

TOWARDS A MORE EFFECTIVE MANAGEMENT AND ORGANIZATION OF MODERN AND SUSTAINABLE CITIES

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SERI MELATI, PUTRAJAYA

Putrajaya Corporation

“ Planning Vs Managing Sustainable Cities”

By

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TODAY'S CITIES

Global Scenario

50% of world's population lives in cities (500M) ;
High rural-urban migration (12% for developing);
Additional 2 billion living in cities by 2025 (China 31% (2001), 60% (2020)
80% of these will be in poor nations;
Cities now use only 2% of earth's land area, but uses 75% of its resources;
Urban Poverty remains an issue (Asia - 2/5 lives in slum, Africa 3/5)

Population Malaysia

18 million (1990) to 25.7million (2004)
increase by 35%

Urbanization Rate

27% in 1960, 42% in 1990, 54% in 1994
61.8% (2000) for Malaysia
65.4% (2000) for West Malaysia
Expected to grow to 75% by 2020 (RFN 2001)

URBANIZATION

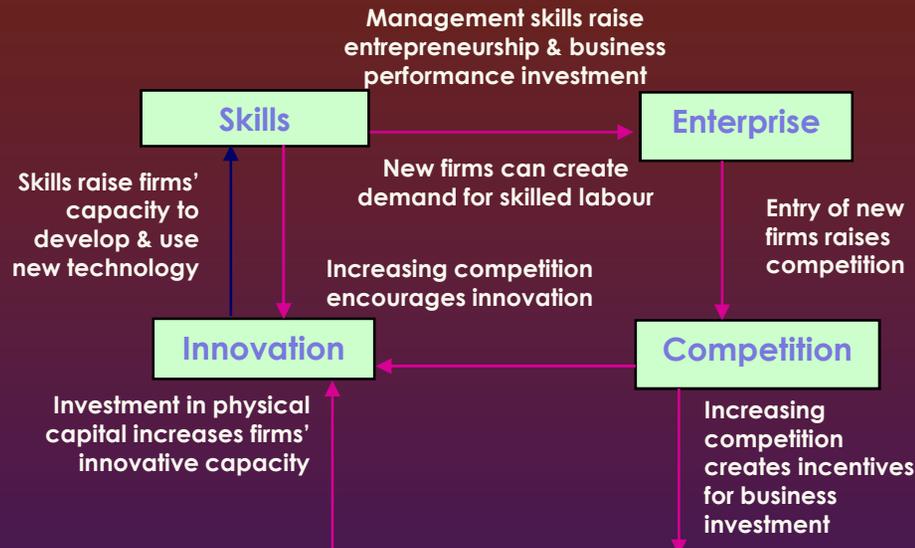
Faced by Cities

2007 represents a turning point in human geography. For the first time in history, there are more people living in cities than in rural areas.

UN Escap



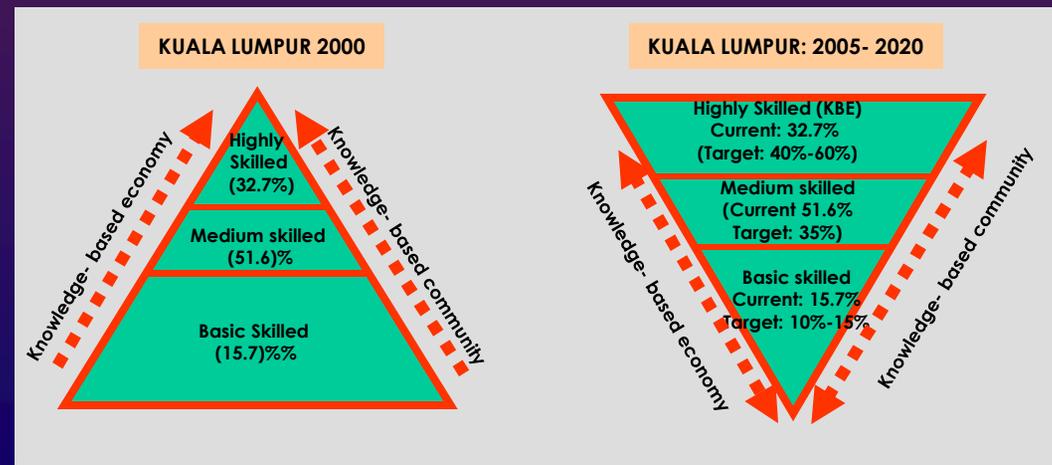
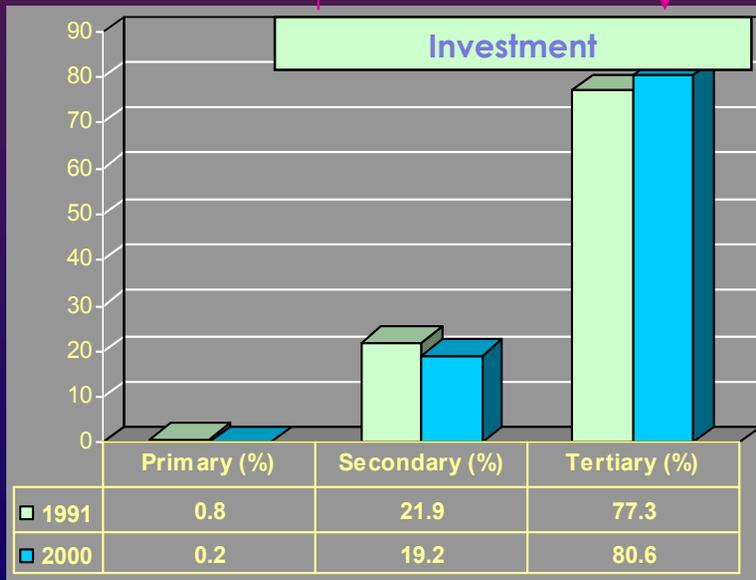
CHANGING EMPLOYMENT PROFILES IN CITIES



Paradigm Shift to New Economy

Changes In Workforce by Major Economic Sectors, 1991-2000 Kuala Lumpur.

