

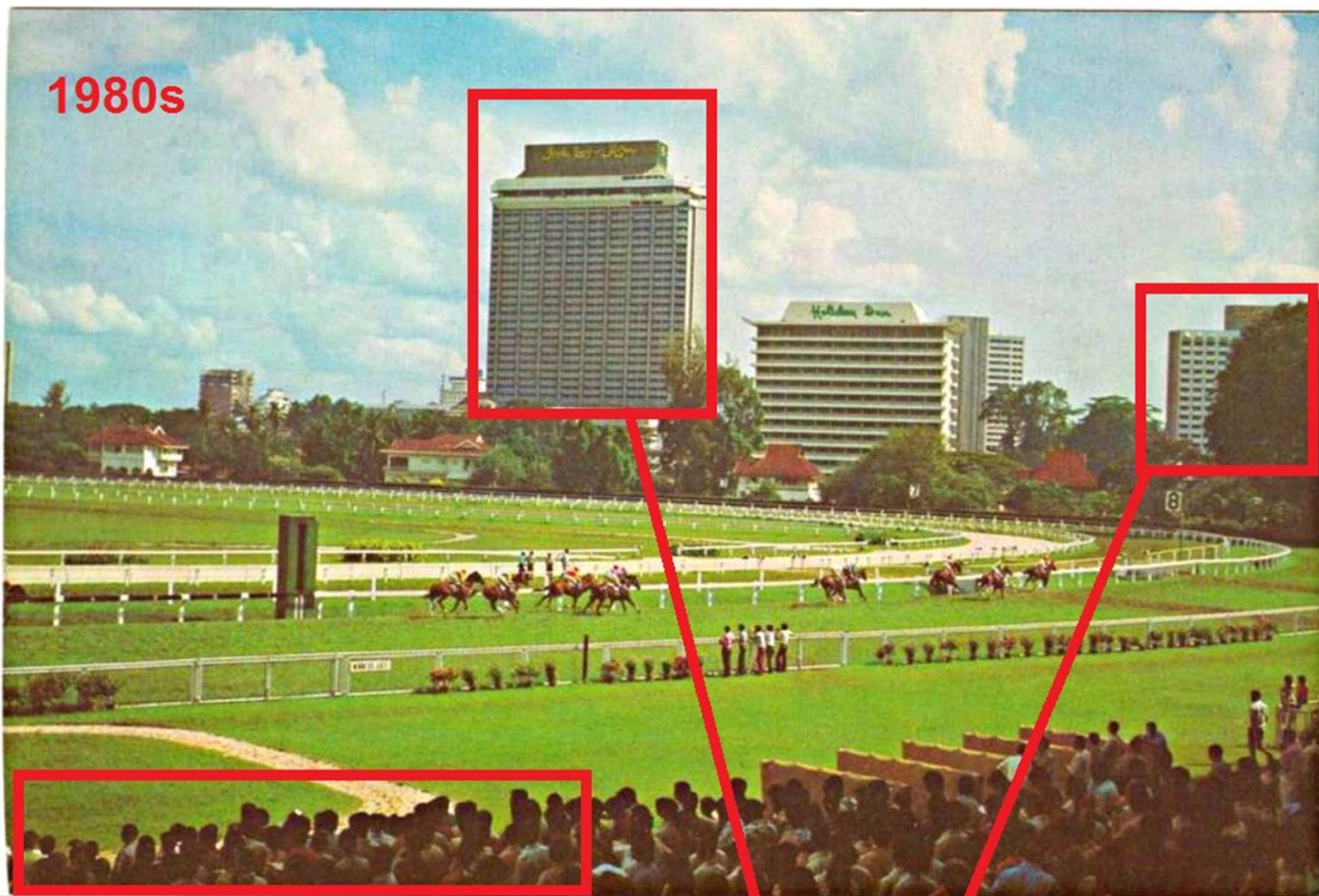
Urbanization and Sustainable Development of Cities: A Ready Engine to Promote Economic Growth and Cooperation

