



**KEYNOTE LECTURE**

**PLANNING FOR THE  
FUTURE CITIES IN  
MALAYSIA**

**DATIN PADUKA DR. DAHLIA ROSLY**

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Federal Department of Town and Country Planning  
Ministry of Urban Wellbeing, Housing and Local Government  
Malaysia



Thistle Hotel, Johor Bahru  
8 February 2015



**Our Cities must be places where  
human beings lead fulfilling lives  
in dignity, good health, safety,  
happiness and hope.**

UN Habitat 1996.



# Federal Department of Town and Country Planning: Commitment on Wellbeing

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## Vision

**“A Leader in Town and Country Planning towards achieving quality and sustainable living environment by 2020”**



## Mission

**“To spur national physical planning through implementation and monitoring of development plans which are systematic, comprehensive and innovative to ensure the well being of communities.**

# Land use

# Malaysia: A Glance

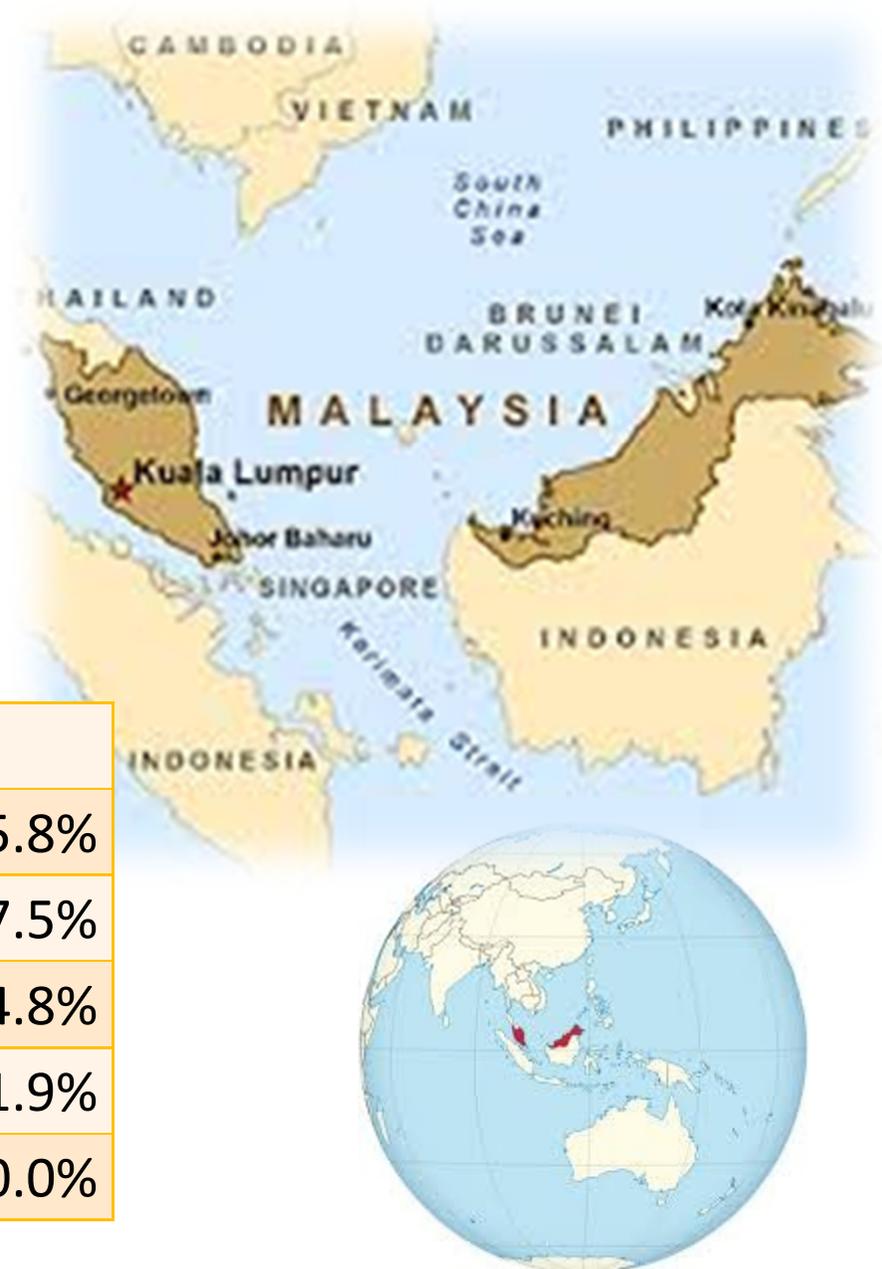
## Total Land Area

Peninsular Malaysia	131,805 sq. km
Sabah dan Labuan	73,997 sq. km
Sarawak	124,450 sq. km
<b>MALAYSIA</b>	<b>330,252 sq. km</b>

