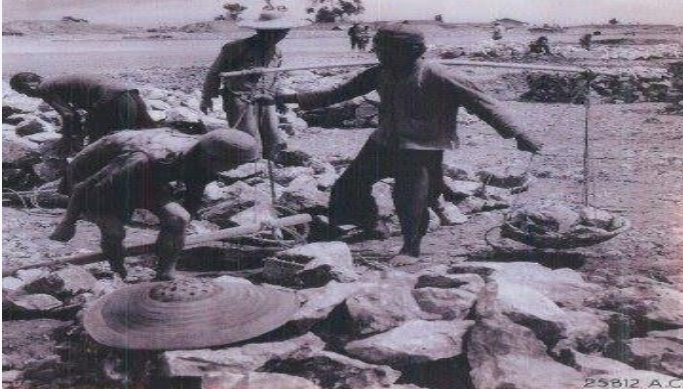


Managing Malaysia's Urbanisation Challenge

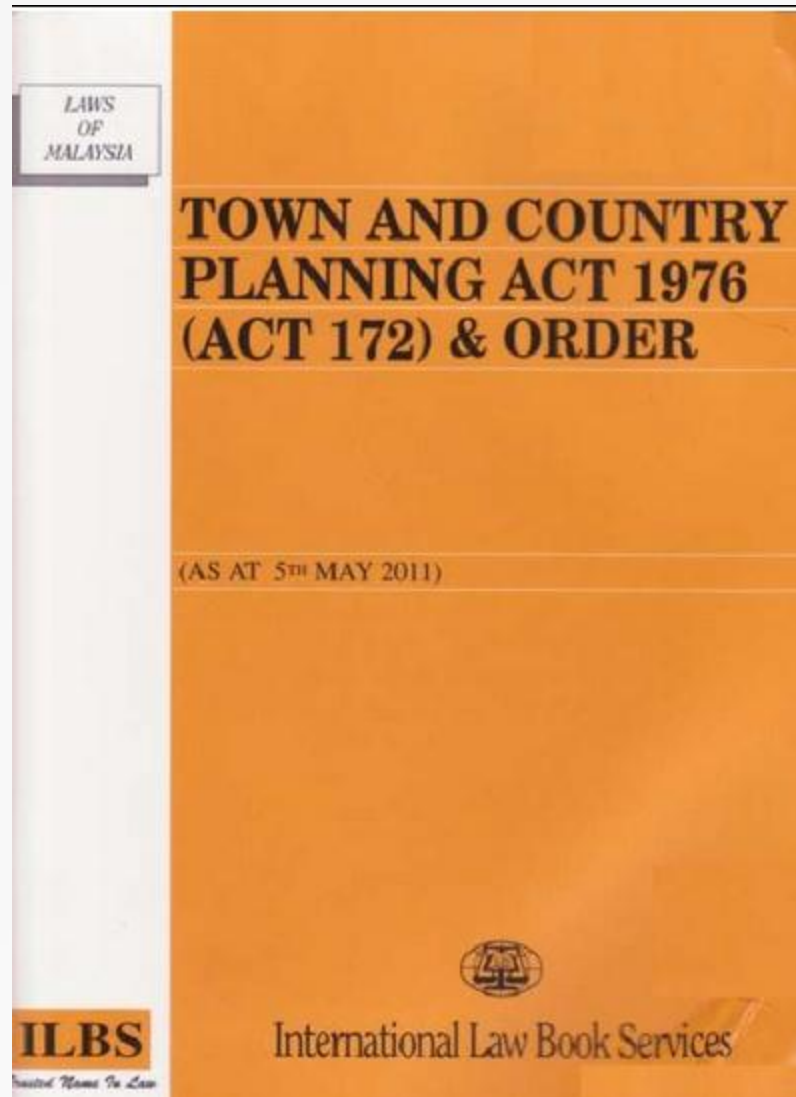


Mazlena Mazlan
Institute of Strategic and International Studies (ISIS) Malaysia
1 August 2014

Urban Malaya/Malaysia - then and now



Urban planning became more organized in the 1970s

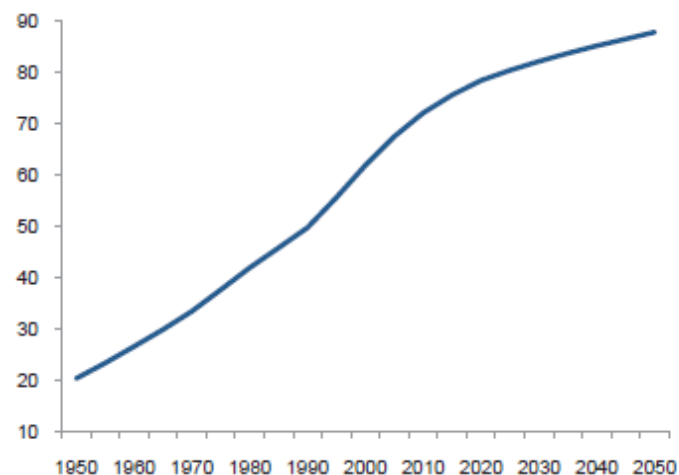


Malaysia has rapidly urbanised

Year	Percentage urban	Growth Rate (%)	Tempo of urbanisation (%)
1970	26.8	:	:
1980	35.8	5.2	2.9
1991	50.7	5.1	2.5
2000	61.7	4.8	2.2
2010	70.9	3.5	1.4

Source: Abdul Rahman (2013)