Organic restructuring of the urban economy- Manufacturing industries giving way to Services



DYNAMIC CHANGES AND NEW NEEDS IN CITIES

DRIVERS OF CHANGE

GLOBALISATION
NATURAL RESOURCES
GLOBAL ENVIRONMENT
GLOBAL ECONOMY
RAPID TECHNOLOGY DEVELOPMENT
DEMOGRAPHICS TREND

NEW NEEDS

QUALITY OF LIFE
- SAFE AND HEALTHY
- COMFORTABLE
- AFFORDABLE

EFFICIENT PUBLIC
TRANSPORTATION
AND ACCESS FOR
ALL

ICT ACCESS AND
QUALITY
INFRASTRUCTURE

QUALITY AND
ATTRACTIVE BUILT
ENVIRONMENT

COMMUNITY
PARTICIPATION
- CONTROL OVER
THEIR OWN NEEDS

GOALS AND NEED FOR NEW URBAN PLANNING

PLANNING CYCLE

- **GROWTH**
- **CHANGE**
- **PROGRESS**
- **EVOLVE**



GOALS :

- TO IMPROVED SOCIAL WELL BEING**
- TO PROVIDE FOR QUALITY LIVING**
- TO PROTECT THE ENVIRONMENT**

THE NEED FOR NEW URBAN PLANNING

New Urban Planning

Paradigm shift to managing human settlements
Proactive and Focused on Sustainability

- Connecting People;
- Economic Opportunity; and
- Environmental Quality

New Urban Planning

- Innovative and flexible
 - Knowledge Based
- Meets the needs of 21st century urbanisation
- Partnerships and More Collaborative Efforts

NEW URBAN PLANNING

GUIDING PRINCIPLES

- *Reduce vulnerability to natural disasters.*
- *Create environmentally-friendly cities.*
 - *Reduce urban poverty.*
- *Build sustainable economic growth.*
- *Conflict Resolution and Safer Cities*

New Urban Planning seeks to enhance quality of life in human settlements.

9 Principles of New Urban Planning

- *Sustainability*
- *Integrated Planning*
- *Integrated with Budgets*
- *Planning with Partners*
- *Market Responsiveness*
 - *Access to Land*
 - *Appropriate Tools*
- *Pro Poor and Inclusive*
- *Cultural Variation*

THE FUTURE CITIES

WORLD CLASS CITY

1. International
2. Active Participation In International Events and World Affairs
3. Large Population
4. Major International Airport Hub
5. Advance Transportation System
6. International Culture & Communities
7. International Offices & Organization
8. Advance Communication Infrastructure
9. Cultural Institution



SUSTAINABLE CITY

..... City That Means The Needs Of The Present Without Compromising The Ability Of Future Generations To Meet Their Own Needs

SUSTAINABLE CITY

- Equity
- Efficiency
- Environmental Responsibility
- Creativity
- Livability

LIVEABLE CITIES

HEALTHY CITIES

SAFE CITIES

LIVEABLE CITY – KEY PRINCIPLES

- **Generate Economic Development** for prosperity to be shared equitably.
 - Provide **Quality Urban Services**.
 - **Efficient Public Transportation**.
 - **High Quality Utilities and Infrastructure**.
 - **Emphasize Safety In Towns and Cities**.
- Design and **Quality of Urban Fabric** to reflect **Local Cultures**.
- Focus on the **Preservation And Conservation of the Environment**.
 - Promote **Social Development and National Unity**.
 - **Eradicate Urban Poverty**.
- Promote **Participation of the Residents** towards enhancing governance for **Greater Efficiency and Effectiveness**.

DEVELOPMENT PLANNING SYSTEM AND CITY MANAGEMENT

NATIONAL MISSION

Vision 2020
Ninth Malaysia Plan
National Urbanisation Policy



National Physical Plan



State Structure Plan



LOCAL PLAN



Regional Growth Development Area
&

SPECIAL AREA PLAN

Development Plans

Comprehensive Document to Guide Planning and Development of Cities and Regions.

These plans translates livable principles into policy and action-oriented plans.