## Land Use Pattern in Peninsular Malaysia

Built-up areas	759,900 ha.	5.8%
Agriculture	6,268,300 ha.	47.5%
Forests	5,902,000 ha.	44.8%
Water Bodies	251,500 ha.	1.9%
<b>Total</b>	<b>13,181,700 ha.</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

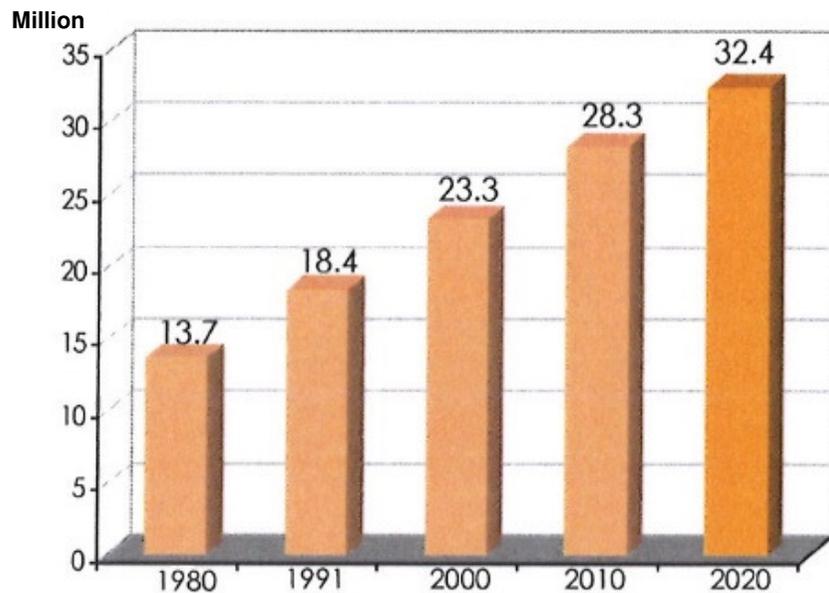
Source : National Physical Plan-2, 2010



# Population

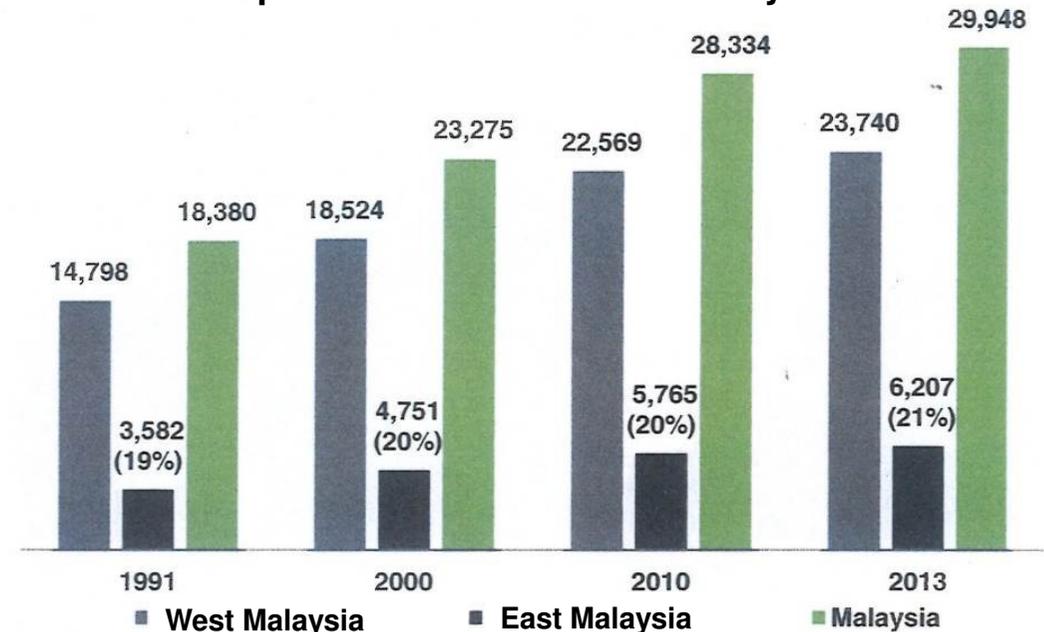
# Malaysia: A Glance

Malaysia Population (1980 – 2020)



