on the health, both physical and psychological, and well-being of urban residents (Tyrväinen et al, 2014). It provides residents with first-hand experience of nature and natural processes which are both diminishing over the years due to intense development and the increased in population. On the same note, a well-equipped urban open space provides available physical spaces and facilities for people of all ages and interest to spend their leisure time. It act as an important forum for contact and communication, thereby helping to cement the fabric of society and promote social cohesion by furthering mutual understanding between the increasingly diverse social groups which go to make up today's urban society. They provide conducive space to play and engage in both formal and informal activities including sports and socialising.

Parks provide social and psychological services, which are of crucial significance for the livability of modern cities and the well-being of urban dwellers apart from providing important environmental services such as air and water purification, wind and noise filtering, or microclimate stabilization (Burgess et al, 1988; Coley et al., 1997; Chiesura, 2004). A park experience may reduce stress (Ulrich, 1981), enhance contemplativeness, rejuvenate, and provide a sense of peacefulness and tranquility to the city dwellers (Kaplan, 1983).

Sama Jaya Urban Park, previously known as Stutong Protected Forest with a total area of 38ha, is one of the well-known parks in the city of Kuching, Sarawak. It is one of the oldest protected areas in the state, wholly owned by the state government and managed by the Sarawak Forestry Corporation (SFC). Sama Jaya Nature Park is like an island, surrounded by development and human settlements with the main vegetation consisting of kerangas forest, peat swamp and partly secondary forest and thus considered as the Green Lung (Figure 1).

**FIGURE 1**  
**.The Green Lung: Sama Jaya**  
**Urban Park, Stutong,**  
**Kuching, Sarawak.**  
**(need to improve**  
**photo's**  
**quality)**



The park is part of Kuching City - a Garden City created to provide better living environment to the urban dwellers (Austin, 2004). The park is open to all regardless of age or gender and ethnic origin where communities were brought together and is one of the most popular sites for Kuching City dwellers to do their morning and afternoon exercise. SFC's records show that during weekdays, an average of 200 to 300 Kuching City folks use the park for exercise while on weekends the number can double to 400 to 600 with significant number of foreigners (Plate 2).

Sama Jaya Urban Park is equipped with facilities and infrastructure, such as activity centre, conference room, timber and bamboo museum, forest biology museum, baruk shelter and a viewing tower to enhance educational and social activities. Another unique feature is the Hiroshima-Sarawak Friendship Garden, sponsored by the Governor of Hiroshima, Japan, to symbolise the close ties between Japan and the state of Sarawak (SFC, 2006). There are stone monuments at the

Garden, symbolising the natural beauty of Sarawak. Such monuments include the miniature Sea Stack, a replica of the distinctive feature of Bako National Park, and a miniature Limestone Pinnacle, a renowned feature of Mt Mulu National Park, a UNESCO World Heritage (SFC, 2006). The park can be used as an outdoor recreation venue for conducting preservation and conservation programmes.

The availability of two nature jogging trails of 800 m and 1.6 km namely, Malaysia Nature Trail and Sarawak Nature Trail were designed mainly for educational purposes and to further promote health and recreation activities. They were the main attractions for the urban dwellers could be directly "in touch with nature" (Plate 3). Schroeder (1991) has shown that natural environments with vegetation and water induce more relaxed and less stressful states in observers compared with urban scenes with no vegetation. This ability of natural elements to function as "natural tranquilizers" may be particularly beneficial in urban areas where stress is an all too common aspect of daily living (van den Berg et al., 1998). The presence of foot reflexology path has been very popular with users or visitors who believe it can help reduce toxins and increase blood circulation (SFC, 2006). Some parts of the park also cater for people with special needs and it aims to see that they are able to access and use the urban park.

**FIGURE 2. Exercise**  
**has become**  
**part of**  
**the life of many**  
**Kuching city**  
**dwellers.**



An innovative community project, the Tree for Life Programme which involves the planting of trees to promote conservation awareness was initiated. People from different walks of life participate and form joint responsibility towards the management of the park, and the same time promote the development of social ties. Beside aesthetic, psychological and health benefits, natural features in cities can have other social benefits. Nature can encourage people to use outdoor spaces, increases social integration and interaction among neighbors (Coley et al., 1997). Sama Jaya Nature Reserve is a good example of a well-designed open space which is well planned, friendly to all users. The number of visitors have increased from day to day. With numerous tree species, the park can moderate the impacts of noise and pollution and provide habitats native plants and animals and can contribute significantly to the amelioration of the impacts of urban heat island through the cooling effects of vegetation. Park can also help regulate the water balance (Adeline, 2013; Goh, 2013). But perhaps most importantly, they play a vital role in maintaining and improving the quality of life and the health and well-being of the citizens.

The quality of life and liveability of cities are being influenced by the quantity, design, management and maintenance of urban green space. While mitigating the adverse effects of urbanization and support community engagement by providing residents with a venue for participation in and attachment to their communities, urban park provide a sense of place and offer essential life-enhancing qualities that aid community and individual's well-being. Sama Jaya Urban Park is able to offer education and lifelong learning opportunities through formal education, and research and informal learning while enhancing Kuching City as an attractive place to live, work, invest and travel.



# Regeneration of Heritage Areas in Melaka: Historic Urban Spaces for All

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**H**istoric places play an important role in conveying the history and social background of a place. Cultural built heritage at these areas are the physical evidence of evolution and development of the place. Built heritage should be kept safe and revived to uphold its sense of place. Urban regeneration in Malaysia mainly focuses on introducing modern development to an area to initiate new means of economic activities, which will help revive the area. The aim is to create better living environment for the people by enhancing the social, cultural, environmental and economic characteristics of the area. These could be achieved through upgrading the infrastructure, providing funds and introducing modern public facilities to the place.

Generally, regeneration in Malaysia mainly focuses on introducing activities to revive a place, in order to gain social, economic and physical improvement. Nonetheless, a larger part of the regeneration schemes in the historic cities of Malaysia emphasised the redevelopment of the areas which often introduce new activities; whilst maintaining as much as possible the historic fabric. Providing new means to a

heritage area help value add the place and create opportunity for its people. One good example is the regeneration of the historic areas of Melaka City. In Melaka, the focus of regeneration is to increase its economic vitality through inbound tourism. The state government has allowed good tourist facilities to be placed in the historic area to make tourists feel and embrace the heritage ambiance.

Almost one third (30%) of the land use in Melaka historic area is related to business. The city's wealth of culture and tradition can be seen in the form of built heritage and residents' way of life. Regeneration scheme carried out in stages could provide insight into the historic area's economic transformation over the years. The local government's effort to pedestrianised the streets was aimed to add variety to the current local economy, by providing opportunities for traditional small businesses and new entrepreneurship. The change of use from old town hall to new office uses, warehouses to museums and retail outlets are one of the characteristics of the redevelopment scheme in historic Melaka. Beautiful, eclectic shop houses, mostly located in the historical residential and



Urban regeneration in Malaysia mainly focuses on introducing modern development to an area to initiate new means of economic activities, which will help revive the area.



commercial zone of the city, are serving their function as residential space on the buildings' upper levels and as business space on the ground floor. Some town houses are converted to restaurants, cafes and hotels.

Besides heritage buildings, street improvements were also carried out by the local authority. Narrow streets in the heritage area of Melaka City are well-known for their unique characteristics. Promoting these closely-knitted continuous circuits of pedestrian routes would enable tourists and visitors to navigate quickly from one street to another in exploring and grasping the immediate urban space. It will help people experience the historic area as a whole – lively shopping streets, residential quarter and cultural landmarks.

A study on heritage-led regeneration scheme carried out at Melaka historic area from 2010 to 2016 indicates that regeneration schemes had contributed to the enhancement of its streetscape and provided better quality spaces for all. From the assessment made since 2010, many changes have taken place. Most of the streets were much improved than before. New economic activities were introduced to the area and had attracted a large number of visitors.