Figure 107. Nearly 90 percent of Malaysians will live in cities by 2050



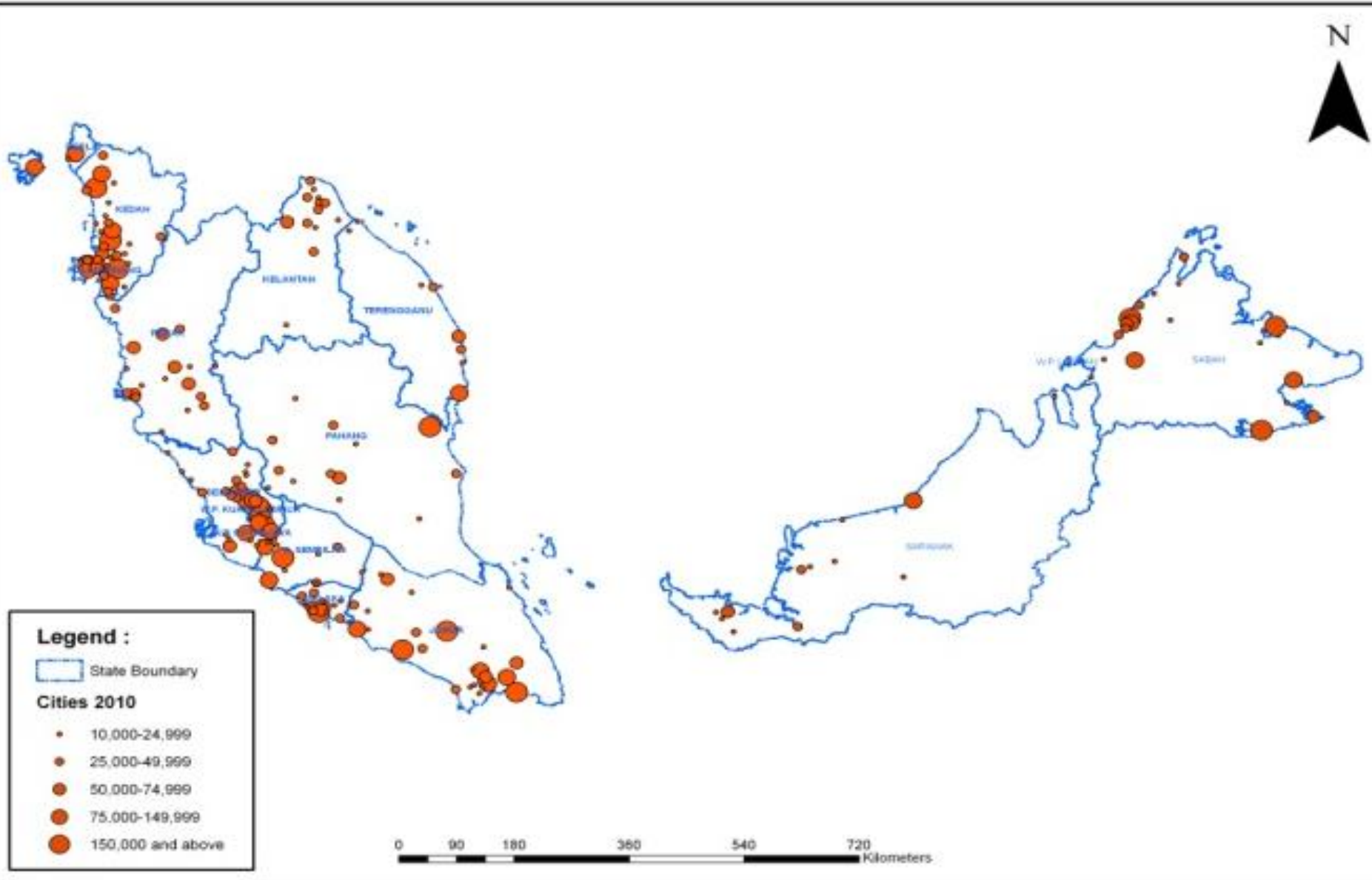
Source: The 2009 UN Revision Population Database.