Synergetic Approach to Implement Plans

*Between Implementing Agencies
A Partnership Model in Implementation*

CHALLENGES – Implementing Rail

The Draft KL City Plan Strategy:

Integrating Transport and Spatial Development

Strategic Direction 4.4 – Integrating Land Use and Transport

Integrating planning and development of public transport with land use framework and encourage land use that supports public transport investments

Strategic Direction 4.5 – Designating Transit Planning Zones

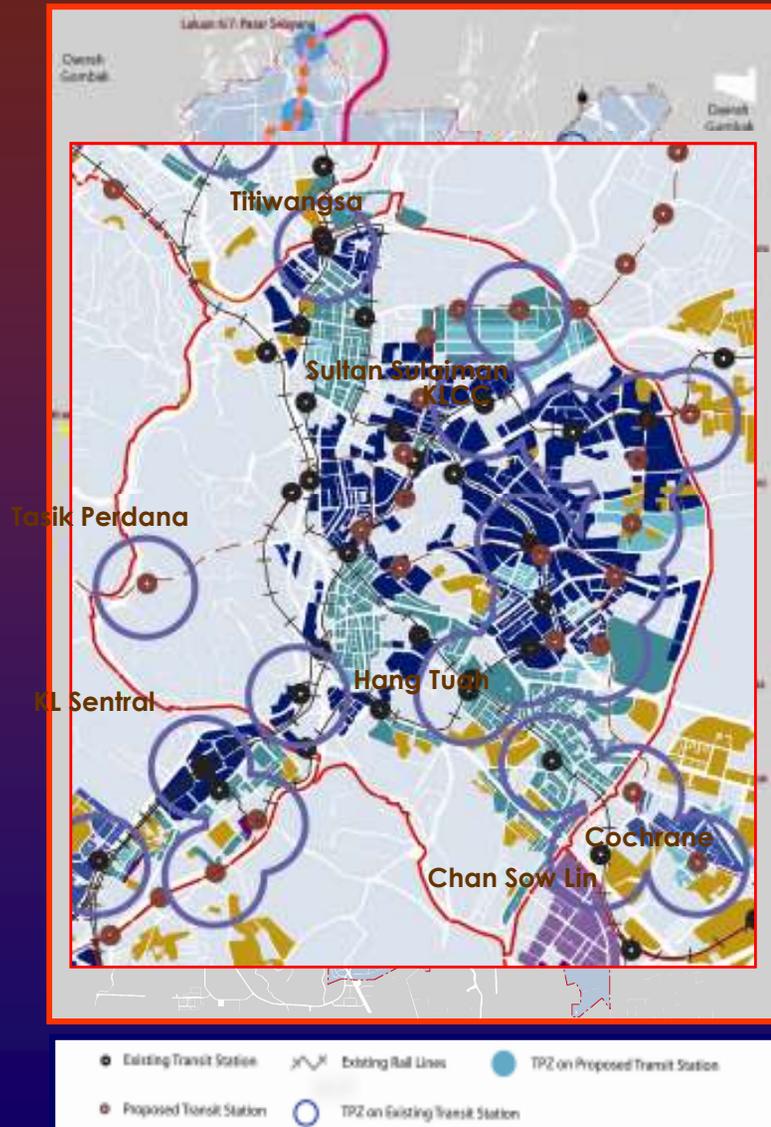
Designate Transit Planning Zones at suitable locations and encourage developments to integrate with public transport facilities

The Challenge :

- **Implement according to plan**

The key issue :

LPA has very little jurisdiction over transportation network.



IMPLEMENTING LIVABLE CITIES

Singapore Success Story – Land Transport Authority

The LTA was established on 1 September 1995. We were formed through the merger of four public sector entities, namely:

- Registry of Vehicles
- Mass Rapid Transit Corporation
- Roads & Transportation Division of the Public Works
- Land Transport Division of the then Ministry of Communications



STRATEGIC THRUST

- To deliver a land transport network that is integrated, efficient, cost-effective and sustainable to meet the nation's needs.
- To plan, develop and manage Singapore's land transport system to support a quality environment while making optimal use of our transport measures and safeguarding the well-being of the travelling public
- To develop and implement policies to encourage commuters to choose the most appropriate transportation mode.

Mission

To provide an **efficient** and **cost-effective** land transport system for **different** needs.

Vision



A **People - Centred** Land Transport System

CHALLENGES – Providing Social Amenities

Strategic Direction 6.10 – Providing Quality and Sufficient Community Facilities

Integrating residential development with community facilities to achieve cohesiveness and stimulate communities interaction

The Challenge :

- **Providing quality social amenities at the required time and location**

The key issue :

**Many agencies involved in provision.
Relates to budget availability**



CHALLENGES – Environmental Quality



Improving Urban Environmental Quality

Strategic Direction 7.6 – Improving River Water Quality

Implement measures to tackle major sources of polluting which include sewage discharge, industrial effluent discharge and dumping of waste into the river system

Strategic Direction 7.8 – Managing Noise to Acceptable Level

Controlling high-noise generating activities to reduce impacts to the community

Strategic Direction 7.9 – Improving Air Quality

Good air quality is vital for the health and well being of the urban community

The Challenge :

- **Improve Urban Environmental Quality**

The key issue :