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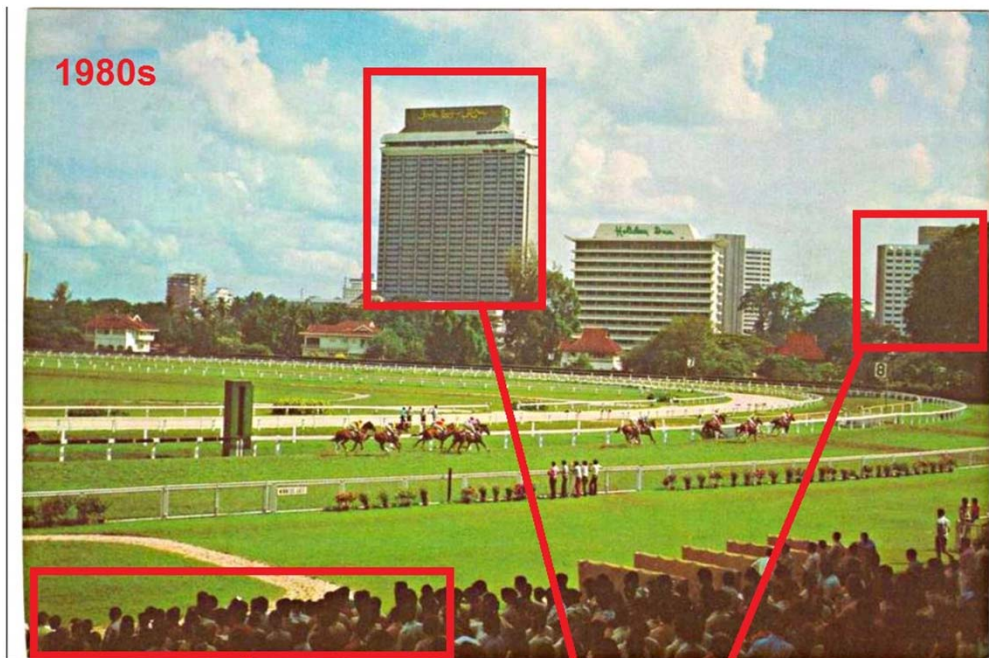
1980s





2012

How would the city look
like in coming 30 years?



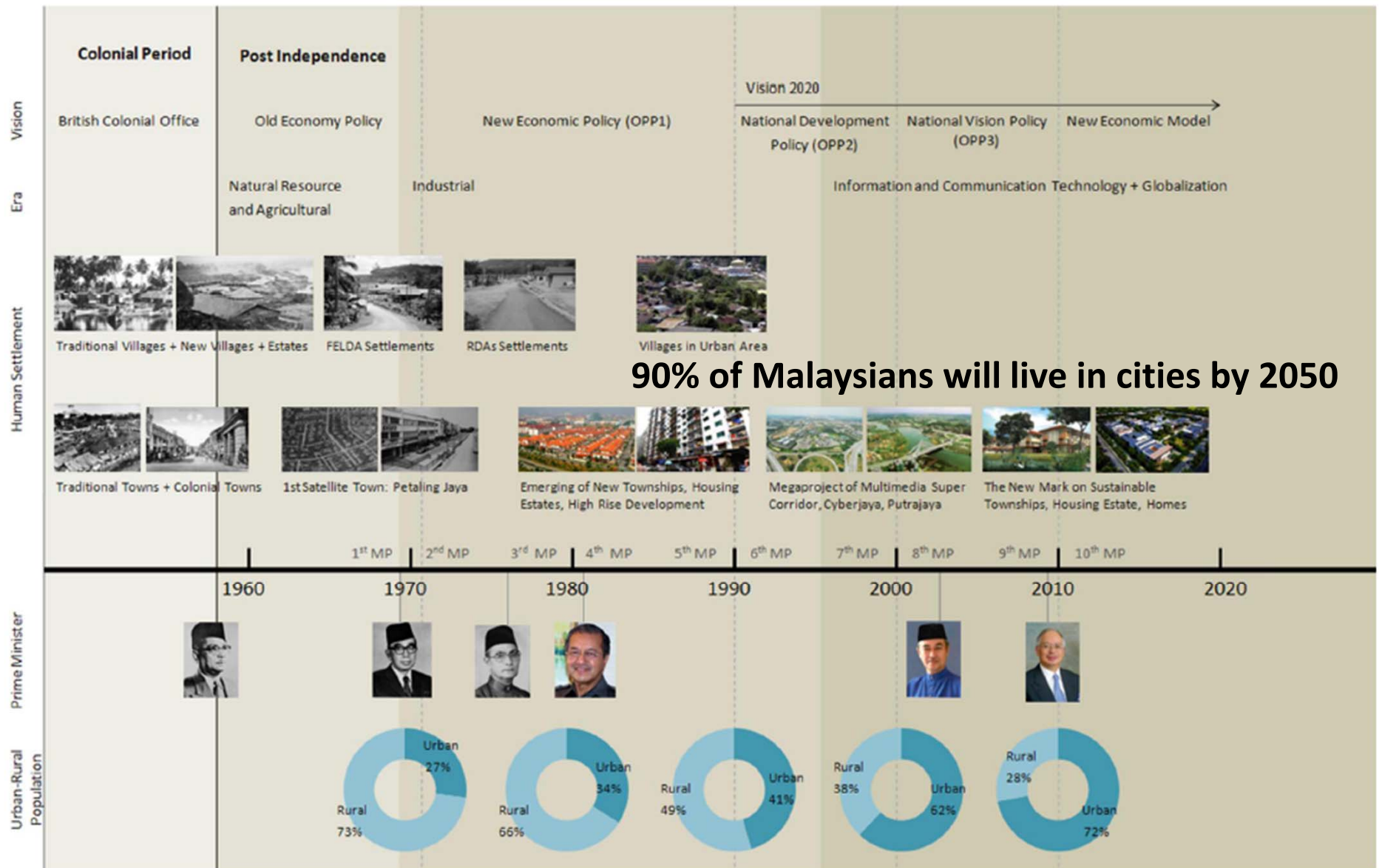
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Then...