Moreover, since an internationally well-known brand, the Hard Rock Café Restaurant began its operation in 2013, a lot of improvement to the surrounding streetscape could be seen. The restaurant is located at the very beginning of Lorong Hang Jebat, which is the entrance to this unique heritage area, and has become a tourists' attraction.

The result of the observations shows that conservation, urban renewal, and revitalization schemes carried out since the mid-1980s have contributed to the economic growth of the area. The urban regeneration schemes carried out by the local authority helped uplift historic buildings in the area. According to Pendlebury et. al (2004) 'the quality of

historic environments as part of place-marketing/ city-image initiatives became increasingly evidence, as urban areas sought to use cultural policy as a strategy of urban regeneration'. Furthermore, the conservation of historic buildings as a flagship scheme in development projects is a good strategy for urban regeneration (Pendlebury et al., 2004: p19).

The assessment made in the study indicates that the peripheral areas of the heritage core zone have the best townscape quality. However the result also shows that, although most of the areas near the edge of the core area have good townscape, there are areas that need to be improved to ensure the overall condition and quality of the townscape at Melaka's historic core is at its very best. Proper conservation of the historic buildings and good quality streetscape can add value to the buildings and the immediate surrounding area. This can also spur economic regeneration and help sustain the tourism industry. This could create more employment opportunities for the local people, offers better services to the visitors and improve living quality.

This study has shown that over the five years of research, the outdoor public spaces have improved due to conservation and outdoor space enhancement efforts by the authority, local residents and business community. The evolution and improvement of the outdoor space quality and physical characteristics had attracted much local and global attention. The shopping streets and supporting activities have attracted an influx of tourist. The physical changes which include enhancement of façade and outdoor public space have attracted more visitors and this contributes to tourism development, improve city image and make city more lively. Public space is also a place for people to enjoy good facilities and services at the historic city. It is with hope that the outcome of this study could elevate awareness amongst the public and local authority on the importance of conservation initiatives and urban regeneration efforts to improve life and visiting experience in the historic area.

# Determination of Water Quality Index (WQI) at Taman Tasik Titiwangsa

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Wan Hazwatiamani Wan Ismail &  
Balqis Dayana Badarodin  
Universiti Teknologi MARA



The purpose of this research is to find out the Water Quality Index (WQI) in order to determine the level of safety of the lake water for visitors. Two different lakes namely Lake 1; a former mining area and Lake 2; a manmade lake were taken as sampling sites for WQI. Results show that both lakes are in Class II condition whereby they are slightly polluted. Visitors are not affected when in direct contact with the water. However, several recommendations have been given to improve the WQI value of the Taman Tasik Titiwangsa Lake as it is used for water sports activities.

Public open spaces within crowded urban areas have been considered as an important asset for citizens (Rung, 2005). Ayeghi (2014) stated that parks and urban greens have been valued as physical settings because they fulfil many leisure, recreation, and social needs of urban residents.

## Introduction

Taman Tasik Titiwangsa is an example of a Public Park with many visitors. The beautiful green landscapes of Taman Tasik Titiwangsa with its tranquil lake attracts many visitors. Apart from the beautiful landscapes of Taman Tasik Titiwangsa, water sport activities such as boat paddling, kayaking and water ball are among the popular sport activities offered at the park (Sharifudin, 2014). As the main attraction of Taman Tasik Titiwangsa is the water sport activities, the quality of the ecosystem of the lake must be taken into consideration at all times.

## Literature Review

### Water Quality Monitoring

Water quality is about describing the physical, chemical and biological features of water. It will define the 'good' and 'bad' of the water sample. Water Quality Index (WQI), is a tool that is used to evaluate the quality of water (Global Environment Centre, 2014).

$$WQI = 0.22 \times SI_{DO} + 0.19 \times SI_{BOD} + 0.16 \times SI_{COD} + 0.15 \times SI_{AN} + 0.16 \times SI_{SS} + 0.12 \times SI_{pH}$$

In Malaysia, the parameters measured for (WQI) are:

TABLE 1: Water Quality Monitoring

Development Component	Indicated
pH	The contamination and acidification
Chemical Oxygen Demand (COD)	The amounts of organic pollutants in water
Ammonical Nitrogen (AN)	The nutrient status, organic enrichment and health of the waterbody
Suspended Soil (SS)	The small solid particles which remain in suspension in water as a colloid due to the motion of water
Dissolved Oxygen (DO)	Measures the amount of oxygen dissolved or carried in the water.

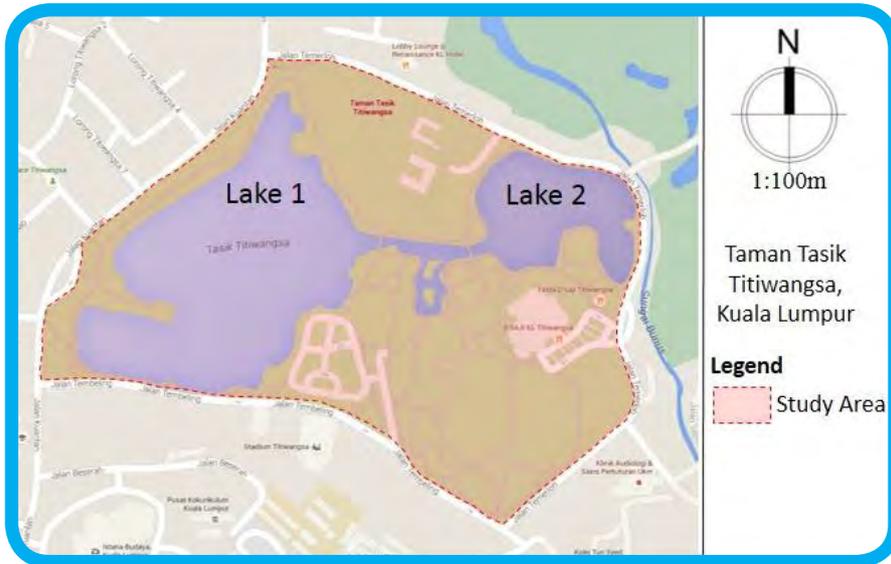


DIAGRAM 1: Location of Taman Tasik Titiwangsa

## Study Area

Taman Tasik Titiwangsa was chosen as the study area because it was the top three Best Public Parks in Kuala Lumpur, besides Lake Gardens and KLCC Park (Attraction Malaysia, 2015). To date, no study has been done on the Water Quality Index at Taman Tasik Titiwangsa. Originally, Taman Tasik Titiwangsa was an abundant tin mining area but over time the area was inhabited by weeds, fishes, earthworms, snakes and other living organisms (Malek, 2004).

## Methodology

### Research Design and Data Collection

Laboratory tests are carried out to acquire data for the Water Quality Index. Water Quality Index (WQI) is a tool to evaluate the quality of the lake water. Water quality refers to the chemical, physical, biological, and radiological characteristics of water. It is a measure of the condition of water in relative to the requirements of one or more biotic species and or to any human need or purpose. It is most frequently used as a reference to a set of standards against which compliance can be assessed. For weeds, the heavy metal experiments were done in order to see the effect of heavy metals such as copper (Cu) on aquatic organisms. This experiment describes the acid digestion on a sample of weeds.

### Data Analysis

Data acquired from the laboratory studies was classified by calculating individual parameter quality index or grouped together to calculate WQI, which refers to the chemical, physical, biological and radiological characteristics of water.

$$WQI = 0.22 \times SI_{DO} + 0.19 \times SI_{BOD} + 0.16 \times SI_{COD} + 0.15 \times SI_{AN} + 0.16 \times SI_{SS} + 0.12 \times SI_{pH}$$

TABLE 2: Water Quality Monitoring

Development Component	Indicated
pH	The contamination and acidification
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Dissolved Oxygen (DO)	Measures the amount of oxygen dissolved or carried in the water.