4 states are more than 90% urban

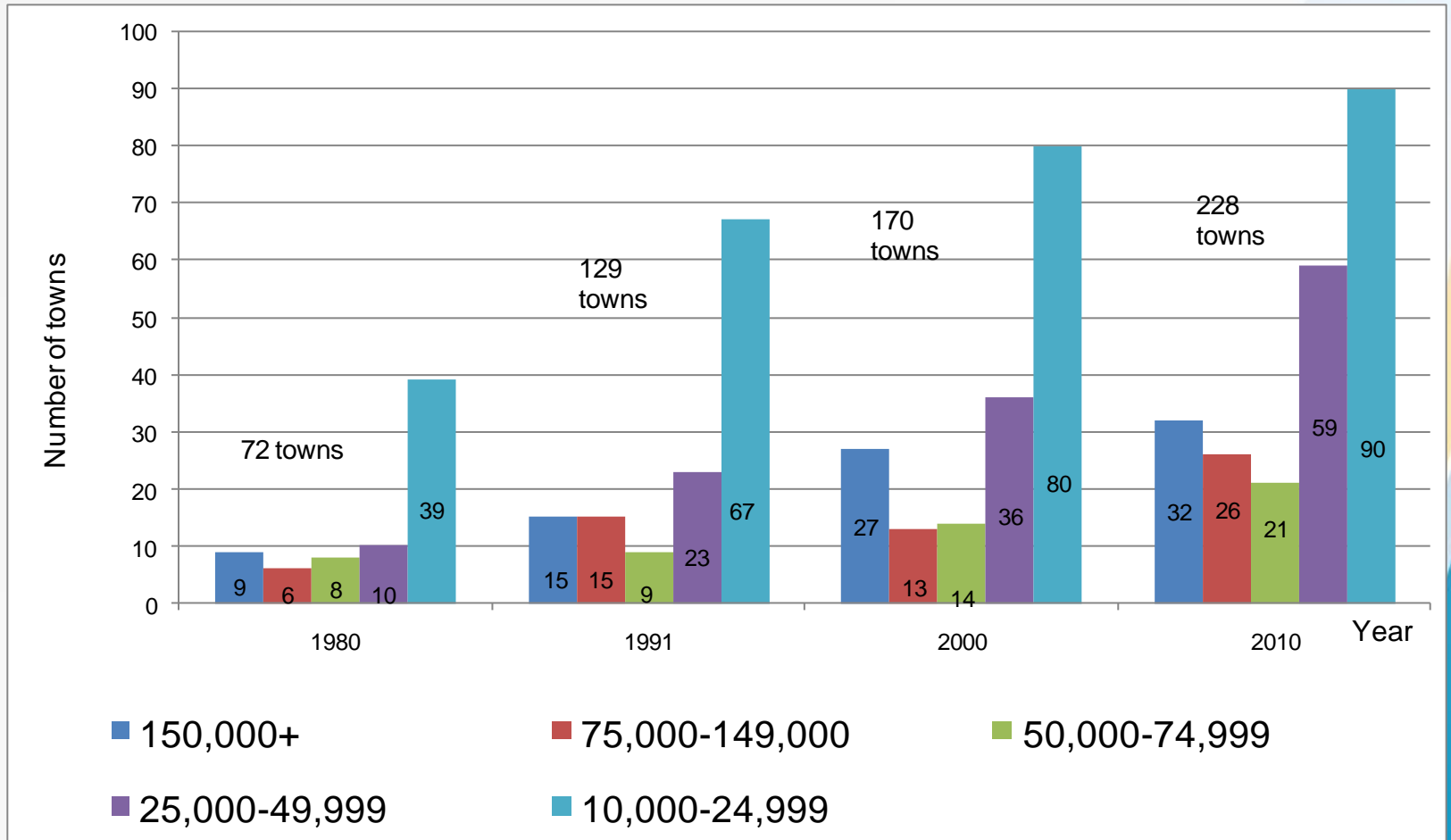
State	Percentage of urban population				
	1970	1980	1991	2000	2010
Johor	26.3	35.2	47.8	63.7	72.0
Kedah	12.6	22.5	32.5	38.8	64.3
Kelantan	15.1	28.1	33.5	33.5	41.5
Melaka	25.1	23.8	38.7	67.4	86.5
Negeri Sembilan	21.6	32.6	42.0	55.0	65.9
Pahang	19.0	26.1	30.4	42.1	51.0
Perak	27.5	33.8	53.6	59.0	69.2
Perlis	0.0	8.9	26.6	33.8	51.8
Penang	51.0	47.5	75.0	79.5	90.6
Sabah	16.9	19.9	33.2	48.1	53.3
Sarawak	15.5	18.0	37.5	48.0	53.2
Selangor	45.6	40.9	75.2	88.1	91.4
Terengganu	27.0	42.9	44.5	49.4	59.1
Federal Territory of					
▪ Kuala Lumpur	-	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
▪ Labuan	-	46.3	48.4	72.3	81.8
▪ Putrajaya	-	-	-	62.8	100.0

Source: Abdul Rahman 2013

Distribution of urban towns



The number of towns have markedly increased



Patterns of migration is changing

- A shift from rural-urban migration to urban-urban and even urban-rural migration.
- Urban-urban migration made up about two-thirds of total internal migration between 1995-2000, up from about half in 1986-1991.
- Rural-urban migration has fallen from 17% to 12%.
- In 2011, rural-urban migration was 6.4 percent of total migration, urban-urban migration was 58.5% , while urban-rural migration was 24.3%.