Now...

Process of Urbanization in Malaysia

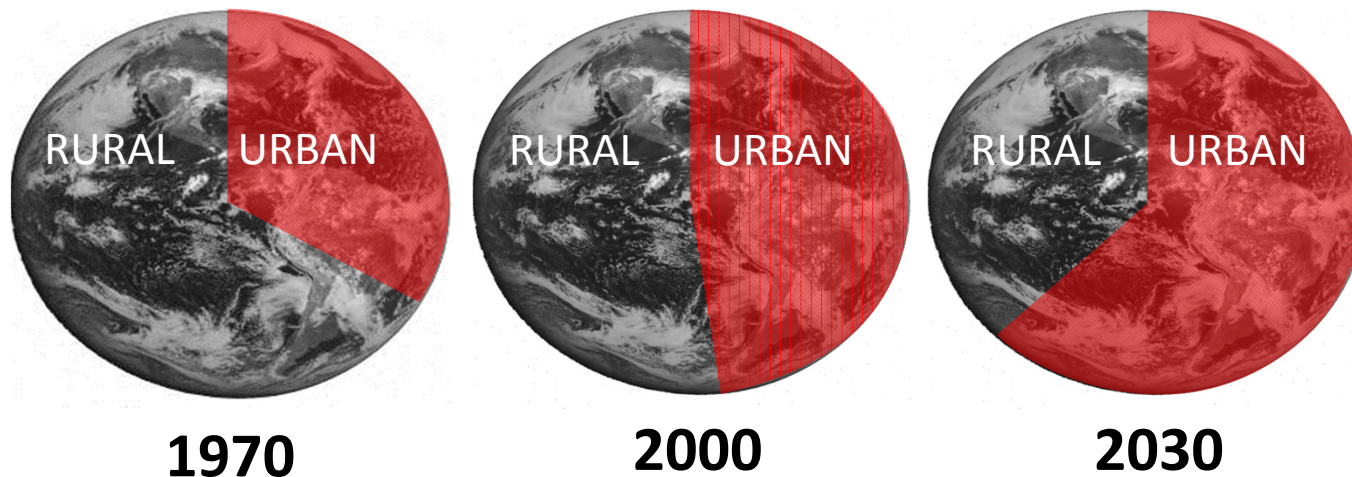


90% of Malaysians will live in cities by 2050

27% urban in 1970 and 72% urban in 2010

Increasing Urbanization

- 50% (3.5 billion) of world's population lives in cities
- Cities now occupy 2% of earth's land area but account for 60-80% of energy consumption and 75% of carbon emissions