# Results and Discussions

## Experiment Result

TABLE 3: Water Quality Index (WQI) result

Parameters	Lake 1	Lake2
pH	8.87	8.04
BOD	6.5 mg/L	11 mg/L
COD	14 mg/L	7 mg/L
AN	0.29 mg/L NH <sub>3</sub> -N	0.12 mg/L NH <sub>3</sub> -N
SS	35	60
DO (%)	77.2	360.8

TABLE 4: Class Based (DOE Water Quality Index Classification)

Parameters	Unit	I	II	III	IV	V
Biochemical Oxygen Demand (BOD)	mg/l	<1	1-3	3-6	6-12	>12
Chemical Oxygen Demand (COD)	mg/l	<10	10-25	25-50	5-100	>100
Ammonical Nitrogen (AN)	mg/l	<0.1	0.1-0.3	0.3-0.9	0.9-2.7	>2.7
Dissolved Oxygen (DO)	mg/l	>7	5-7	3-5	1-3	<1
pH	mg/l	>7	6-7	5-6	<5	<5
Suspended solid(SS)	mg/l	<25	25-50	50-150	150-300	>300
WQI		>92.7	76.5-92.5	51.9-76.5	51.9-76.5	51.9-76.5

TABLE 5: Water quality classes & uses  
(National Water Quality Standards for Malaysia)

Class I	Conservation of natural environment, Water Supply I- practically no treatment necessary, Fishery I- very sensitive aquatic species
Class IIA	Water Supply II-conventional treatment required, Fishery II- sensitive aquatic species
Class IIB	Recreational use with body contact
Class III	Water supply III- extensive treatment required,  Fishery III- common, of economic value and tolerant species; livestock drinking
Class IV	Irrigation
Class V	None of the above

For the laboratory studies, samples were collected from two lakes; Lake 1, a former mining area and Lake 2, a man-made lake. From Table 3, it can be noted that the pH value of Lake 1 is 8.87 and Lake 2 is 8.04. This refers to Class I, which is considered good, a practically no necessary treatment is needed. Biochemical Oxygen Demand (BOD) for Lake 1 is 6.5mg/L and Lake 2 is 11 mg/L. This refers to irrigation water in Class IV. BOD values directly affect the amount of dissolved oxygen in the lake. The greater the BOD value, the more rapid oxygen is depleted into the lake. This means less oxygen is available to higher forms of aquatic life. Thus, aquatic organisms become stressed, suffocate and die. Chemical Oxygen Demand (COD) for Lake 1 is 14 mg/L (Class II where it is suitable for recreational use with body contact), whereas COD for Lake 2 is 7 mg/L (Class I, meaning practically no treatment is necessary). As for Ammonical Nitrogen (AN), for Lake 1 it is 0.29 mg/L NH<sub>3</sub>-N and Lake 2 is 0.12 mg/L NH<sub>3</sub>-N. This means both Lake 1 and 2 are in Class II, meaning they are suitable for recreational use with body contact. Suspended Solid (SS) at Lake 1 is 35 which is in Class II and is suitable for recreational use with body contact, whereas SS for Lake 2 is 60 which is in Class III, where extensive treatment is required.

$$\text{WQI} = 0.22 \times \text{SI DO} + 0.19 \times \text{SI BOD} + 0.16 \times \text{SI COD} + 0.15 \times \text{SI AN} + 0.16 \times \text{SI SS} + 0.12 \times \text{SI pH}$$

Using the above formula, the total WQI for Lake 1 is 77.63 and Lake 2 is 82.28. This shows that Lake 2 is cleaner compared to Lake 1 which is categorized as slightly polluted based on Table 6: Pollution Status Based from Department of Environment in Water Quality Index Classification.

## Heavy Metal Experiment

The Water Quality Index (WQI) results show that both the lakes are slightly polluted but still suitable for recreational use with body contact. Aluminium (Al), Ferum (Fe), and Zinc (Zn) are elements found in both lakes through the Heavy Metal experiments. These elements occurred naturally since the early existence of the lakes.

TABLE 6: Pollution Status Based (DOE Water Quality Index Classification)

WQI	River Status
0-59	Polluted
60-80	Slightly Polluted
81-100	Clean

TABLE 7: Heavy Metal Experiment

Heavy Metal	Lake 1	Lake 2
Ferum (Fe)	10.14 mg/ Kg±0.08	46.26 mg/ Kg ± 0.38
Zink (Zn)	2.93 mg/ Kg±0.04	3.078 mg/ Kg ± 0.03
Aluminium (Al)	8.36 mg/ Kg ± 0.08	8.36 mg/ Kg ± 0.08

## Recommendation

### Safety Aspects of water recreation activities

Lake 1, the venue for water recreational activities showed a WQI value of 77.63 meaning it is slightly polluted. This is because the lake has been used for various water sport activities. The operation manager at Taman Tasik Titiwangsa

stated that the outcome of any research done at the site should be disseminated among the maintenance staff in order for them to acknowledge the status of the Water Quality Index at the site and the adjacent area. This will reflect the level of safety for water recreational activities or water sport activities.

In conclusion, proper management should be taken to improve the biological factors at Taman Tasik Titiwangsa. Intensive research on Water Quality Index (WQI) should be done regularly to update the status of the level of safety for water recreation activities. Future studies are recommended to strengthen this findings by focusing on overall elements and using this study as a basis.



# Street Markets: Cultural and Economic Corridors of The City

**Khalilah Zakariya**

International Islamic University Malaysia (IIUM)



Street markets are one of Malaysia's visible spatial cultures. They temporarily transformed the streets into lively market spaces. Though street markets are not uncommon in other countries, this phenomenon occurs on a daily basis in Malaysia. Kuala Lumpur alone has four street markets that are popular among tourists, and 95 night markets that operate in other areas. Street markets redefine public spaces in the Asian context because their

temporality and informality have become embedded into the street culture of the cities. They contribute to the city's street life because most street markets operate outdoors on the streets, parking lots and public spaces. Street markets are the kind of space that have a certain degree of looseness and casualness that is different from the atmosphere in the shopping malls and formal retail shops. As street markets often operate on the city streets or back lanes, they offer a different atmosphere to other types of public spaces because they are cultural and commercial in nature.

sector. These street markets gradually become assimilated into the city life as cultural and commercial spaces. To the vendors, the street market is where they earn their income. To the visitors, the street market is where they can find a variety of local food and a range of merchandise at affordable prices, while experiencing a festive atmosphere. To the tourists, the street market is where they encounter local people and local products.

In Malaysia, a visitor can find a fusion of local and 'localized' products in the street markets. From a range of concoctions, fast food and local dishes, the collections of products in the street markets are valuable examples of the Malaysian culture that have been able to be kept alive alongside modernization and urbanization. The physical characteristics of the street markets may have gradually changed from temporary to semi-permanent over the years, from informal stalls to standardized designs. Nonetheless, the inherent characteristic of the street markets lies within the ingenuity of the vendors, the products and the chaotic atmosphere. The acculturation and localization of different elements into the street market operations produce a new form of local culture. In essence, this richness and complexity compose the cultural characteristics of the street markets.

As a form of 'local' place in the city, street markets are resilient and



The Chinatown 'Pasar Malam' (Night Market) in Melbourne, Australia operates in a laneway

The operations of street markets relies on borrowing existing public spaces, such as the streets, squares and parking lots. In Asia, street markets function primarily as a source of income for small-scale entrepreneurs. The country's recognition and institutionalization of street markets as temporary and periodic activities of the city act as a framework that supports the development and management of the informal



The night market in Lorong Tuanku Abdul Rahman, Kuala Lumpur is a street market that operates at the back lane

opportunistic. They thrive on specific enabling conditions, such as a strong contextual adjacency, accessibility, provision of public facilities and micro infrastructures. However, the development of street markets in Malaysia could not have progressed without the presence of a policy in the local authorities that allows street markets to operate alongside other public spaces and formal commercial spaces. The support and recognition from the local authorities have enabled street markets to expand into the emerging new models, such as the current trends of food truck markets, seasonal festive markets, and other temporary market events. The policy is an important platform that can accommodate urban street markets through the intermixing of land use.