No powers to monitor and enforce environmental concerns

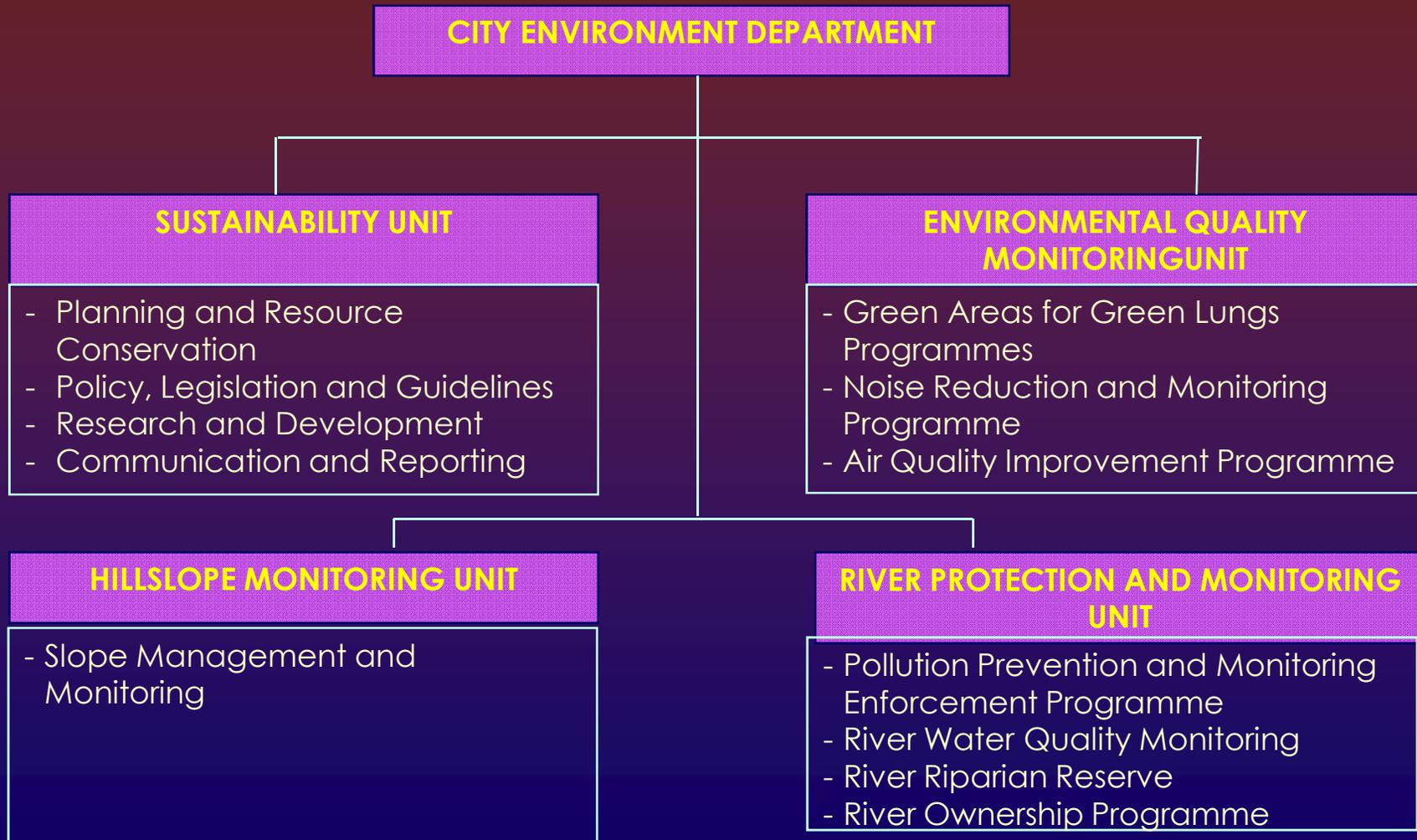
CITY ENVIRONMENT DEPARTMENT

Functions of City Environment Department

- Conservation of natural resources
- Pollution control and prevention
- Monitoring and enforcement of environmental concerns,
- Inculcating environmental education and awareness for the communities including students, the private sector as well as other departments within LPA.

CITY ENVIRONMENT DEPARTMENT

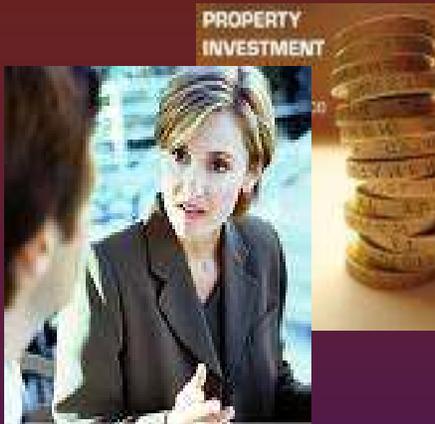
Proposed Organization Structure for City Environment Department



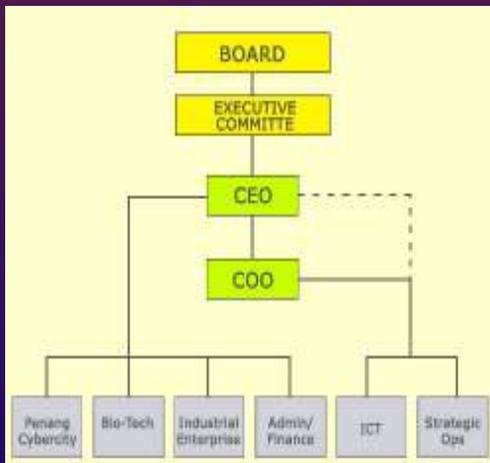
MARKETING THE CITY

KL International/Invest Penang

Cities must attempt to attract investors to the city but must comply with the requirements set by MITI and MIDA (where applicable).