Development policies in the 1990s has completely transformed urban Malaysia



Part and parcel of city life



simplyROBIN



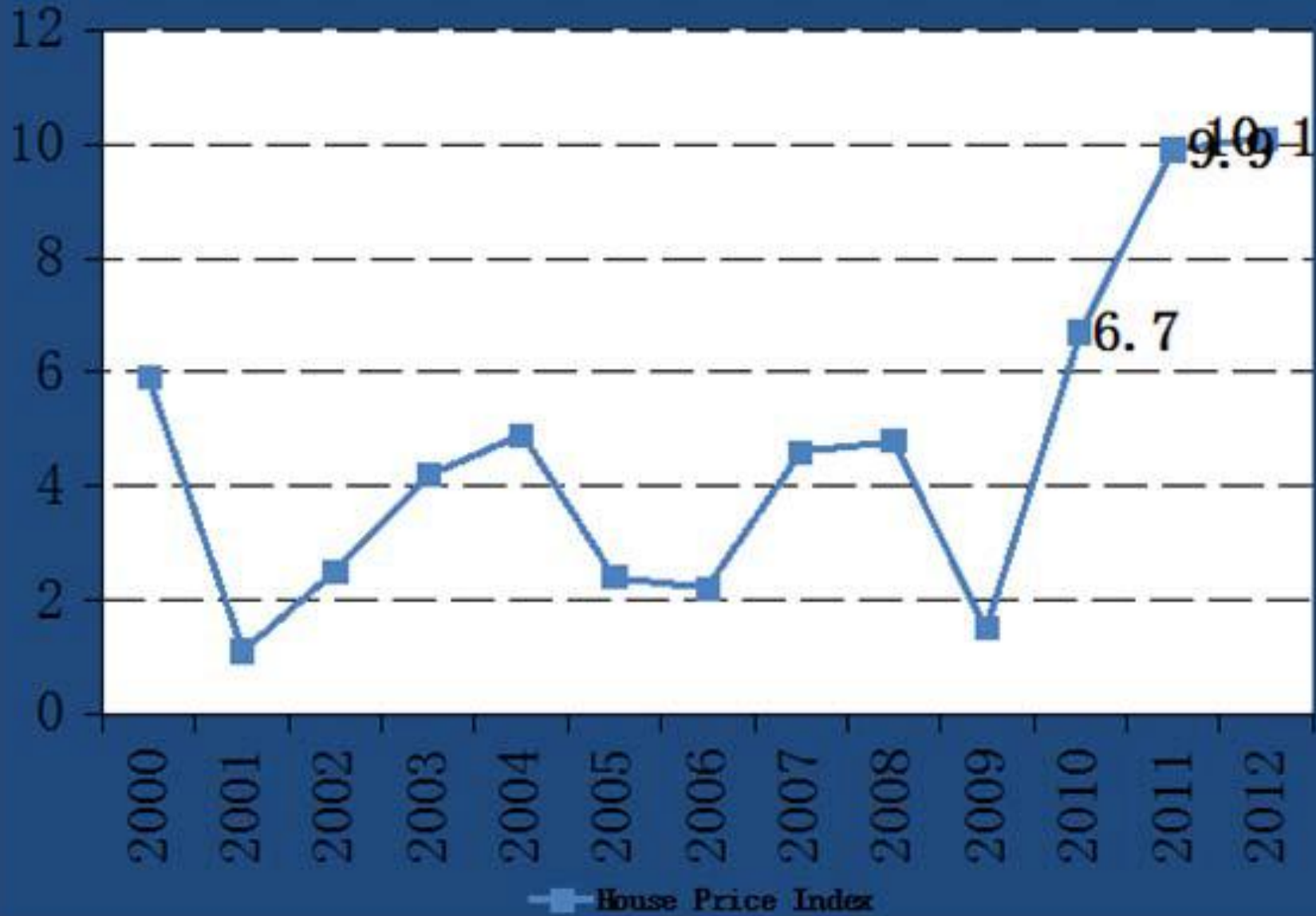
Congestion and road accidents accompany improvements in transportation networks