Street markets operate differently than other types of commercial space because they usually operate in an outdoor public space. Due to their event-like nature, the street markets involve not only the public as the visitors, but a large group of vendors as the operators. This is unlike any other outdoor public space, where the majority of the users are primarily transient occupiers conducting leisure activities. Fellow researchers

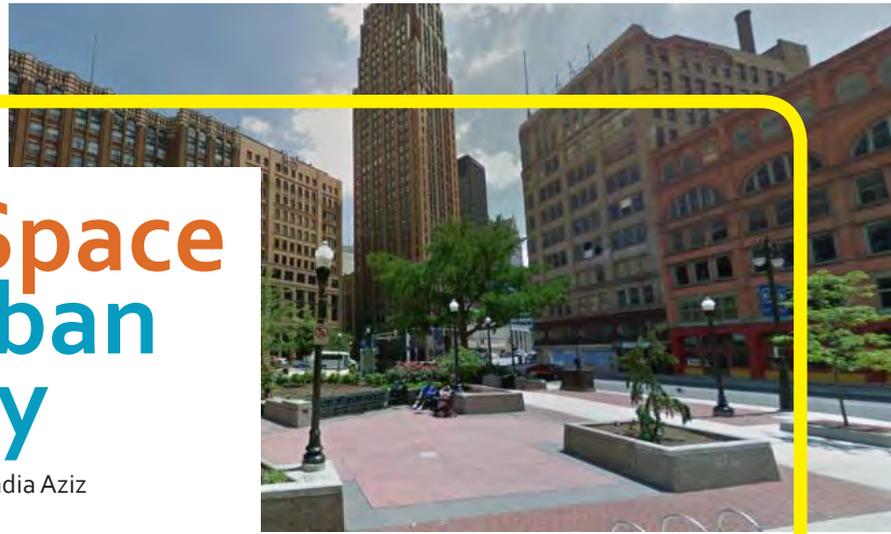
that examine the operations of street markets have identified that among the challenges that arise are in terms of maintenance of the borrowed streets or public spaces, cleanliness during and after the event, and the crowd and traffic management of the areas involved. Since street markets involve various entities in the local authorities, vendor association and the individual vendors, they require different kinds of infrastructures and guidelines that can guide more flexibility and specificity to how urban street markets might be accommodated better. The policy is an empowering soft infrastructure that can allow street markets to continue to operate as part of the city in a sustainable way.

In meeting the needs of the present and the future, it is vital to understand that street markets will evolve physically, culturally and economically. Much so because as a public space that is commercial in nature, street markets are undoubtedly influenced by the trends and demands of consumerism. Nonetheless, we should be exceedingly concerned about preserving the 'local look' of the street markets merely for it to visually reflect our local identities. Their localness and characteristics are actually embedded in how they are

adapted to their site context, spatial appropriations, the interactions between the vendors and visitors, the range of products, and the activities that all combined to create the festive atmosphere. The blend of these components and activities to enliven streets and places is what planners and designers call placemaking. Although initially in Malaysia, the operations of street markets was not deliberate acts of placemaking, their assimilation into the local urban street culture actually shows the recognition by the city councils on meeting the needs of the public through informal commercial activities in our public spaces. The forms and appearances of most street markets were not designed to portray specific meanings or symbols. They were curated and adapted to their spatial contexts through ways that enabled them to function as temporary market spaces and to generate informal and festive atmosphere for the city. All these elements collectively shape their identities and meanings to the users. As such, the role of placemaking when it comes to public spaces such as the street markets is to stimulate or 'choreograph' these activities to occur, and gradually to let the process of time and influences mould the street market's cultures and distinctiveness. Sure, at a glance, some visitors might say that a street market in a non-Asian country such as Melbourne, Australia might look similar to a typical street market in Kuala Lumpur. But then again, once the visitors walk and navigate through the street market stalls, they will start to sense the qualities and ambience that give them a distinct experience, whether they realize it or not.

# Open Space and Urban Identity

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Capitol Square Park Historic



Lafayette Garden

Campus Maritus Park Historic District

Grand Circus Park Historic District

Greek Town Historic District

FIGURE 1: The six significant historic areas and public open spaces in Downtown Detroit: (Google, 2014).

Identity of urban area is influenced by human perception, meaning and experiences in relation to the physical environment and space function. According to Ujang (2010 cited in Hernandez et al., 2007) urban identity is a process by which through interaction with places, where people describe themselves in terms of belonging to a specific place. In this context, identity also called as urban character or local character. Places are constructed by the physical form, activity and meaning, (Ujang, 2010 cited in Montgomery, 1998). According to Gleason (1950), identity is used to describe "the unity of the self".

The weakness of urban identity will affect the overall physical setting and context of the city. In contemporary cities, the weakening of identity is facilitated by the uniform concepts of planning and development together with the co-modification of places which have led to the loss of local identity (Ujang, 2010 cited in Mohamad, 1998). According to Ujang (2010 cited in Arefi, 1999) associating this with the notion of non-place, the lack of connectivity of physical landscapes with place meanings held within broader physical, cultural and emotional context. Sustaining the meanings and

identity of the urban elements are important because they contribute to self-identity, sense of community and sense of place (Ujang, 2010 cited in Hull, 1994). The Concept of Urban Identity The concept of urban identity has a more common term in physical planning, social culture and environment. It has been describing the "uniqueness" of the space design and function from very different perspectives and purposes such as place identity, ethnic identity and social identity. The word urban is defined as relating to the characteristics of the city.

Identified as the essence, meaning and true local character that represents the uniqueness relating to a city. According to Sert (1969) the concept of urban identity is that part of city planning which deals with the physical form of the city, and the most creative phase of city planning is in which imagination and artistic capacities plays the most important part.

## The Concept of Urban Identity

The concept of urban identity is as the expression of people feeling to experience the place and also feel unique to it. Urban identity is a set of meaning and also depends on the history which is formed in a city by the first human settlement. Throughout time, the physical setting will change the social life and thinking of the city. Thus, the concept of urban identity is such changing process affects the urban identity. Identity of cities is acquired with their original characters, but with the passing time, some cities lose their original architecture and urban characters, thus the settlement fall into a confusion of identity.

Historical cities have a high identity value that needs to be preserved. It will create an archive and reflect the memories of the urban dweller. In addition, the historical and cultural heritage creates the core values of urban identity. Therefore, cultural and historical background also will be the memory of the city that evokes the sense of belonging of the city. Cultural heritage is the most important part of urban identity. When historic town is well-preserved and articulated to

the cities development process, the city can protect the concept of urban memory and urban identity (Kutsal, 2012). Figure 1 shows the examples of historic areas in public open spaces that reflect the urban identity of Downtown Detroit.

## The Important of Urban Place-Identity

Urban place identity is determined by the physical elements in which the meaning and activities are created. Place-identity can influence the people's identity and support continuity of life and socio-cultural values. Place identity is also influenced by the functional (physical) as well as the emotional aspects of environmental experience. Identity of place and sense of belonging are important in order to establish as emotional and cognitive bond with a place, which leads to the feeling of safety, comfort and sense of community. People's affective and cognitive responses to a place are occurred through experiencing the place. Experience is the key action in development of human-place bond (Kaymaz, 2013).

Place attachment is also reflected in the functional bonding between people and places, described as place dependence. Place attachment also are dimensions that can be used as the constructs for identification of the identity of a place considering the significance of place in developing and maintaining self-identity, and group identity of and the composites of its characteristic features (Ujang, 2010 cited in Relph, 1976). Examples of historic building façade/features are illustrated in Figures 2 & 3.

