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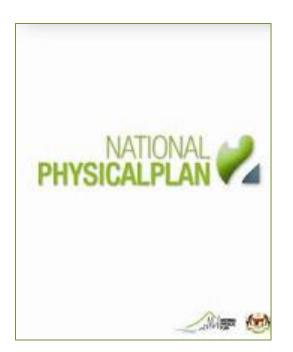




Federal Department Of Town And Country Planning Malaysia Ministry Of Urban Wellbeing, Housing And Local Government

OVERVIEW OF NPP2

- 1.0 What is NPP?
- 2.0 Overview of NPP2
 - 3.0 NPP2 Implementation



- 4.0 Challenges in Implementing NPP2
- **5.0** Challenges in NPP3
- **6.0** NPP2 Monitoring

1.0 WHAT IS NPP?



strategic policies for the purpose of determining the general directions and trends of the physical development of the nation

functions of NPP



strengthening national planning by providing a spatial dimension to <u>national socio-economic</u> policies



coordinating sectoral agencies by providing the spatial expression to sectoral policies



providing a framework for <u>regional</u>, <u>state and</u> <u>local planning</u>



provide physical planning to ensure sustainable development

TOWN AND COUNTRY PLANNING ACT 1976, ACT 172

- DEVELOPMENT PLAN SYSTEM -

NATIONAL PHYSICAL PLAN

(national strategic spatial planning)



REGIONAL PLAN

(involving 2 or more states to tackle any significant strategic issues)



STATE STRUCTURE PLAN

(policies on development and use of land in a state)



LOCAL PLAN

(detailed and site specified development facilitation and control at the local level)

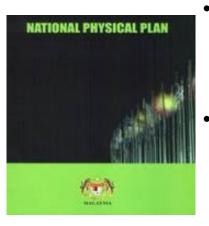


SPECIAL AREA PLAN

(detailed planning of areas needing special treatment)

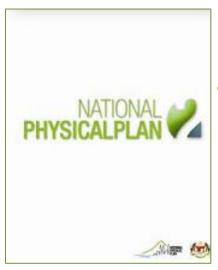
2.0 OVERVIEW OF NPP2

first NPP



- First NPP prepared in 2005 was made under the provision of Section 6B, Town and Country Planning Act, 1976 (Act 172).
- Approved by the cabinet on the 20th April 2005 and by National Physical Planning Council (NPPC) on the 26th April 2005.
- Section 6B(4) of Act 172

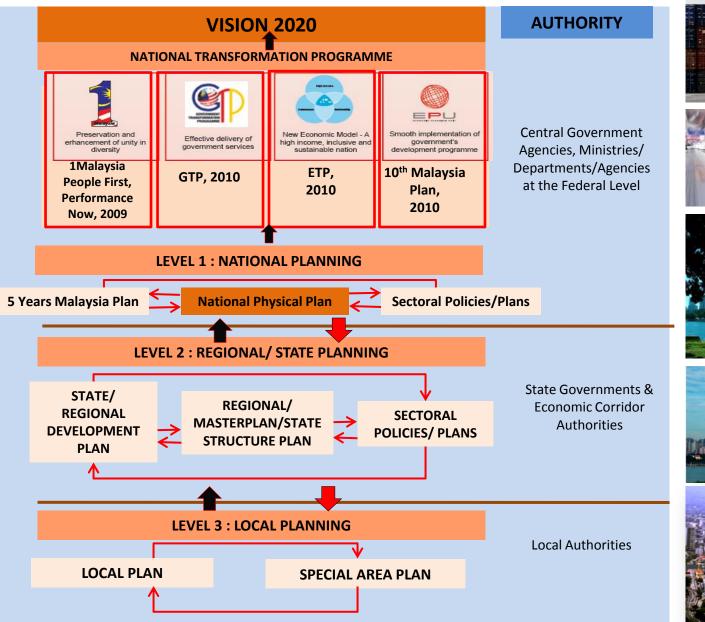
 NPP shall be reviewed
 every 5 years in tandem
 with the review of the National
 Year Development Plans, or as
 and when directed by NPPC.