Source : National Physical Plan-2, 2010

Population Distribution in Malaysia



Source : Department of Statistics Malaysia, 2013

- Total Population in Malaysia (2013) : 29,948
- Projected Population in 2030 : 36.0 million  
2040 : 38.6 million
- Average Annual Population Growth Rate (2013) : 1.4%

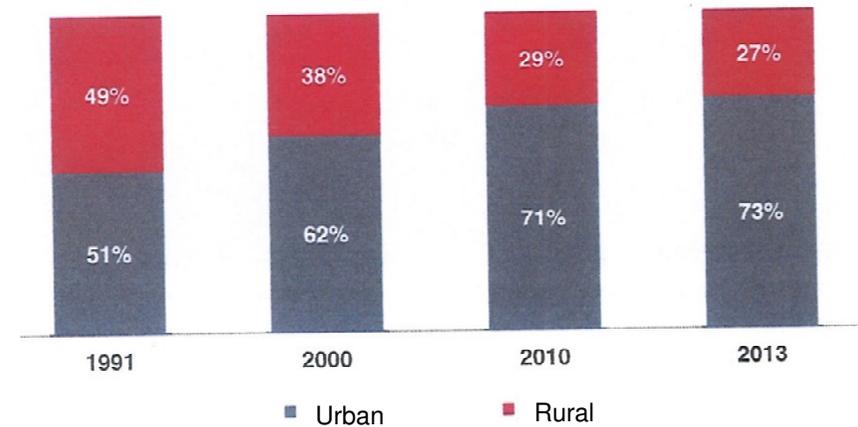
# Population

# Malaysia: A Glance

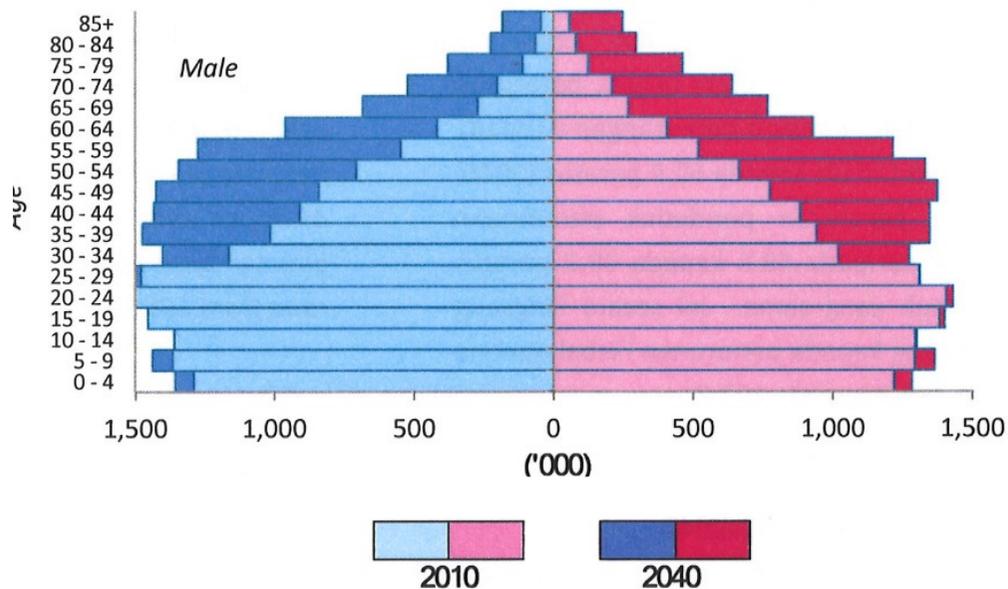
**Population Projection by Age Group, Malaysia, 2010-2040**

Year	0-14 (%)	15-64 (%)	65+ (%)	Median age
2010	27.4	67.6	5.0	26.3
2020	24.0	69.2	6.8	29.9
2030	22.5	68.2	9.3	33.0
2040	19.6	69.0	11.4	36.0