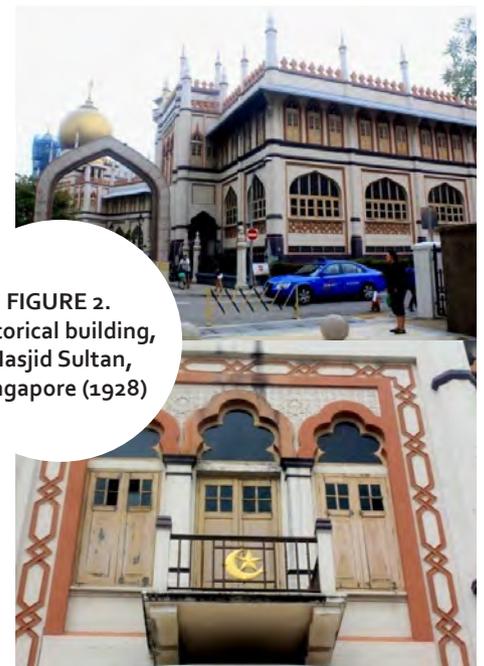


FIGURE 2.  
Historical building,  
Masjid Sultan,  
Singapore (1928)



FIGURE 3.  
Eclectic and  
European Classicism  
style of shop houses  
at Arab Street,  
Singapore

# The Influence of Open Spaces Design

In urban identity context, the priority of space to be focused only in these three parts, which are open space design, effective street design, and conservation of heritage features. Open space is a primary part in designing urban identity. According to Francis (1987 cited in Gold, 1980) open space is a land or/and water in an urban area that is not covered by vehicles or buildings, in an urban area. The effective open space design has allowed and attracts people to utilize the space and create their own activities with a different experience from other places. The space also should focus on comfortability, familiarity, multi-purpose and variety of activities regardless with different ages of users.

Open space is an essential part of the urban heritage; a strong element in the architectural and aesthetic form of a city plays an important educational role. It is ecologically significant and important for social interaction and fostering community development, and supportive of economic objectives and activities (Francis, 1987). In particular, it helps reduce the inherent tension and conflict in deprived parts of urban areas. It also has an important role in providing recreational and leisure needs for the community and create an economic value. There are several aspects that can be used as a guideline in urban open space design to maintain/create an urban identity to be more effective and lively (Francis, 1987) as next info graphic.

In general, a strong identity on the cities is focus on the significant value of local urban characters that will encourage the contribution of local people in urban activities. Urban identity should be emphasized on the physical environment where it can affect directly on human behaviours and in turn, make one feel the sense of belonging to that place. Indirectly, the value of urban identity can become a main attraction of the city. An urban designer must be able to produce a creative and innovative design that can display a true identity and furthermore can attract people or visitors to go to the town.

Perception and aesthetics are important in terms of quality of design to understand open space design and its benefit to the users. Perception also stresses how to attract users to perceive and make a full use of open space. The specifications of the physical environment will become the most things highly rated by users.

Comfort for open space is more on facilities that they provide such as adequate and comfortable seating, accessibility and protection from rain, sun and other environment effects. In terms of safety, crime prevention through environmental design should be implemented in reducing crime risks, and as an effort to improve the sense of security in the design of open spaces.

Public art has increased as a part of urban open space expenditures for the past decade (Francis, 1987 cited in Beardsley, 1981). Public art serves as an expressionism and contribution of the user feeling experience to the place.

Instilling awareness on the use of an open space may not in itself be enough to make a space successful. The spaces should have an important symbol or reference in attaching meaning to the open space and its surrounding areas.



Some of the open spaces being moved indoors, and privatization becomes an issue. For example, communal spaces enclosed, where public access is a critical factor to open space quality (Francis, 1987 cited in Lynch, 1981). The user should have an access to any public open spaces and freedom to use the space for their need.

Open space also can become part of a larger green natural system, which is critical to a healthy city life. It also can contribute to ecological balance, and become as part of the relationship between people and the natural environment.

The amount of freedom and user control a space offers has been suggested as a basis for people's use and enjoyment of an open space (Francis, 1987 cited in Carr and Lynch, 1984).

# Townhall Session with The Minister of Urban Wellbeing, Housing and Local Government on Urban Wellbeing Master Plan



# Entrepreneur Expo and Food Truck Festival 2016 at 1Malaysia Youth City Tanjung Malim





## National Recycle Day 2015

The National Recycling Day was held gloriously in year 2015. It was officiated by YB Datuk Halimah Binti Mohamed Sadique, Deputy Minister of Urban Wellbeing, Housing and Local Government on 12 December 2015 at Taman Tasik Permaisuri, Cheras, and Kuala Lumpur. The chosen theme of the celebration in 2015 of #Asingkan, which is the overwhelming response by the public to make the practice separation of waste at source, particularly households and premises since its implementation on 1 September 2015. The National Recycling Day is celebrated every year on November 11, organized to give disclosure to public of the importance

of 3Rs (reduce, reuse, recycle) or the practice of reduction, reuse and recycling so as to inculcate separation of waste at source, which is the most important and effective in managing solid waste in a sustainable manner for future generations.

The celebration event was remarked with many interesting events such as upcycle programme, launch of 3R information mobile, treasure hunt, exhibitions and demonstrations. Also held blood donation activities, coloring for kids, collecting recyclable items, zumba fitness programme, 3R Bazaar, car boot sale (CBS) and lucky draw number.



# World Toilet Day 2015

The World Toilet Day is celebrated on November 19 every year, worldwide. The aim is to create awareness about cultural practices that clean the toilet. We want people in Malaysia respected as identity creating public toilets that are clean, comfortable and safe to use. The World Toilet Day 2015 celebration was officiated by YAB Dato 'Ahmad Razif Abdul Rahman, Minister of State on 19 November 2015 at Dataran Pantai Batu Burok,

Kuala Terengganu, Terengganu. Also present during the ceremony was the Hon. Dato 'Halimi bin Abd. Manaf, Deputy Secretary (Urban Wellbeing) KPKT.

This year's celebration was organized by the KPKT through the Department of Local Government (JKT) in collaboration with the Kuala Terengganu City Council. Terengganu was chosen as the preferred location of the year upon the excellent commitment from Kuala Terengganu City Council (MBKT) and State Secretary Office.

KPKT through Local Government Department (JKT) chose the theme "Clean Toilet, People Comfort" which is defined as meet the public expectations in addition to change the urban environment to be cleaner is in line with the Transformation of Local Authorities (PBT) which is being implemented by the ministry.

The Toilet Day 2015 objective is to:

- i. Raise awareness about the sanitation and hygiene issues including self hygiene promotion and sanitation services
- ii. Encourage all stakeholders, Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs), to promote and encourage a change of behavior in order to use the toilet in an ethical manner with emphasis on Think to Next User

## WORLD TOILET DAY SEMINAR 2015

JKT has organized a Seminar on World Toilet Day 2015; National Level on 18 November 2015, at the Primula Beach Resort, Kuala Terengganu. The event was officiated by the Hon. Dato 'Halimi bin Abd Manaf (Deputy Secretary General [Urban Wellbeing], KPKT) and was accompanied by Hon. Dato 'Haji Mohamad Kamil Othman (Mayor of Kuala Terengganu City Council) and Hon. Datuk Haji Roslan bin Eusoff (Deputy Director General, JKT)

Four papers were presented during the seminar, as follows:

- *Public Toilets as a City's Asset - A System View of Management and Maintenance by Puan Khairiah binti Mohd Talha (President of Eastern Regional Organisation for Planning & Housing),*
- *Universal Design in Built Environment by YBhg. Dato' Sri Ar. Dr. Asiah binti Abdul Rahim (International Islamic University, IIUM, Lecturer),*
- *Good Practice in Using Public Toilets - Public and Private Partnership in Malaysia by Dr. Indrakaran T. Karthigesu (Quality Restroom Association Malaysia [QRAM], Treasurer),*
- *Toilet Maintenance Grading System by Tuan Haji Sulaiman bin Abu Bakar (Senior of Deputy Director of Projek Lebuh raya Usahasama Bhd [PLUS])*



# Launching Ceremony of Social Transformation of Flats Senawang 1

The launching of Social Transformation Strategy (PTS) Blue Ocean (NBOS7) Neighborhood Indah (MyBN) is to foster a sense of belonging (sense of belonging) of the residents of these facilities are provided and restored to be kept and maintained to prevent back obsolete and damaged. The launching ceremony of the Social Transformation Flat Senawang 1 also was officiated by YB Datuk Halimah Binti Mohamed Sadique (Deputy Minister of Housing and Local Government) accompanied by YB Datuk Jalaluddin bin Haji Alias (Exco of Housing and Local Government Negeri Sembilan) on 7 November 2015.