Promote and market the city



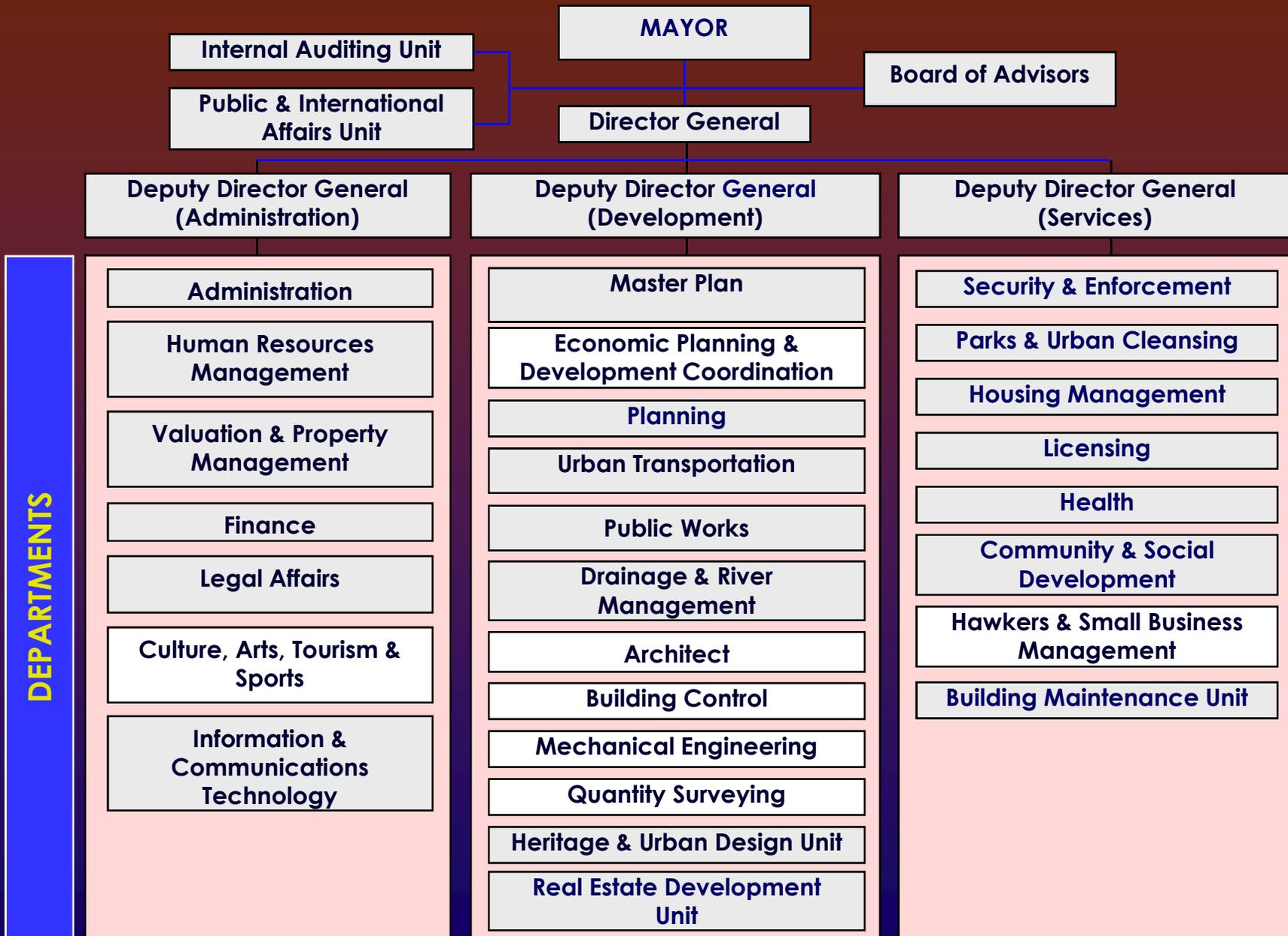
InvestPenang Organisation Structure

- To market the city and as a one-stop establishment for investors
- To facilitate business in the city
- To facilitate and provide advisory services for companies seeking MSC status in the city
- Support investors' networking with government agencies