**Malaysia Urbanization Rate (%)**



**Malaysia Population Pyramid, 2010 and 2040**



Projected concentration of population (2030, 2040) in

Selangor, Johor, Sabah

Source : Department of Statistics Malaysia, 2013

# Issues and Challenges

## Rapid Urbanization

- Inadequate affordable housing
- Over burdened public amenities
- Urban poor
- Declining health condition and well being
- Traffic congestion
- Environmental pollution
- Shrinking green areas
- Public safety



# Issues and Challenges

## Housing Affordability

### Housing Prices as a Multiple of Annual Median Income

Country	Multiple
Malaysia	5.5 X
Singapore	5.1 X
United State	3.5 X
United Kingdom	4.7 X
Ireland	2.8 X
Hong Kong	14.9 X

**Affordable housing should cost 3X annual median income**

Source : Khazanah Research Institute, 2014

- Malaysia's houses on average cost much more than 3X annual median income.
- In median income terms, our houses are more expensive than those in Ireland and even Singapore.

- Fresh graduates are joining market with an average pay of RM2,500.
  - 77% graduates said they have no savings
  - Top expenses – transport cost
- Jobstreet 2014*
- In 2012, 20% of degree holder under the age of 25 were unemployed

*WorldBank 2012*



# Issues and Challenges

## Dealing with Water

One of the worst floods in Malaysia's history (Dec 2014)



# Issues and Challenges

## Dealing with Water

### Drought and Water Crisis (Jan - March 2014)



# Issues and Challenges

## Health

### OVERWEIGHT POPULATIONS IN SOUTHEAST ASIA

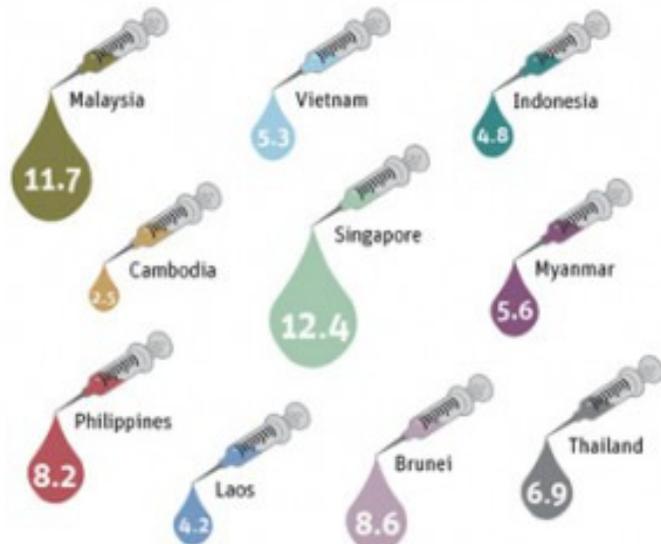
Overweight prevalence (%) for adults of both sexes (BMI of > 25 kg/m<sup>2</sup>)