NPP2

 NPP2 was endorsed by NPPC on 13th August 2010 and was launched on 8th November 2010.

NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT PLANNING FRAMEWORK













NPP2 GOAL & OBJECTIVES

goal

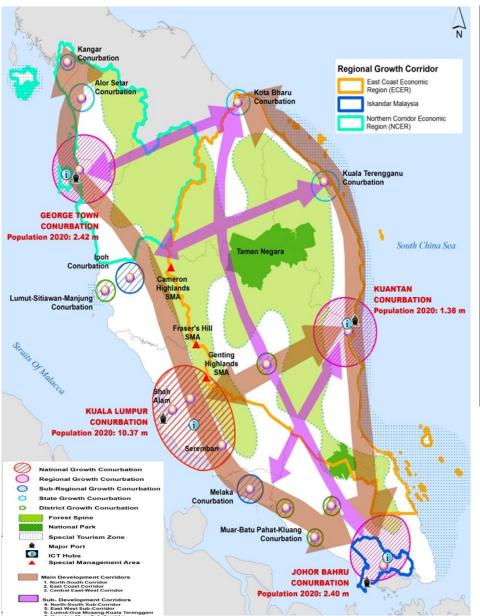
the establishment of an efficient, equitable and sustainable national spatial framework to guide the overall development of the country towards achieving developed and high-income nation status by 2020.

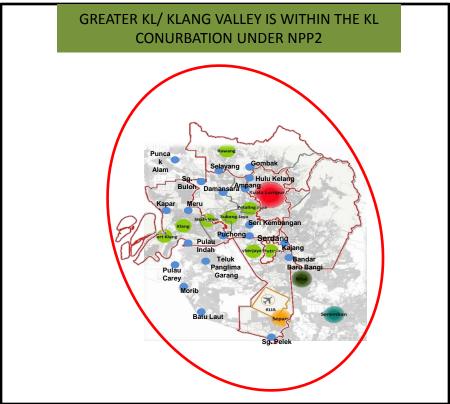
- 1. to rationalise and consolidate the national spatial planning framework supported by key strategic infrastructure for economic efficiency and global competitiveness.
- 2. to optimise utilisation of land and natural resources for sustainable development and biodiversity conservation.

 Objectives
- 3. to promote more balanced regional development for national economic integration and social unity

- 5. to facilitate efficient integrated inter-state connectivity and public common users' space provision for social interaction and sustainable communities in line with the 1Malaysia concept
- 4. to enhance spatial and environmental quality, diversity and safety for a high quality of life and liveability.

NPP2 DEVELOPMENT STRATEGY 'Concentrated Decentralisation'





- By 2020 urbanisation in Penisular Malaysia is 75% and 70% of urban population will be in these 4 Conurbation.
- Concentrated Decentralisation Strategy
 - Concentrating scarce resources to a few priority urban area for optimal outcome.
 - Decentralisation in key economic corridors for regional balance.
- Urban emphasis:
 - Urban agglomerations as drivers of economic growth
 - Viable world -class city & livable
 - Compact and efficient urban areas

IP 1: NATIONAL SPATIAL FRAMEWORK 2020 Growth Conurbations Other Agricultural Areas co Tourism Area ddy within Granary Areas sland Tourism ime Agricultural Area

NPP2 NATIONAL SPATIAL FRAMEWORK 2020

- Achieve an integrated and sustainable land use planning, coordinated with other sectoral policies/plans.
- Provides the general directions of physical development in the nation.
- Forms the basis for detailed development plans at regional, state and local.
- Ensure resources are optimally used, avoid duplication in infrastructure investments and strive for sustainable development.