City Competitiveness



KUALA LUMPUR CITY HALL EXISITING STRUCTURE



DEPARTMENTS

IMPROVING FUNCTIONS

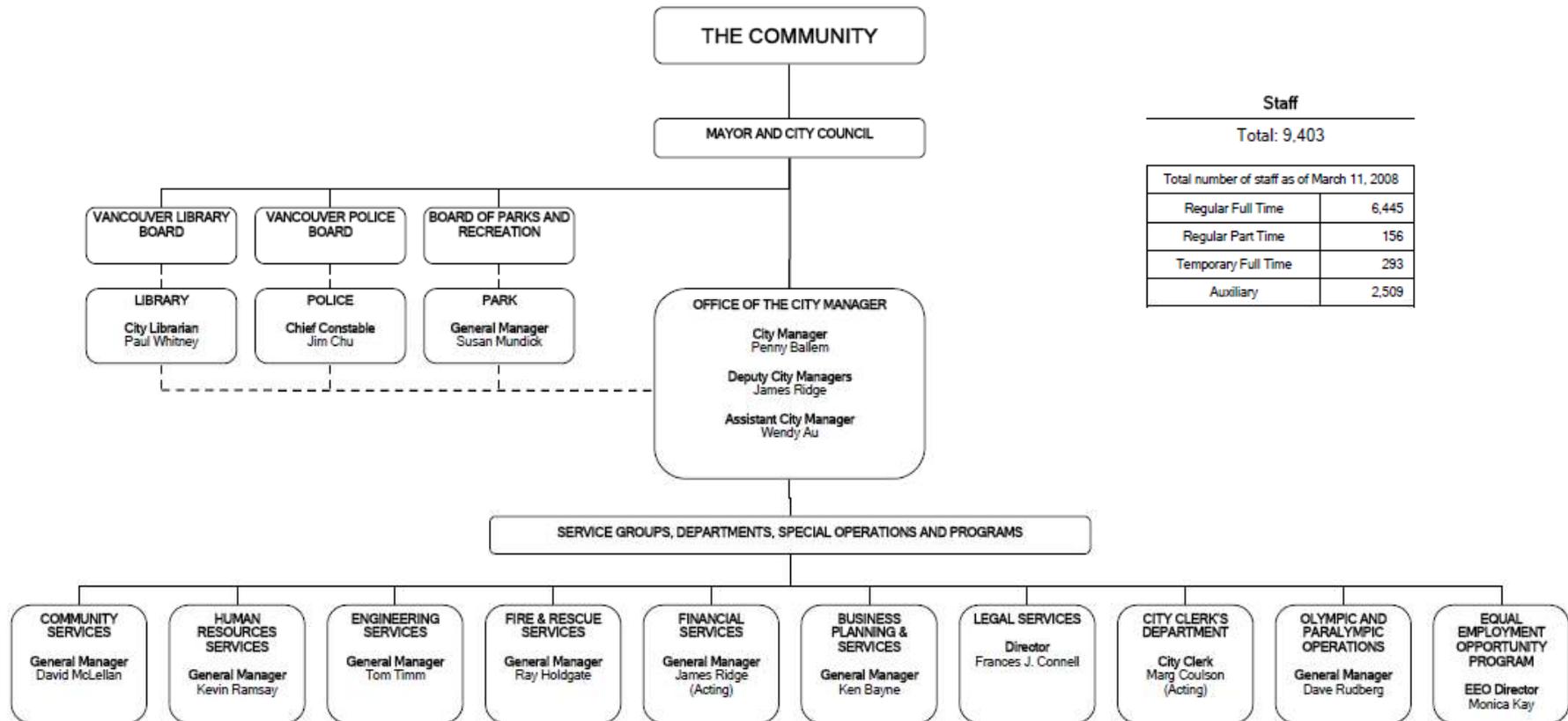
What Functions R Not There To Meet New Needs and Challenges?

- Attract investment into city
- Provision of a one-stop advisory, mediation & facilitation capacities to investors
 - City marketing
- Attract international organizations and businesses
 - Promoting tourism aggressively
 - Environmental protection
- Strategizing and regulating city activities
 - R & D



City Hall, 453 West 12th Avenue, Vancouver, BC V5Y 1V4 604.873.7011 vancouver.ca

CITY OF VANCOUVER



Staff

Total: 9,403

Total number of staff as of March 11, 2008	
Regular Full Time	6,445
Regular Part Time	156
Temporary Full Time	293
Auxiliary	2,509

Engineering Services

Engineering Services plans, builds, improves, manages, and maintains: water supply and distribution, sewage and drainage, street lighting, traffic signals, streets, lanes, boulevards, sidewalks, bridges, solid waste reduction, refuse collection, disposal, street cleaning and transportation.

COMPARATIVE GOVERNANCE

GOVERNANCE BEFORE AUTHORITY, SIZE, POPULATION,	REASONS/OBJECTIVES OF FORMATION	POWERS GIVEN	COMMENTS / NOTES / REVIEW
1. AQABA SEZ, JORDAN			
Existence of Aqaba Regional Authority and Municipal Governments; 375sq.km; 90,000 people;	<p>A six-member Commission, headed by a Chief Commissioner, forms the board of the Aqaba Special Economic Zone Authority (the ASEZA).;</p> <p>all the employees in the two bodies will automatically be transferred to work at the ASEZ authority.</p>	Appointed by the Cabinet and reporting to the Prime Minister, the Commission has the task of running the ASEZ, and is vested with zoning, licensing, and other regulatory powers that distinguish it from the rest of Jordan. The ASEZ enjoys a special fiscal regime, which is much milder than that of the rest of Jordan.	Leadership issues of the ASEZA; President reports directly to Prime Minister; In past, the King has many times interfered.
2. INDIA SEZs (11 nos.)			
Dronagiri zone - 1,777 ha; JNPT - around 300 ha; Kalamboli zone - 350 ha; Ulwe zone - 400 ha; Etc., etc.,	Setting up of Special Economic Zones are permitted in the public, private, joint sector or by the State Government. These SEZs are to be deemed foreign territory for tariff and trade operations. The concept of SEZ is expected to bring large dividends to the State in terms of economic and industrial development and the generation of new employment opportunities. The SEZs are expected to be engines for economic growth.	The management of the Special Economic Zones will be under the designated Development Commissioner. The Development Commissioner will grant all the permissions as Single Point Clearance from his office. These will include Registration of the unit, allocation of land, permission for construction of building and approval of building plan, power connection, environmental clearance, water requirement etc.	10 member team led by Chief Secretary of each state;