Source: WHO Non-Communicable Diseases Country Profiles, 2011



### DIABETES PREVALENCE (%)



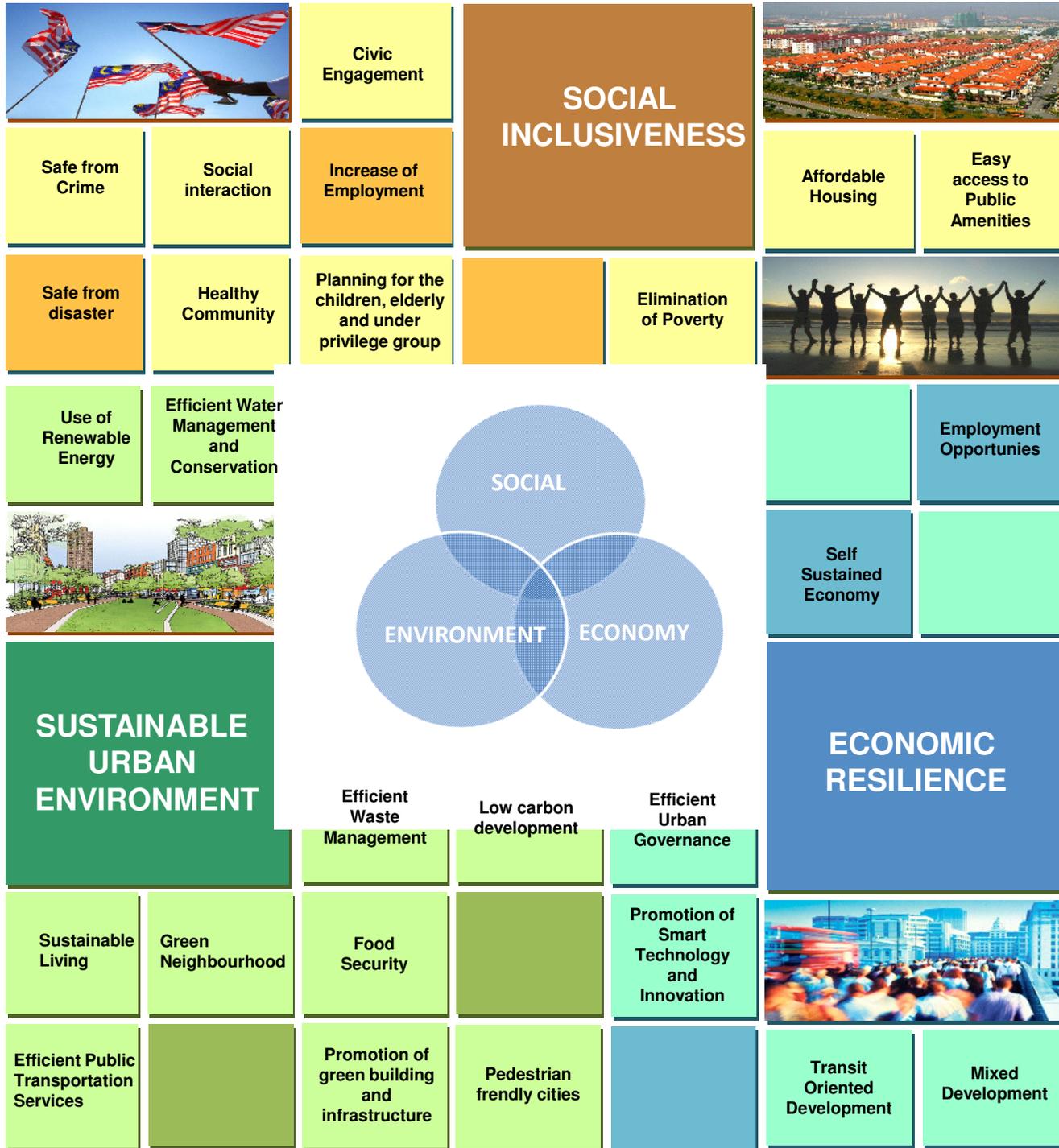
Source: International Diabetes Federation, 2012