These residential was built in 1965, with six (6) blocks, four (4) level, 224 units are occupied by 1,120 residents and also have been restored and maintained through MyBN Program in 2014 at a cost of RM1,525,082.50. The cost of repair and maintenance involving repairs and replacement of roofs, waterproofing in the toilet as well as painting the buildings, upgrading of roads, street lights and futsal courts and upgrading the landscape and children's playground. Jointly organized by the Seremban Municipality Council (MPS), Negeri Sembilan State government and SWCorp was celebrated with various activities including the demonstration of fire rescue, 3R Community inauguration, the opening of the exhibition booths and submission tools garden tool to Residents Committee.

## Components of the Social Transformation Programme

### Safe City Programme

- Reducing crime through activities omnipresence and security patrols collaboration between the Royal Malaysian Police (PDRM), the Jabatan Sukarelawan Malaysia (RELA), Civil Defence Department (JPAM) and Neighbourhood Watch;
- Attractive housewife as Friends of Amanita (Peace Lady) to be the 'eyes and ears' of the police to disseminate information appropriate criminal case

### Fire Resque Community Programme

Educate the awareness of fire safety and emergency, also as an emergency informer to JBPM

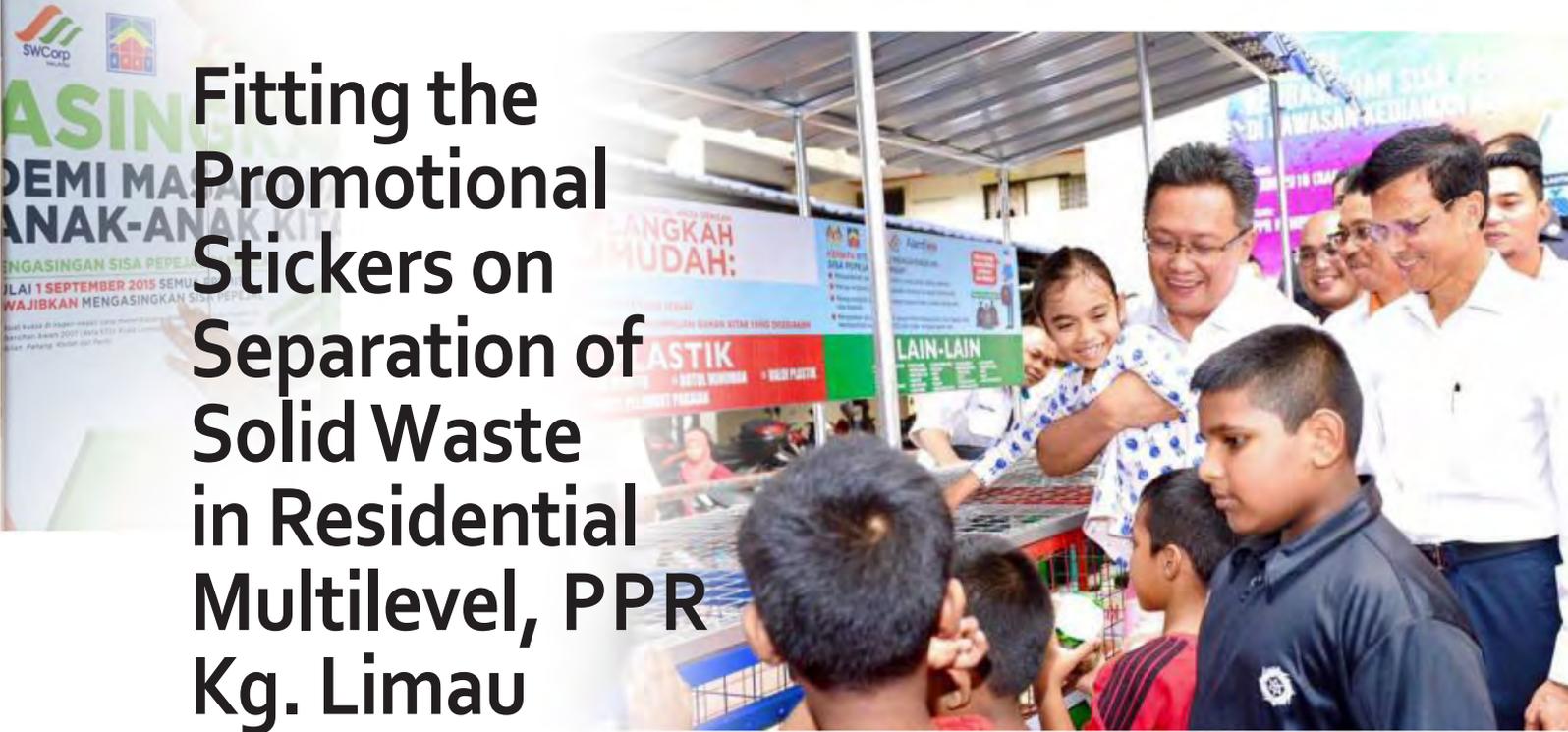
### Recycle Community

- increase the recycling rate to 22% target by year 2020
- Solid Waste Management and Public Cleansing (SWCorp) in collaboration with MBAS would make collection of recyclable materials regularly

### Environment Health Programme

Department of Local Government (JKT) in collaboration with the District Health Office will implement the Program for Behavioral Change Communication (Communication for Behavioural Impact, COMBI) aims to involve local communities in the activities of prevention of infectious diseases, particularly dengue fever





# Fitting the Promotional Stickers on Separation of Solid Waste in Residential Multilevel, PPR Kg. Limau

People need to realize the solid waste separation program for more sustainable future. Located in Block 96, Projek Perumahan Rakyat Kampung Limau, near Pantai Dalam, Kuala Lumpur, the installation ceremony of solid waste isolation stickers at the cause for highrise residential area has been done. The ceremony was officiated by the Minister of Housing and Local Government (ministry), Datuk Abdul Rahman Dahlan on June 1, 2016. This program aims to raise public awareness about the 3Rs and reduce solid waste to landfills in turn to foster a sense of responsibility in ensuring a clean environment.

"With this program, the government's expectation is to cultivate and nurture the 3Rs and separation of solid waste in the community will be achieved and be able to realize the dream of becoming a Clean City," he said. At the event-related adhesive Solid Waste Separation at source is placed in the residential elevators. Overall there were 535,048 unit multilevel residential in seven (7) states to adopt the Solid Waste Management and Public Cleansing Act 2007 (Act 672) and the number of elevators to be installed in the phase of the adhesive

is about 592. All lifts installed with the adhesive is located in a residential storey area under the supervision of SWCorp. Indirectly, the residential population will gain the knowledge of the Solid Waste Separation at Source.

KPKT through SWCorp has started enforcing the separation of waste at source on June 1. Enforcement is intended to ensure the implementation of this initiative is fully implemented by Malaysians citizens. Separation of Solid Waste Enforcement The cause of this was carried out simultaneously in all the states that adopted the Act 672, namely in the Federal Territory of Kuala Lumpur and Putrajaya, Pahang, Johor, Melaka, Negeri Sembilan, Perlis and Kedah.