Federal Department Of Town And Country Planning Malaysia

Main Centre

han Paddy Granary Areas)

International Airport

Domestic Airport

Existing Railway

NPP2 THEMES & POLICIES

THEME 1

SETTING A NATIONAL SPATIAL FRAMEWORK

THEME 2

Enhancing Economic Competitiveness

THEME 3

Conserving Agriculture Resources & Rural Development

THEME 4

Sustainable **Tourism** Development

THEME 5

Managing **Changing Human** Settlements

THEME 6

Conserving Natural Resources, Biodiversity & the Environment

THEME 7

Integrating National & Urban **Transportation** Network

THEME 8

Providing Appropriate Infrastructure

Concentrated Decentralisation

Regional Balance

Cooperation with **ASEAN**

> Industrial Development

Prime Agriculture

Areas

Strategic Granary

Areas

Paddy Land

Rural Development

Orang Asli Settlements

Promote Sustainable **Tourism** Development

Tourism Products

Tourism Infrastructure

Growth Conurbations

Major Conurbations

Urban Regeneration

Special Features

Small & Intermediate Town

Living **Environment**

Planning **Standards**

Land Use Information

Environmental Sensitive Areas

Central Forest Spine

Coastal & Marine **Ecosystem**

Highland Development

Water Resources

Climate Change

Integrated **Transportation** Network

Rail Network

Road Network

Airports & Seaports

Transit Oriented Development (TOD)

Urban & Public Transport

Integrated Infrastructure Services

Water Supply

Sewerage

Solid Waste

Flood Protection

Power Supply

Natural Gas

ICT

Directly Related To 'City Competitiveness'

3.0 IMPLEMENTATION OF THE NPP2

POLICIES

- the TCP Dept is statutorily required to prepare the NPP and review it in tandem with the 5 YMP.
- need to monitor and report the NPP implementation to the National Physical Planning Council.
- have no authority and financial resources to implement NPP. These are done by implementing agencies at the;
 - √ federal ministries/departments,
 - ✓ state government'
 - ✓ local authorities.
- for each NPP, policy measures and implementing agencies are identified. For policies in theme 1 and 2, these are summarized as follows.

	AGENCIES	INITIATIVES			
THEME 1: SETTING A NATIONAL SPATIAL FRAMEWORK					
NPP1 – Concentrated Decentralisation Strategy	Federal & State Agencies, Act 172	Translate NPP2 into State Structure Plans, Local Plans and projects of Ministries			
THEME 2: ENHANCING EECONOMIC COMPETITIVENESS					
NPP2 – Concentrating growth in strategic conurbations	Federal & State Agencies, MoE, MDec, Act 172, MoT	Locate urban based activities and main infrastructure facilities in strategic urban centres.			
NPP3 – Reduce regional imbalance	EPU, corridor authorities – ECERDC, NCIA, IRDA), Act 172, Min of Tourism, Min of works, Min of h Human Resources	 Economic diversification Bridging the digital divide Provide key infrastructure Provide technical training and social development programmes 			
Cooperation with ASEAN countries	EPU, Min Foreign Affairs, State agencies, Act 172, MOF, professional services	 Promote projects in Regional Growth Areas Establish SEZ Exporting professional services Cross border development 			
Industrial development in conformity with IMP3	MITI, SEDC, Act 172, MOF	 Siting of new industrial estates, service clusters and SEZ 			

PRINCIPLE

IMPI FMFNTING

4.0 CHALLENGES IN NPP2 IMPLEMENTATION

 long gestation period to implement spatial development policies

weak monitoring and updating capacity

lack of database for strategic zones, conurbations and urban centres

lack of suitable policy indicators

 poor incorporation of NPP2 into sectoral planning and development thus weakening the link between NPP2 and budgetary allocations

1. achieving vision 2020 & the 4 pillars of national transformation – only 6 years left

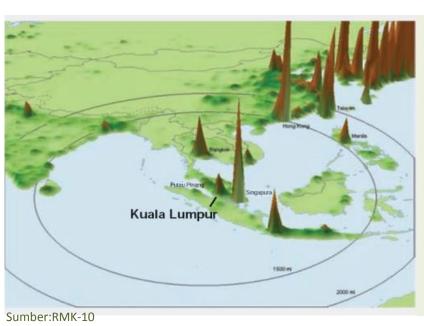
2. accelerating regional balance

still far from achieving inclusive growth— still wide income and development disparities between the east and west coast.