### LEVEL OF HEALTH

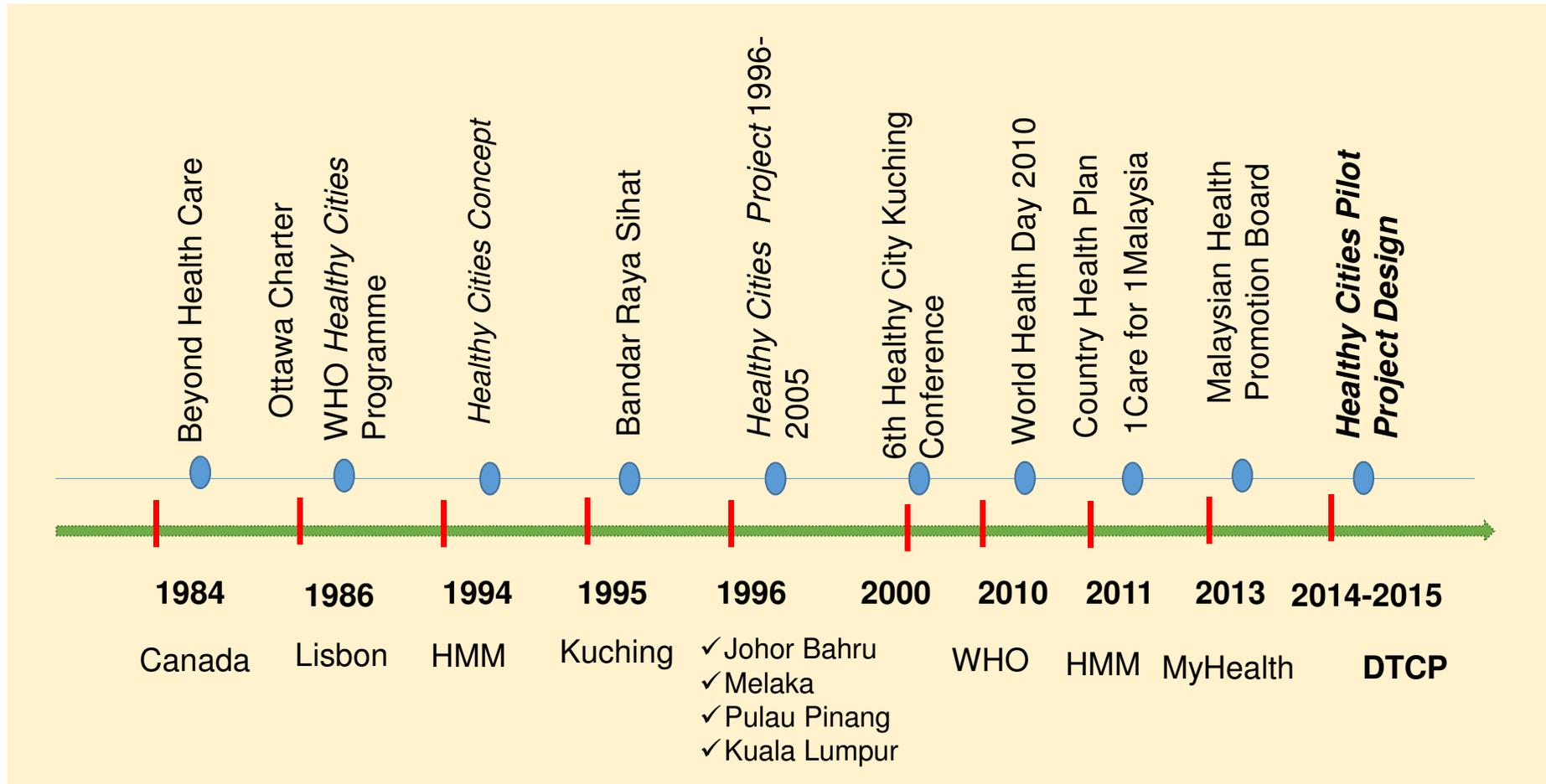
Diabetes	2.6 million
Hipertency	5.8 million
Cholesterol	6.2 million
Obesity	2.5 million

Source : Department of Statistics Malaysia, 2013  
Ministry of Health Malaysia, 2013

# Sustainable Future Cities in Malaysia



## Healthy Cities



- In Malaysia, the Healthy Cities Concept was first introduced in 1994.
- Healthy City Project was carried out in phases from 1996-2005, involving pilot projects in 5 cities namely Johor Bahru, Kuching, Melaka, Penang and Kuala Lumpur

# Malaysia's Initiatives

## Healthy Cities

### Physical Planning and Urban Design

- Cleanliness
- Pedestrian Path
- Bicycle lanes
- Landscaping
- Elderly and disable facilities
- Solid waste management

### Social and Community Programme

- Community farming
- Recycle campaign
- My Beautiful Neighbourhood
- CSR Programs for elderly