COMPARATIVE GOVERNANCE

GOVERNANCE BEFORE AUTHORITY, SIZE, POPULATION	REASONS/OBJECTIVES OF FORMATION	POWERS GIVEN	COMMENTS / NOTES / REVIEW
3. VANCOUVER, CANADA			
<p>The Greater Vancouver Regional District (GVRD) came into existence in 1967,</p> <p>1,986,965 people, (2001 Census)</p> <p>2,878.52 km²</p> <p>21 Municipalities</p>	<p>The aim of the federation is to meet the needs of the residents of the region, to help protect the quality of life in the region, and to efficiently and cost-effectively deliver the region's services. The GVRD serves as a collective voice and a decision-making body that strives to achieve these purposes.</p>	<p>The GVRD Board is the governing body of this regional partnership and comprises 35 elected members of the participating municipal councils and electoral area.</p> <p>The members elect a chair who determines the Board committees, stipulates the issues and policies that these committees will review, and selects the committee members.</p> <p>The GVRD has standing committees that propose recommendations to the Board; advisory committees that provide information and advice to the standing committees; and public advisory committees that are composed of people with specific interests and areas of expertise.</p> <p>The GVRD also invites the involvement and participation of interested members of the general public.</p>	<p>The principal function of the Greater Vancouver Regional District is to administer resources and services which are common across the metropolitan area.</p> <p>These include community planning, water, sewage, drainage, housing, transportation, air quality, and parks.</p> <p><i>The Livable Region Strategic Plan (LRSP) 1996</i> - a plan to manage growth in the region</p> <p>System has worked very well in terms of achieving economic investments, managing limited resources, achieving sustainable development and global recognition as the most livable city in the world in 2001, 2003 and 2005</p>
4. MELBOURNE, AUSTRALIA			
<p>1945-the setting up of the Melbourne Metropolitan Board of Works (MMBW) – coordinate strategies for development of Metropolitan Melbourne;</p> <p>- 7,694 sq.km; Population (2001) 3,555,321</p> <p>1954 –first comprehensive planning scheme;</p> <p>1971 – “Planning Policies for Melbourne Metropolitan region”</p> <p>1992 –MMBW was dissolved</p>	<p>1990's – government in favour of decision making at local level;</p> <p>30 municipal authorities</p>	<p>The rest of the metropolitan area is divided into 30 municipalities, all of which are styled as cities except for five on the city's outer fringes which are styled as shires (see a list of these at Local Government Areas of Victoria).</p> <p>These municipalities all have elected councils and are responsible for a range of functions delegated to them by the Victorian state government.</p> <p>These include planning, rubbish collection, beaches, parks and gardens, child-care and preschool facilities, local festivals and cultural activities, services to the elderly, supervision of public health, sanitation and similar matters.</p> <p>Councils levy rates from their residents to pay for these services.</p>	<p>Devolution of central planning and coordinating authority.</p> <p>Seemed to have worked very well as Melbourne seen as Most livable city in 2002 and 2004.</p> <p>The development of Metropolitan Melbourne is coordinated by the “Melbourne 2030 Strategic Plan.”</p>

PARTICIPATORY PLANNING PROCESS AND ENGAGING THE COMMUNITY

- Participatory planning is fundamental to building a new and more **'inclusive'** planning practice.
 - Participatory planning moves towards creating a **'partnership'** in planning
- It is also a **'Reformation'** of how our organizations can work with each other,
- Participatory planning also provides for a plan that would reflect upon local values and will be **specially designed** specially for that community,
- **Empowerment** to the Public to decide on how they should live.

Community planning is also about these organisations working with local people (communities) and finding out what their needs are and planning services around these needs (where possible).

Public Participation: Complaints

	2003	2004	2005
Environment	30.5	29.4	35.9
Vectors and animals	7.7	6.2	9.5
Obstruction	13.9	19.6	15.7
Public facilities	13.5	15.9	10.7
Licensing	7.7	5.8	4.4
Planning & development	10.2	8.4	11.6
Public housing	3.6	6.0	2.4
Drainage system	9.5	5.3	8.2
Others	3.5	3.4	1.7
Total (%)	100.0	100.0	100.0
N	3717	7308	4758



Sparking talk: The FOBG, using their unique strategy.

According to them, it was a short presentation that inspired a group into a full-scale campaign to protect the area.

"I took an open vehicle and drove through the forest on the day of the 100th anniversary of the independence of this nation," she said.

The FOBG is hoping that the activity will raise awareness about the area and its potential for recreation and eco-tourism between the present and the future.



Developer's plan: This area is zoned as B1, B2 and B3.

Several FOBG members were arrested for allegedly taking pictures of the area. They were charged with taking pictures of the area without the permission of the landowner.

The group planned to protest and picket the area. They also planned to hold a candlelight vigil at the area.

"We are going to get a lot of people to go to the area and picket the area. We are going to get a lot of people to go to the area and picket the area. We are going to get a lot of people to go to the area and picket the area."