Malaysian cities are far from being energy efficient



House Price Index



From quality of life to wellbeing



Urban wellbeing a focus of national transformation programs

We introduced **6 NKRAs** under the **GTP** based on what the rakyat wants



REDUCING
CRIME



FIGHTING
CORRUPTION



ASSURING
QUALITY
EDUCATION



RAISING LIVING
STANDARDS
OF LOW-INCOME
HOUSEHOLDS



IMPROVING
URBAN PUBLIC
TRANSPORT



IMPROVING
RURAL
DEVELOPMENT



ADDRESSING
THE RISING
COST OF LIVING

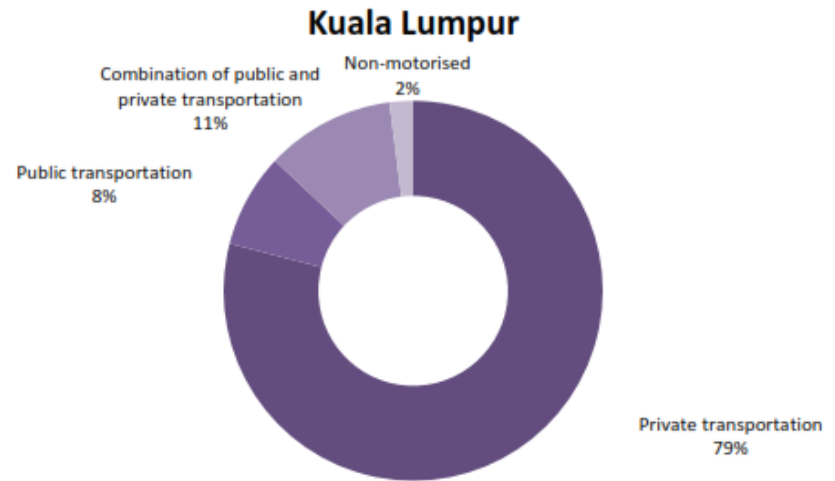


11 industry sectors were prioritised in addition to Greater KL/KV



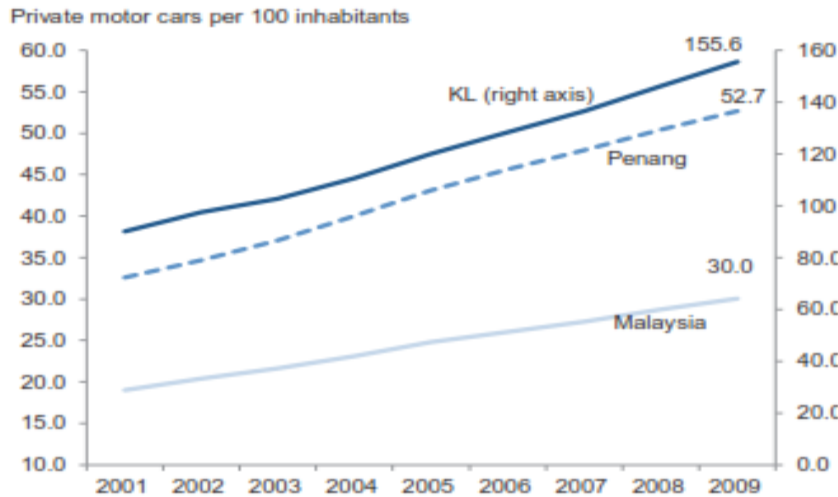
Modal Share Kuala Lumpur

Public transport is extremely underutilised



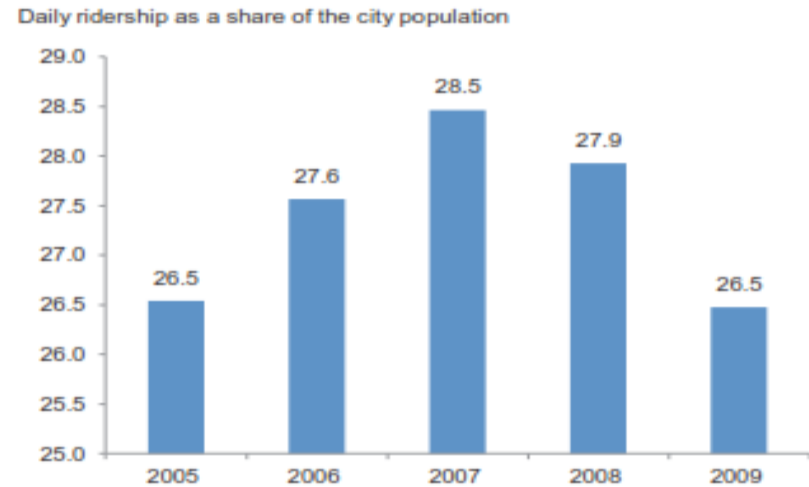
Source: Burdett 2014, Frost and Sullivans 2014

Figure 88. The number of cars in Malaysia has soared...



Source: Department of Statistics.

Figure 89. ... while ridership of public transportation stagnated

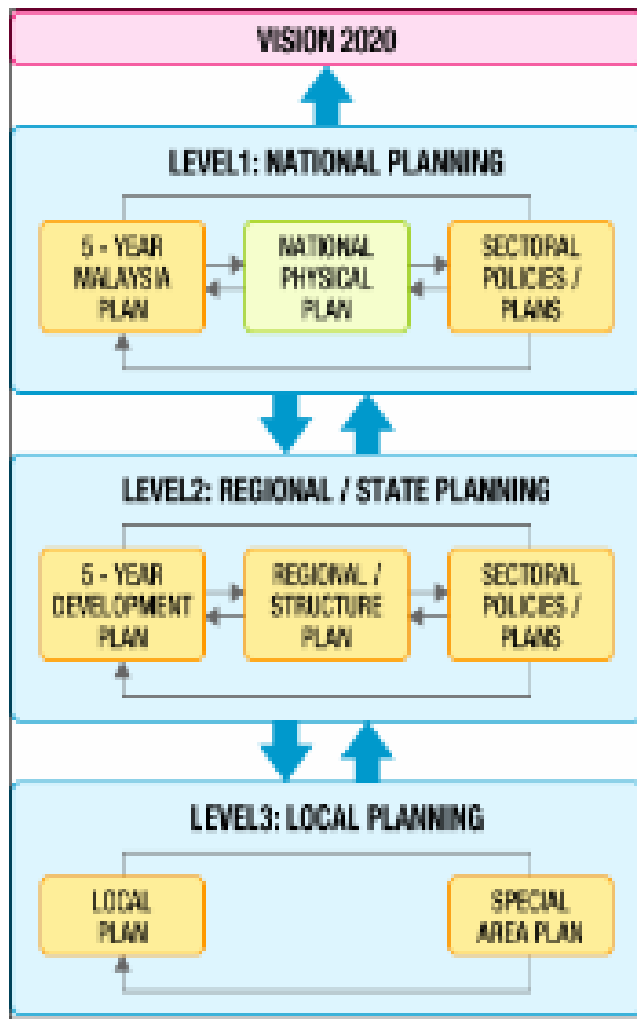


Source: Department of Statistics.

From squatters to public housing



URBAN PLANNING IN MALAYSIA



THE TENTH MALAYSIA PLAN (2011 - 2015)

"provides the policy framework and strategies to achieve high-income status by 2020"



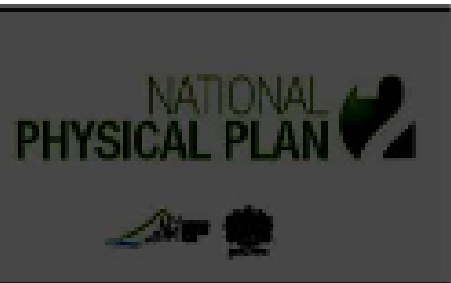
THE NATIONAL URBANISATION POLICY

"provides the basic framework for all development plans and urban governance in Malaysia"



THE NATIONAL PHYSICAL PLAN-2

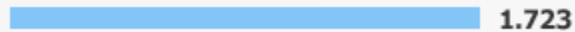
"Sets out the national long-term strategic spatial planning policies and measures"



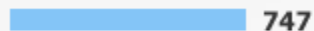
Greater KL/KV is composed of 10 local authorities