3. enchancing global competitiveness



The cone illustrates economic output per kilometer square. Cities represented by higher cones are more dense in terms of economic activities

Translate economic 'cone' into spatial planning at the local level



Kuala Terengganu Local Plan

More high qualification and high paying job opportunities Better intellectual- stimulating Enhanced global environment and merit-based reward economic system competitiveness Attract well-trained migrant workers Attract FDI and MNC Retain home grown intellectuals and High value-added professionals business and financial Quality education services High speed broadband High technology network industries Clean technology facilities Talent & Skill Specialised public Recycling waste Workers infrastructure Renewable energy investment in business Water conservation parks and high-tech park Compact city planning with mixed- uses and higher density Supporting Quality Urban regeneration in Infrastructure Knowledge brownfield sites & Utilities Centres High quality of life **Sustainable Communities** Liveable Cities & Sustainable Communities Distinctive **Efficient** Economic growth and Attractive **Public** prosperity Environment Transport Vibrancy and innovative Social inclusiveness Good urban governance Choices of alternative Low street crime rate transportation particularly MRT and Clean air and water Affordable LRT Public space and green Decent Ease traffic congestion space Housing Integrated land use and Education and health transportation planning facilities Art and leisure amenities Low green house gas Housing opportunities and choices emission Walkable neighbourhood Transit- orientated Mixed communities development (TOD) Cleaner, safer and greener

environment

Common user space for social

interaction and cohesion

Key Building Blocks for

Liveable Cities and

- 4. new innovative technologies
- 5. threats of climate change and geo hazards

6. low level of renewable energy and green technology utilisation

- 7. declining inner city areas and rising urban poverty
 - 8. changing demographic structure and people's lifestyle
 - 9. Scarcity of Government's Financial Resources

6.0 MONITORING THE IMPLEMENTATION OF NPP2

Monitoring Process

Application of key policy indicators



Establishment of NPP Land use Planning Intelligent System (LaPiS) to be maintained by the NPP Division, DTCP



Establishment of Information System in State DTCP



Data Sharing Measures



National Physical Plan Monitoring System (NPPMS)

Main Objectives

- i. To monitor the application of the NPP policies through the use of relevant indicators.
- ii. To determine the extent of conformity in land use planning between the NPP and SP.

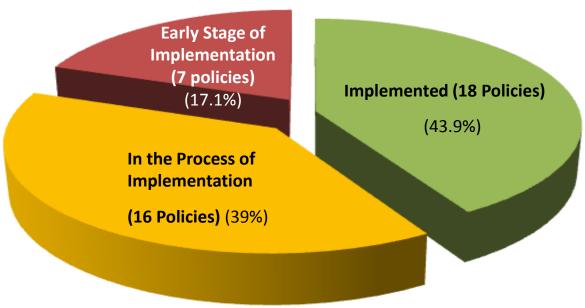
Monitoring System

- The NPP should be reviewed every five years in tandem with the Review of the FYMP.
- Data required for such reviews must be made available beforehand for the exercise to be undertaken in a timely manner at least two years before the Review.
- The requisite data and information, particularly the indicators, are kept in review and made available.