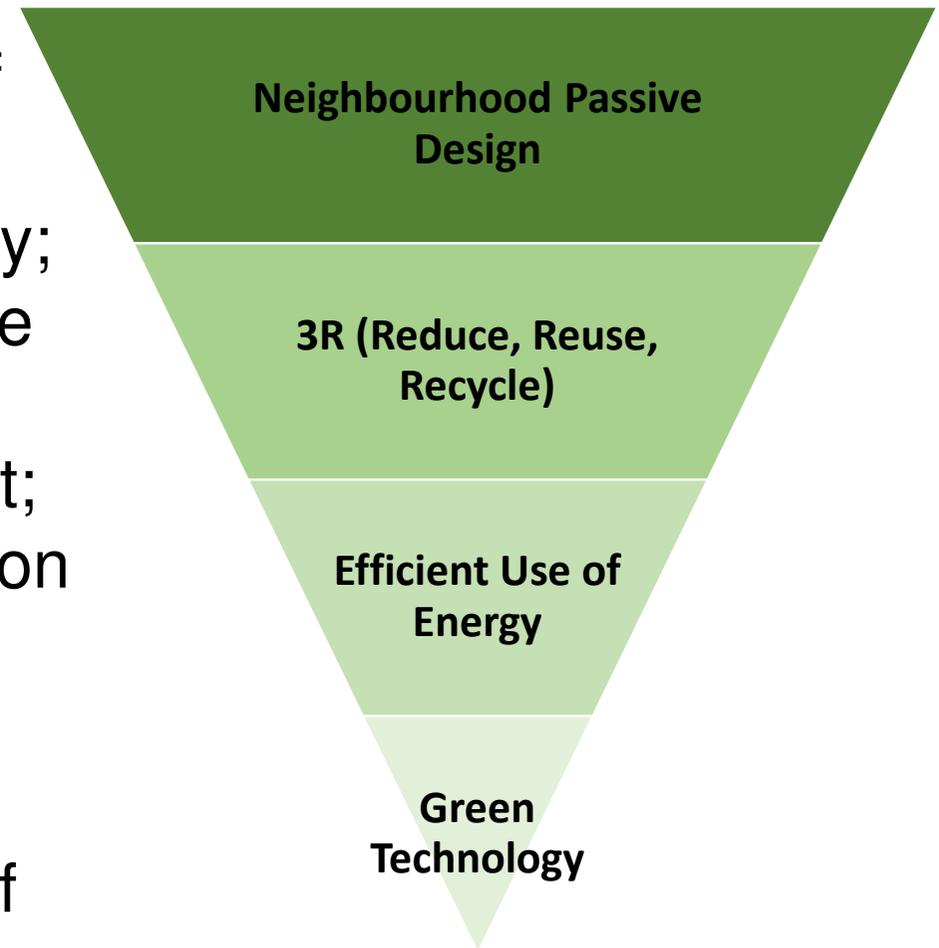
### Healthy Lifestyle Programme

- Healthy lifestyle campaign
- Cycling campaign
- Tree planting campaign
- Promoting use of public transport



## Green Neighbourhood / Green Cities

- Practice green lifestyle;
- Protection and consumption of natural resources;
- Application of green technology;
- Recycling that seek to preserve the environment;
- Reduce the ecological footprint;
- Reduce the production of carbon emission;
- Improving of public health;
- Improving of safety;
- Improving of general welfare of the community.



# 5 Initiatives for Green Neighbourhood Development



1

**Provision of pedestrian walkway**



4

**Rain water harvesting system**



2

**Provision of bicycle lane**



3

**Waste composting**



5

**Community farming**

# Malaysia's Initiatives

## Safe Cities

- City that is free from any form of physical, social and mental threats.
- Living environment that is secured and conducive at all times.
- Community able to live and perform daily activities in peace and harmony.



Lighting



Separation of pedestrian walkways from motorised lanes



Safety alarm



Safety mirror



Closed Circuit Television Camera (CCTV)