2010 population (5.7 mln)
'000 pax

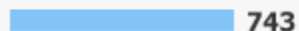
Kuala Lumpur



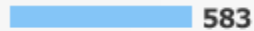
MP Klang



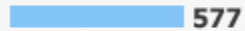
MP Kajang



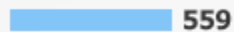
MP Subang Jaya



MP Petaling Jaya



MP Selayang



MP Shah Alam



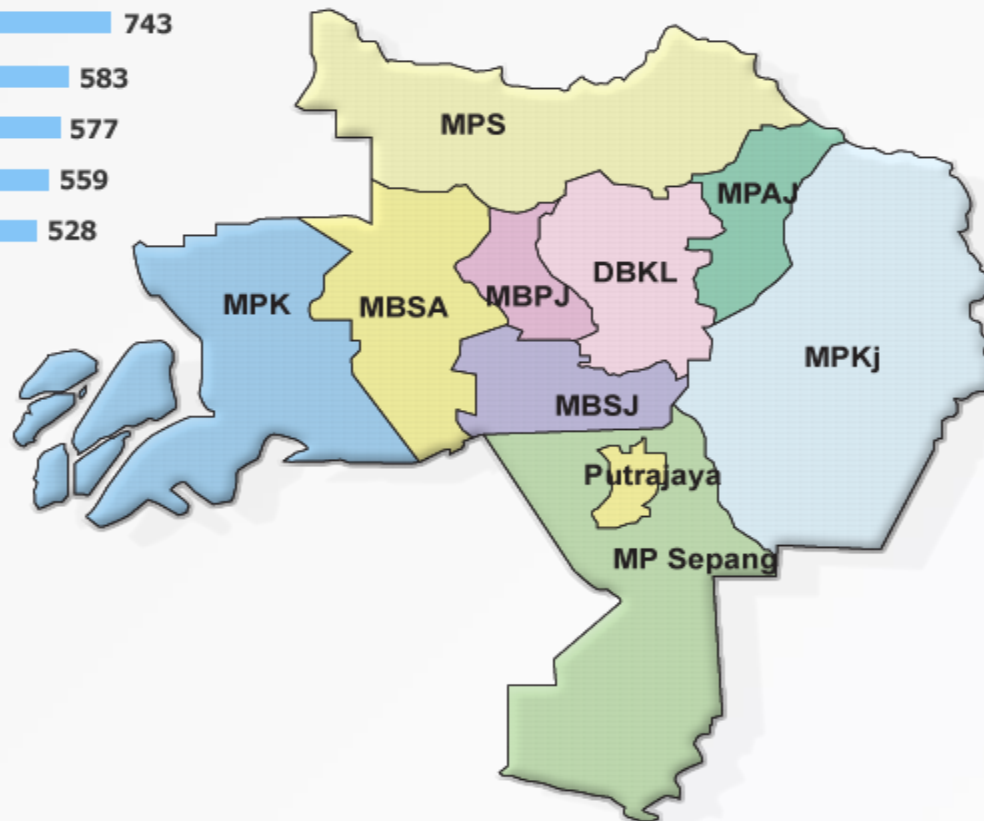
MP Ampang Jaya



Putrajaya



MP Sepang



PUBLIC HOUSING IN MALAYSIA

1 Public Low-Cost Housing

- Financed by Federal Government

2 Integrated Public Low-Cost Housing

- Low-cost Flats for rental

3 SPNB

- Rehabilitation of Abandoned Housing Projects

4 PR1MA

- Focus on middle-income group

5 PPA1M

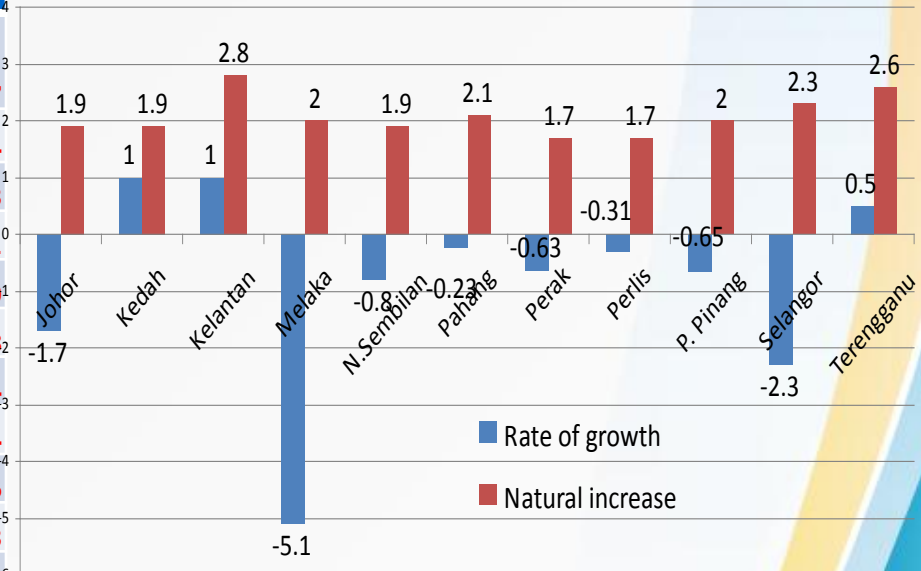
- Focus on civil servants

Water abundance or water shortage?