In addition to enforcement action, the SWCorp will continue to implement various initiatives that include promotion, education and engagement with the community. Among them is the dissemination of information

on guidelines and modalities of implementation of the Solid Waste Separation at source is more interactive and creative in all channels of electronic media, print media or social media. He said again, enforcement is the third phase of the implementation of the Solid Waste Separation at Source after implemented in stages starting June 1, 2015 ago. Before this approach is to focus on continuous information and education to the public. Enforcement is not only focused on action alone but compounding the continued commitment of the community is a priority for successful implementation of the Solid Waste Separation at Source.



# Malaysian Urban Streets Arts and Karnival Azam Bandar (Mural 2015)

**K**PKT through the Division of Urban Wellbeing (BKB) has organized the Malaysian Urban Streets Arts and Azam Bandar Carnival (MURAL 2015) on 30th October to 1 November 2015 at the Taman Merdeka, Johor Bahru, Johor. MURAL 2015 was launched and officiated by YB Datuk Abdul Rahman Dahlan (Minister of Housing and Local Government). MURAL 2015 is the sequel to the successful implementation of programs Malaysian Streets Arts Festival (MYSAF) which was held on 3 and 4 May 2014 in the Teluk Cempedak, Kuantan, Pahang. The festival was a great success and has managed to attract more than 80,000 visitors with the participation of more than 100 street artists, 300 local bands and 120 local young entrepreneurs. Programs implemented in collaboration with the Johor Baru City Council this is a program involving street artists as the main attraction and involvement of participants AZAM City to market the products produced.

During three (3) days of the carnival was held, a total of 188 participants have been involved AZAM Bandar and attracted more than 3,000 visitors. Among the products sold are clothing and crafts, food and beverages as well as Spa services. The program also recognizes the successful participant and the Minister has presented the Best Participant Award to seven (7) participants. They received a cash prize of RM500.00, hampers and certificates.

MURAL 2015 is not only to promote the programs under the supervision of KPKT, however, in line with the long term Ministry objective, this program has helped in empowering cities and enhanced the environment to form an identity as possible. During the launch, BKB also contribute to the Food Basket 10 Leader of Household (LOH) poor and participants from Hawker Mobile Kiosk for 2014/2015. They are composed of two (2) KIR from Johor Baru City Council (MBJB), two (2) KIR of Johor Bahru Tengah Municipal Council, four (4) KIR from Pasir Gudang Municipal Council, and two (2) KIR of the Municipal Council Kulai. Present during the ceremony were YB Datuk Halimah Mohamed Sadique (Deputy Minister of Housing and Local Government), Hon. Datuk Haji Mohammad bin Mentek (Secretary General of the KPKT), YB Dato 'Haji Ismail bin Karim (State Secretary), Hon. Dato 'Halimi bin Abd Manaf (Deputy Secretary General [Urban Wellbeing], KPKT) and Hon. Tuan Haji A. Rahim bin Haji Nin (Mayor of MBJB).

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(BURGER / AIR KELAPA)

**82** **AZAM**  
Arkhir Zaman Miskin



# Gotong-Royong Perdana Programme and Promotion of Waste Separation at Source, National Level of 2015, at PPR Taman Mulia Bandar Tun Razak, Kuala Lumpur

The *Gotong-Royong Perdana* Programme was held on 15 November 2015 at the PPR, Taman Mulia, Bandar Tun Razak, Cheras, and Kuala Lumpur. The program was officiated by the Hon. Datuk Haji Mohammad Bin Mentek, the Secretary General of the Ministry of Housing and Local Government (KPKT), which is to aims and prove the seriousness of the KPKT through SWCorp in ensuring the culture of mutual aid society into practice in order to maintain a clean environment, beautiful and prosperous. Various programs have been set up, among others, Eye Heart Walk of distributing pamphlets on the method of solid waste separation at the source of the right to local residents, gotong-royong programme to clean around the PPR Taman Mulia, painting the walls of the ground floor and residential blocks. Briefing Solid Waste Separation at source and submission Cycle Cage was also implemented. In this event, the Association of Residents was pledged to jointly maintain the cleanliness of the neighborhood area as well to work closely with the authorities in maintaining the cleanliness of the surrounding residential.



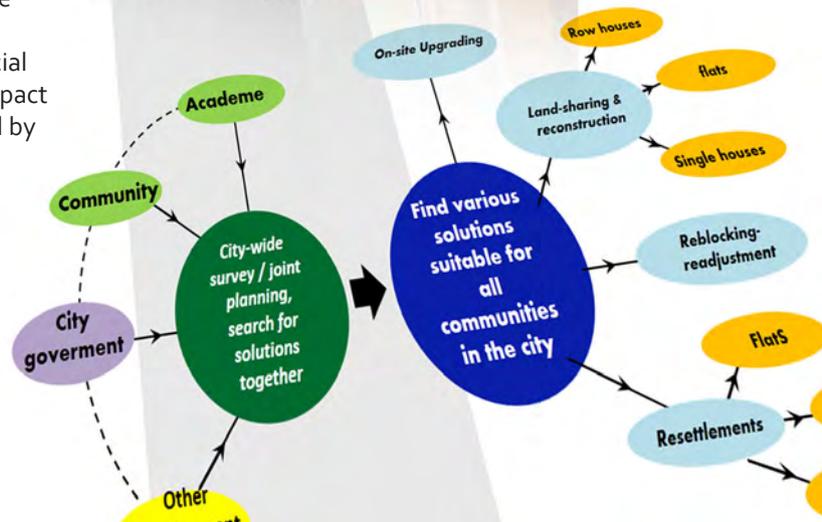


# Seminar on Strengthening The Resilience of Cities in Malaysia Against Disaster 2016

In conjunction with the hosting of the 2nd Asia Pacific Forum on Urban Resilient and Adaptation in 2016 by the state government of Melaka on 2 - 4 March 2016, the Ministry of Housing and Local Government through the Federal Department of Town and Country Planning (PLANMalaysia) has organized a seminar on Strengthening The Resilience of Cities in Malaysia Against Disaster 2016 on 1<sup>st</sup> March, 2016 at Hatten Hotel, Malacca. The seminar was officiated by YAB Datuk Seri Ir. Hj. Idris bin Hj. Haron, Chief Minister of Malacca and the opening ceremony was also attended by YB Datuk Halimah Mohamed Sadique, Deputy Minister of KPKT, Melaka State Assembly Speaker, Exco and Deputy Exco, of Malacca State Government and Head Departments the State of Malacca.

The aim of this seminar is organized which mean a platform for all Local Authorities across the country's leadership, also to get the latest input and sharing experiences on the importance of endurance and resilience of a city as well as the actions to be taken by the local authorities. A total of four (4) paper presenters were invited to the seminar at this time, from PLANMalaysia, South East Asia Disaster Prevention Research Institute (SEADPRI), SMEs, Malaysian Fire and Rescue Department and MERCY Malaysia as well as a special session of the World Compact of Mayors' was presented by ICLEI South East Asia.

COLLABORATION SCHEME BETWEEN COMMUNITY AND GOVERNMENT IN HOUSING DEVELOPMENT PROCESS WITH COMMUNITY-DRIVEN APPROACH



# National Landscape Day 2016



Opening ceremony of the National Landscape Day Celebration (HLN) in 2016 with the theme "Landscape Works Quality Living" was officiated by YAB Datuk Patinggi Tan Sri Dr. Haji Adenan bin Haji Satem (Chief Minister) on March 6, 2016 at the State Legislative Assembly (Lama) Kuching, Sarawak. He was accompanied by YB Datuk Abdul Rahman Dahlan.

Various events were organized in conjunction with the celebration of HLN in 2016 which lasted from 5 to 6 March 2016. Among the Landscape exhibition by local authorities and State agencies, Public Workshop - "Trees Maintenance & Turfing" 10,000 Foot Step Program, health screenings, aerobics. Competition "Mural Painting" (Students, public and private institutions), landscape design Competition (Secondary School / IPT), and stalls selling food and landscaping products. HLN 2016 highlights this is the planting of 333 trees in a special plot in Sarawak Botanical Garden.