GIS crime mapping

# The Way Forward

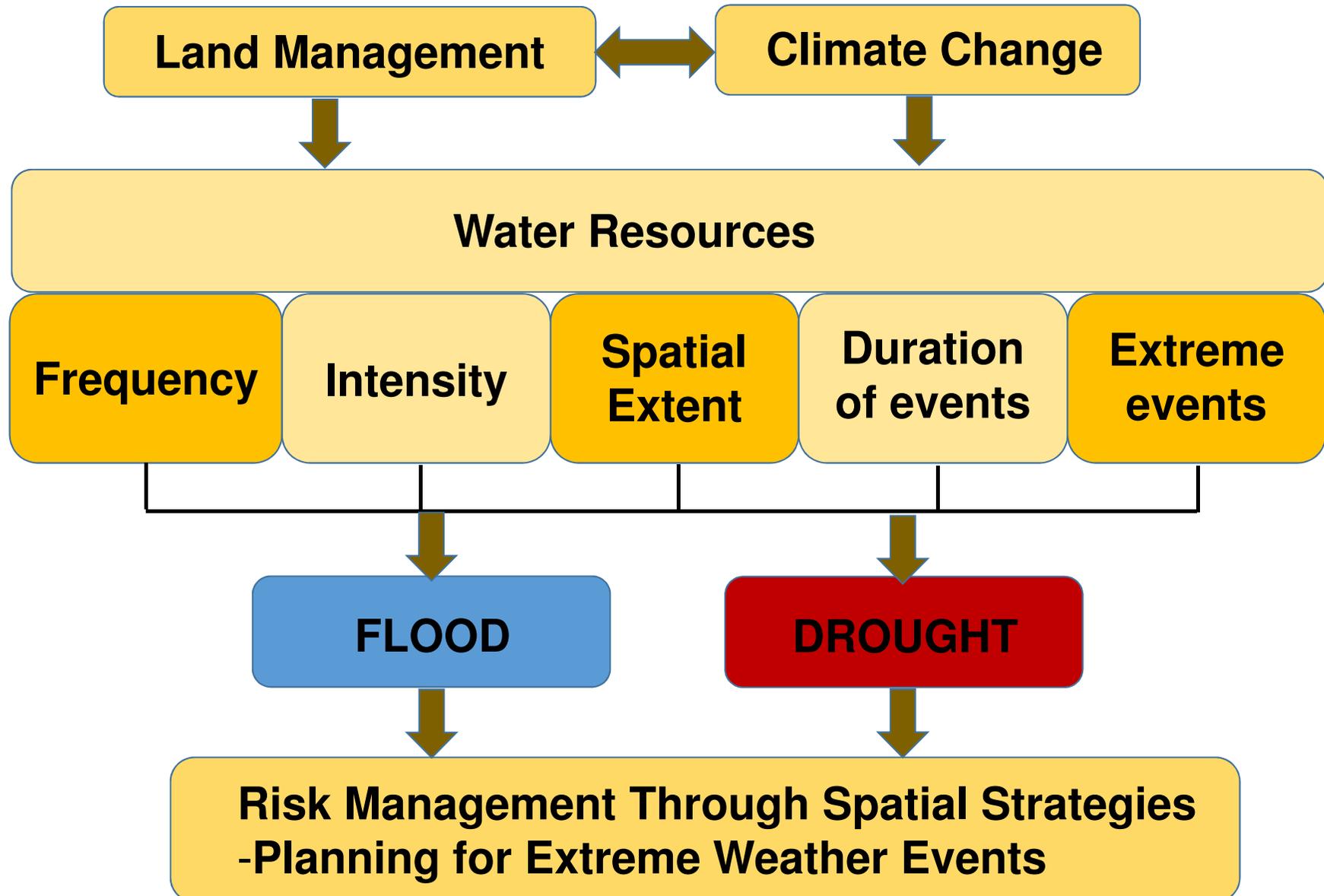
## Youth Cities

- For Malaysians age 18 to 40
- Redevelopment of Semi Urban Towns
- Affordable Housing
- Efficient transportation linkages
- Good Communication Networks
- Facilities for Active Living
- Friendly Neighbourhood



# The Way Forward

## Resilient Cities



## Resilient Cities

### FLOOD

Spatial Task - creating a robust city layout

- Incorporate scientific information (natural system) into spatial planning
- Developing risk map

#### **Prevention of societal collapse**

- Identify safe spots in the landscape
- Large concentrations of people should be protected against disasters
- Safeguarding the functioning of basic amenities - transport network and energy

#### **Minimizing undesirable effects**

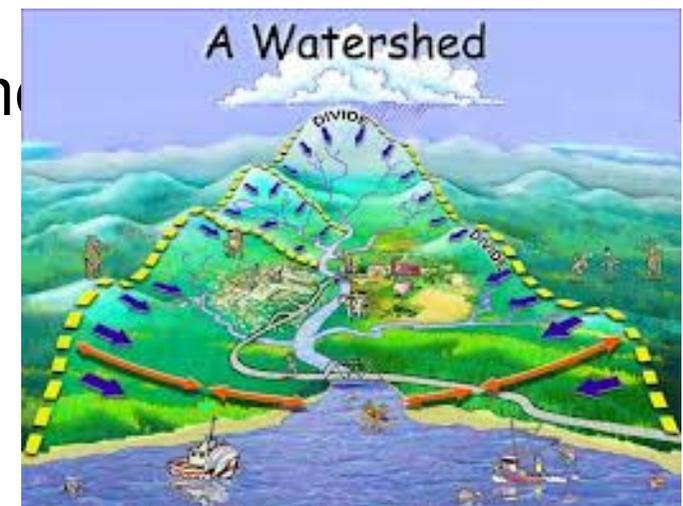
- Neighbourhoods and buildings need to be able to withstand floods
- Evacuation routes and plan shall be incorporated
- Reserves for green
- Design of infrastructure needs to be based on anticipated future changes

## Resilient Cities

### DROUGHT

#### Integration River Basin Management into Spatial Planning

- Assess water supply
  - Availability of water in future (rain, dam capacity)
- Assess water demand
  - Based on current and future development scenarios
  - Changes in demographic
- Matching supply and demand



**Thank**



**You**

**Federal Department of Town and Country Planning  
Peninsular Malaysia**

**Ministry of Urban Wellbeing, Housing and Local Government Malaysia**

[www.townplan.gov.my](http://www.townplan.gov.my)