Rural decline

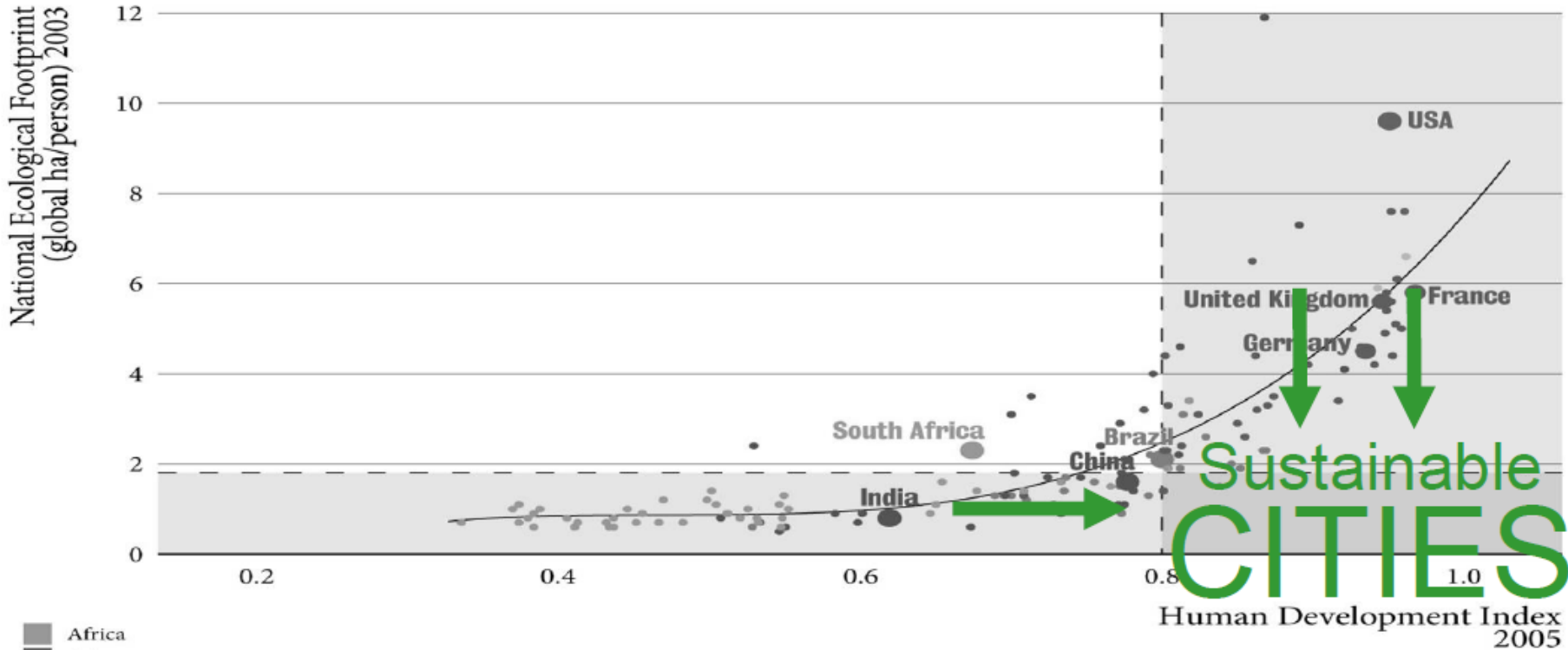
	1980-1991	1991-2000	2000-2010
Selangor (including Putrajaya)	1.6	8.3	8.7
Petaling	5.1	7.6	3.4
Kulim	3.0	5.0	3.3
Johor Bahru	5.0	5.5	3.1
Seremban	2.4	4.6	3.0
S.P. Selatan	1.5	4.4	2.8
Sabak Bernam	-0.3	2.0	-1.4
Jempol	5.4	0.7	-1.4
Kota Tinggi	3.8	1.5	-0.6
Kuala Pilah	0.1	-0.4	-0.3
Segamat	1.5	0.7	-0.3