Policy Performance Indicators

Theme	Policies & Measures	Expected Outcomes	Performance Indicators	Data Providers
Setting A National Spatial Framework	NPP 1 The NPP shall serve as the national spatial planning framework in order to achieve an integrated and sustainable land use planning, coordinated with other sectoral policies.	Consistent planning framework between NPP, Development Plans, national sectoral plans and policies.	Variation between targeted population in SP and NPP-2 by state.	FDTCP
			Number of SP that comply with the NPP classification on ESA, PAA, urban hierarchy and land use.	FDTCP
			Proportions of population in strategic conurbations.	DOS
Enhancing Economic Competitive ness	NPP 2 Future urban growth centres shall be	Greater concentration of economic activities in the strategic	Proportions of population in strategic conurbation centres.	DOS
	concentrated in strategic conurbations.	conurbation centres.	Proportions of employment in strategic conurbation centres.	DOS
			Number of (availability) of strategic facilities (e.g. universities, hospitals, etc) within conurbation centres.	FDTCP
			Mean household income by state.	EPU (Distribution Section)
	NPP 3 The corridor development approach shall be adopted in planning the less developed regions to foster greater economic growth and development in order to reduce regional imbalances.	Fewer imbalances in economic growth between regions.	Regional GDP (RM million) compared with 2020 target.	EPU (Macro-econ Section)
			Regional GDP growth rate (%) compared with 2020 target.	EPU (Macro-econ Section)
			Mean household income by regions.	EPU (Distribution Section)
	NPP 4 Cooperation in physical planning and economic development between Malaysia and its ASEAN neighbours shall be strengthened.	Cross border plans being developed, via studies, plans submitted, development projects launched.	Total trade of Malaysia with ASEAN Countries.	DOS
			Number of Special Economic Zones established.	EPU
			Total investment by Malaysian companies abroad and FDI into Malaysia.	DOS, Bank Negara
			No. of cross border plans submitted/being developed.	MIDA
	NPP 5 The planning for industrial development shall adopt the holistic development strategy of the IMP3 of achieving global competitiveness via transformation and	A more globally competitive industrial economy.	Malaysia's rank in Global Competitiveness Index.	World Bank
			GDP sectoral shares (%) against 2020 target by state.	EPU (Macro-econ Section)
	innovation of the manufacturing and services sector.			cont

Status of Implementation 2010-2011



Implemented::

Successfully implemented

In the Process of Implementation ::

In the early process to implement with an output/product

Early Stage of Implementation ::

In a planning stage of implementing, by relevant implementing agencies

18 (43.9%)

16 (39.0%)

7 (17.1%)

Total: 41 Policies

Implemented (18 Policies)

Status of Implementation 2010-2011

THEME 3 THEME 4 THEME 5 THEME 6 THEME 7 THEME 8 THEME 1 THEME 2 Conserving Managing Integrating **Providing** Sustainable Conserving Setting A **Enhancing** Agriculture Tourism Changing Natural National & **Appropriate National Spatial** Economic Resources & Development Infrastructure Human Urban Resources, Competitiveness Framework **Biodiversity &** Transportation Rural Settlements Development the Environment Network Integrated Growth Environmental Integrated Prime Infrastructure Conurbations Sensitive Transportation Agriculture **Promote** Services Concentrated Areas Network Decentralisation Areas Sustainable Major **Tourism** Water Supply Conurbations Development **Central Forest** Rail Network Spine Strategic Urban Sewerage **Granary Areas** Regeneration Regional Coastal & **Balance** Road Network Special Marine Solid Waste **Integrated Ecosystem Features Tourism** Paddy Land Land Use **Products** Small & **Planning** Flood Highland Airports & Intermediate Protection Town Cooperation Development Seaports with ASEAN Living Rural **Power Supply** Environment Transit Development Water Oriented Resources **Planning** Development **Natural Gas Tourism Standards** Industrial Infrastructure Orana Asli **Urban & Public** Climate Development Land Use Settlements **ICT** Change **Transport** Information

In the Process of Implementation

(16 Policies)

Early Stage of Implementation (7 policies)



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