They are also planning to hold a candlelight vigil at the area. They are also planning to hold a candlelight vigil at the area. They are also planning to hold a candlelight vigil at the area.



Unfriendly development

FOBG wants protection for Bukit Gasing land



By **SHARIF USMAN**
Special Correspondent



The Friends of Bukit Gasing (FOBG) is set to oppose a proposal for the Bukit Gasing Development Project (BGDP) in the area. The area has been zoned as a Section 5, but the government is planning to develop it as a residential area.

The proposal also involves the development of a sports area that will include a tennis stadium and other facilities.

The FOBG is demanding that the government should protect the area as a forest reserve and not allow any development in the area.

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PEER REVIEW – URBAN DESIGN PANEL



**JOINT DESIGN
EXERCISES**



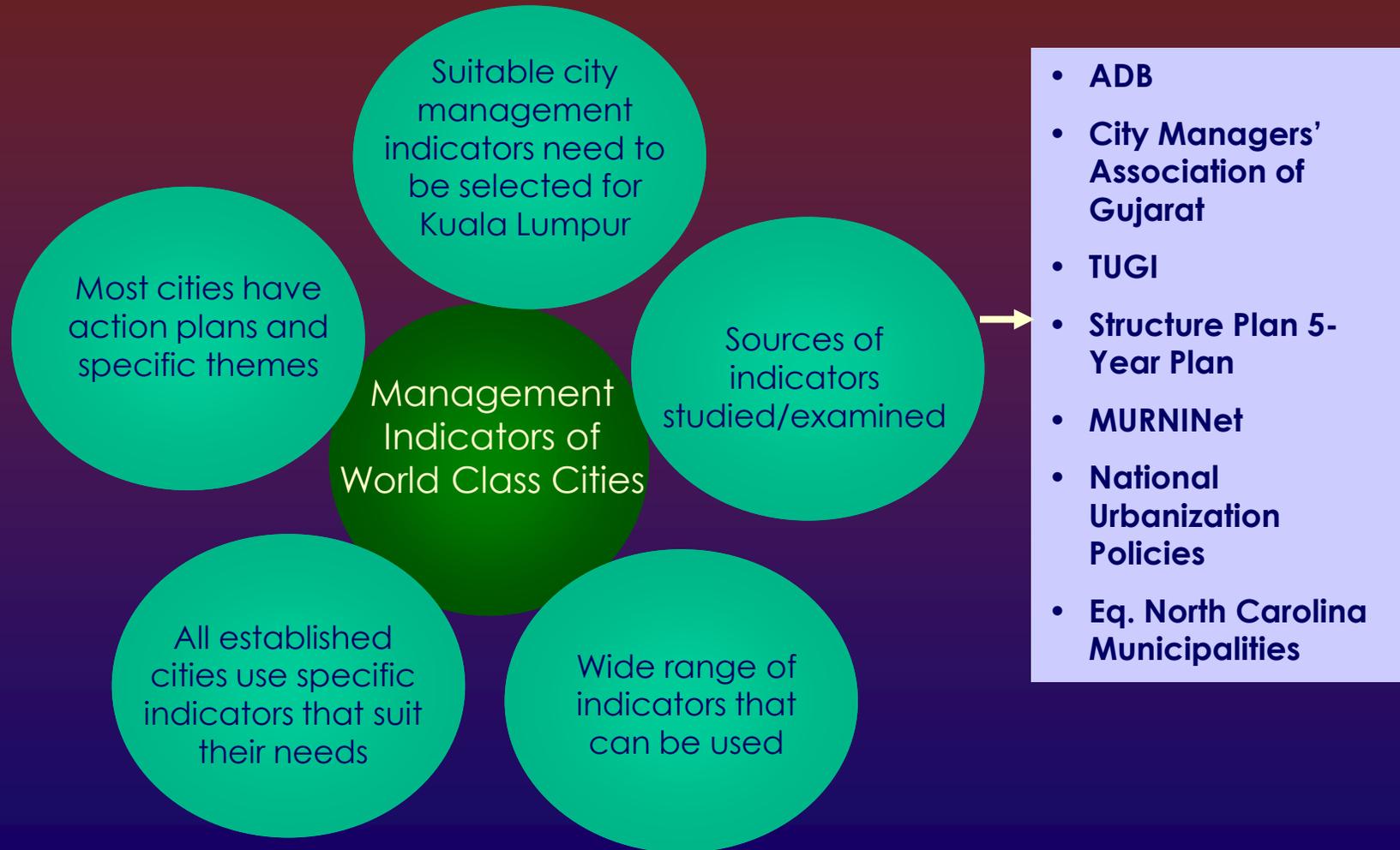
**NON-POLITICAL
DECISION MAKING**



WAY FORWARD

- ❖ **A City Structure Must Be Responsive To The Cities Changing Needs**
 - ❖ **It must be Service Oriented and Have More Control on Local Issues**
 - ❖ **As Cities Become More Complex, Management of Cities should be Decentralised to provide for Better Services to the Communities.**
 - ❖ **It must involve its Stakeholders in Planning and Decision Making and in getting them participate in managing the city.**
 - ❖ **Planning for Cities and Good City Governance needs to be holistic and there must be a strong synergy to ensure of its implementation.**

Management Indicators of World Class Cities



Way Forward



**Good city
governance
involves
multiple
stakeholders**



THANK YOU

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