Quality of life

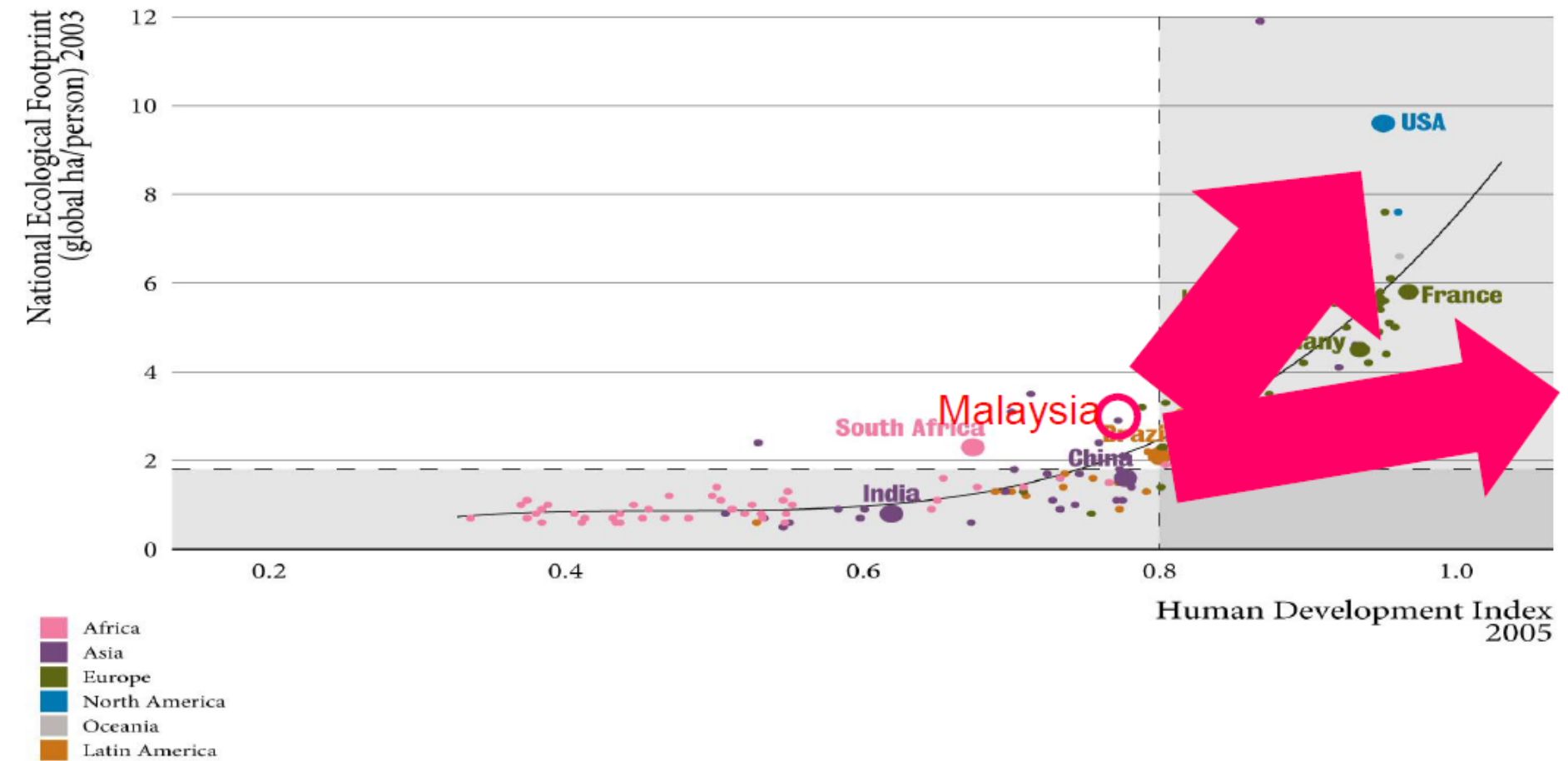


HUMAN DEVELOPMENT AND ECOLOGICAL FOOTPRINT

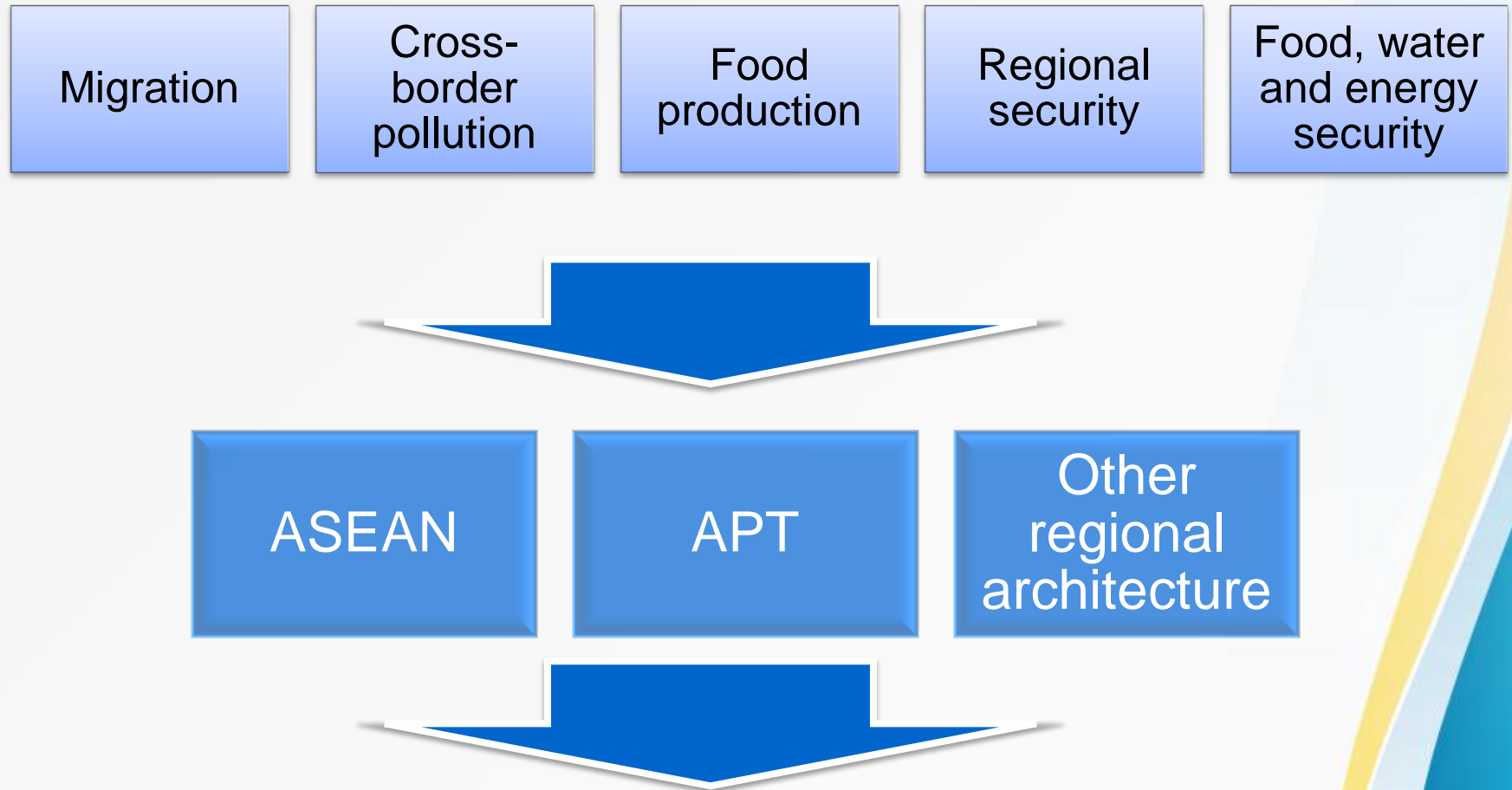


- Africa
- Asia
- Europe
- North America
- Oceania
- Latin America

HUMAN DEVELOPMENT AND ECOLOGICAL FOOTPRINT



East Asia Urbanisation Strategy?



East Asia Urbanisation Strategy