HLN 2016 celebration is made possible by the ministry through the National Landscape Department (JLN) in collaboration with the State Government through the Ministry of Local Government and Community Development (LGCD), State of Sarawak Local Authorities and several departments and agencies, the state of Sarawak.

# Ceremony for The Completion of Training Diploma and The Certificate Course of Fire Fighting Science



A ceremony of completion for the training courses of Diploma on Fire Fighting Science (KDSK) Series 1/2015 and the Certificate Course of Fire Fighting Science (KSSK) Series 2 & 3/2015 was held at the Fire and Rescue Academy of Malaysia Eastern Region, Marang, Terengganu on 14th May 2016..

The ceremony was officiated by YBhg. Datuk Haji Mohammad bin Mentek, Secretary General of the Ministry of Urban Wellbeing, Housing and Local Government. Presented together were YAS Datuk Wira Hj Wan Mohd Nor bin Hj Ibrahim, Director General, Fire and Rescue Department of Malaysia, YAS Dato' Hj. Soiman bin Jahid, Deputy Director General (Operations), YAS Dato' Haji Amer bin Hj. Yusof, Deputy Director General (Development) and senior officers of the Fire and Rescue Department of Malaysia.

In conjunction with this ceremony, programmes included were the Rhythmic Marching Shows, demonstration of handling poisonous reptiles (snake) and the presentation of the Brass Band from the Malaysian Fire and Rescue Department.



# Fire and Rescue Department of Malaysia and The Launch of The "OPS Raya" 2016

The launch of the "Ops Raya" 2016 was held at the IOI Mall Puchong, Selangor and officiated by The Honorable Datuk Halimah binti Mohamed Sadique, Deputy Minister of the Ministry of Urban Wellbeing, Housing and Local Government on 28 June 2016. Among the activities organized were Fire Safety Exhibition, Colouring Contests, the launch of the Fire Safety Campaign Materials, demonstration of rescuing on "Road Traffic Accident" (RTA) and the launch of "Ops Raya" team. The ceremony also attended by YAS Datuk Wira Hj. Wan Mohd Nor bin Hj. Ibrahim, Director General of the Fire and Rescue Department of Malaysia, YAS Dato' Hj. Soiman bin Jahid, Deputy Director General (Operations), YAS Dato' Hj. Amer bin Hj Yusof, the Deputy Director General (Development), Assistant Director General, States Director of the Fire and Rescue Department, Senior Fire Officers and senior officers from the Ministry of Urban Wellbeing, Housing and Local Government.





## Ceremony of Handing Over Fire Vehicles and Equipment to The Fire and Rescue Department of Malaysia

**M**inister of Urban Wellbeing, Housing and Local Government, The Honorable Datuk Abdul Rahman Dahlan, had successfully handing over fire vehicles and equipment to the Fire and Rescue Department of Malaysia on January 19, 2016 (Tuesday) at the Headquarters, Fire and Rescue Department of Malaysia, Putrajaya.

The Minister presented the fire-fighting equipment to the volunteer firefighter teams from the state of Selangor, Negeri Sembilan and Melaka followed by the launching of the Emergency Response Team JBPM Putrajaya and delivery of fire-fighting vehicles and equipment by the suppliers to the Minister of Urban Wellbeing, Housing and Local Government.



## The Official Opening of The Establishment Volunteer Fire Team, Pasir Panjang, Pulau Redang and The Establishment Of Ert Laguna Redang Island Resort

**M**ay 15, 2016 (Sunday) - An official opening ceremony of the Volunteer Fire Team of Pasir Panjang, Pulau Redang and establishment of ERT Team Laguna Redang Island Resort at the Laguna Redang Island Resort has held by YBhg. Datuk Haji Mohammad bin Mentek, Secretary General, Ministry of Urban Wellbeing, Housing and Local Government (KPKT). Together present in the ceremony were YBhg. Datin Hajjah Hairani binti Mohd Tajudin, wife of YBhg. Datuk KSU, YAS Datuk Wira Haji Wan Mohd Nor bin Hj. Ibrahim, Director General of FRDM,

YS PPJB Azlimin bin Mat Noor, Director of FRDM Terengganu, PPJB Abdul Razak bin Muda, Commandant of FRAM Eastern Region and senior officers of FRDM Terengganu.

At this opening ceremony, a total of 13 participants, namely representatives from the 13 resorts operating in Pasir Panjang, were given a fire extinguisher as a symbolic joining the PBS Pasir Panjang, Pulau Redang. While other 10 members of the ERT team of Laguna Redang Island Resort had put on the ERT Vest as an identification to join the ERT.

In the morning session before the ceremony, Colouring Contest was held for the children of the 3K Club from Kampung Redang island which was participated by 25 pre-school kids. The prize contest was presented by YBhg. Datin Hajjah Hairani binti Mohd Tajudin to the winners.





## World Fire Day Celebration 2016



On May 10, 2016, It was historic moment for World Fire Fighters Day Celebration 2016 as His Royal Highness Sultan Ibrahim Ibni Al-Marhum Sultan Iskandar, HRH The Sultan and Sovereign Ruler Of The State and Territory of Johor DarulTa'zim and HRH Raja Zarith Sofiah binti Almarhum Sultan Idris Shah Al Mutawakkil Alallahi Shah. Also in attendance were HRH Tunku Ismail Ibni Sultan Ibrahim, HRH the Tunku Mahkota of Johor, HH Che' Puan Khaleeda Binti Bustamam, HH Tunku Idris Iskandar Ismail Abdul Rahman Ibni Sultan Ibrahim, Tunku Temenggong Johor, HH Tunku Tun Aminah Maimunah Iskandariah Binti Sultan Ibrahim and HH Tunku Abdul Rahman Hassanal Jeffri Ibni Sultan Ibrahim, Tunku Panglima Johor.

His Majesty was welcomed upon arrival by Minister of Housing and Local Government, YB Datuk Abdul Rahman Dahlan, his deputy, Datuk Halimah Mohamed Sadique and the Director General of Fire and Rescue Department of Malaysia, Datuk Wira Hj YAS Wan Mohd. Nor bin Hj. Ibrahim. It was followed by parade marching contingents where His Majesty examining the Guard of Honour, witnessing the reading pledge, fire engine parade and fire demonstration. His majesty also consented to officiate Exhibition consist of Fire Engine, Fire Equipment and Fireman Career, besides eight antique fire engines belonging to him for the first time. The celebration was telecast live by RTM for 2 hours at RTM 1.



# World Town Planning Day 2016 National Congress

In conjunction with the World Town Planning day 2016, PLANMalaysia in collaboration with Malaysia Institute of Planners has successfully organised a national planning congress with the theme of Healthy Cities, Healthy Communities For Sustainable Development. This intellectual discourse was officiated by The Deputy minister of urban wellbeing, Housing and local government Datuk halimah bt Sadique and attended by various decision makers from the government, professionals, academician, non governmental organisation representatives and also public who are very interested in the areas of creation of healthy and sustainable cities. Among the speakers who presented in the congress were His Excellency Mr Nicolai Ruge, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of Denmark to Malaysia who shared the best practices from Denmark towards the creation of healthy communities in the country.

Healthy Cities programme is a long-term international development initiative that aims to place health high on the agendas of decision makers and to promote comprehensive local strategies for health protection and sustainable development. Basic features include community participation and empowerment, intersectoral partnerships, and participant equity. Healthy Cities are enablers for healthy communities, an essential ingredient to achieve sustainable development. Ensuring healthy communities at the local level has been left to the individual initiatives of local government. However, much more can be undertaken through committed partnerships from all stakeholders. This congress aims to explore such partnerships so as to increase the health and well being of our communities, majority of whom live in cities.





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