Important Cautions

According to UNDP

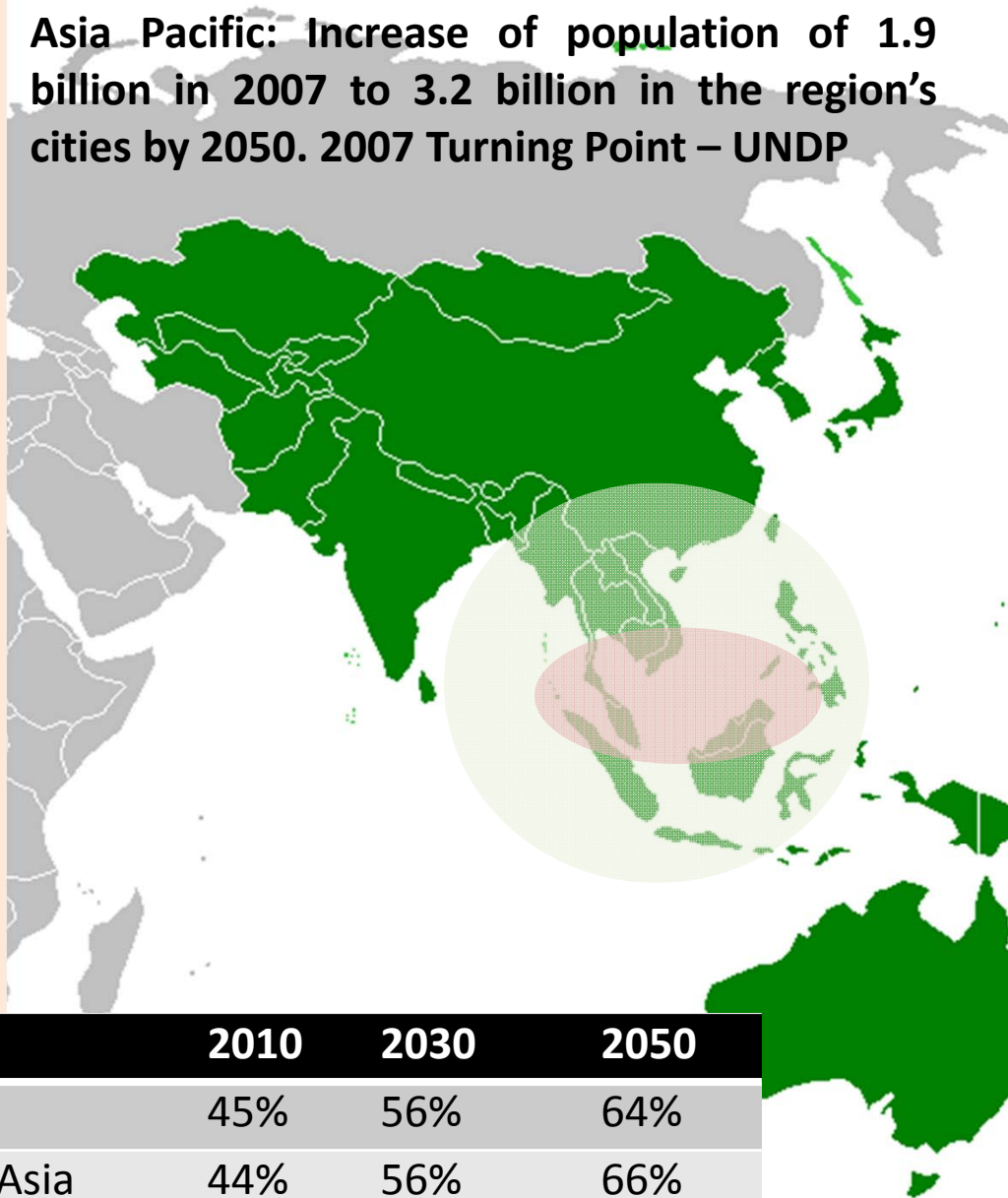
- Data on cities is often broad and imprecise making comparisons between cities difficult.
- Definitions of a '**city**' or '**urban area**' vary
- Past projections of city population growth inaccurate

UN DESA uses two auxiliary concepts:

- Urban agglomeration: population contained within the contours of continuous territory inhabited by 750,000 inhabitants or more.
- Metropolitan region: include contiguous territory as well as 'surrounding areas of lower settlement density' which are under the direct influence of the city.

Urban Population

Asia Pacific: Increase of population of 1.9 billion in 2007 to 3.2 billion in the region's cities by 2050. 2007 Turning Point – UNDP



Urbanization – the spatial concentration of people and economic activity – has been occurring for decades but the concern for Asia Pacific is the speed and scale of urbanization.

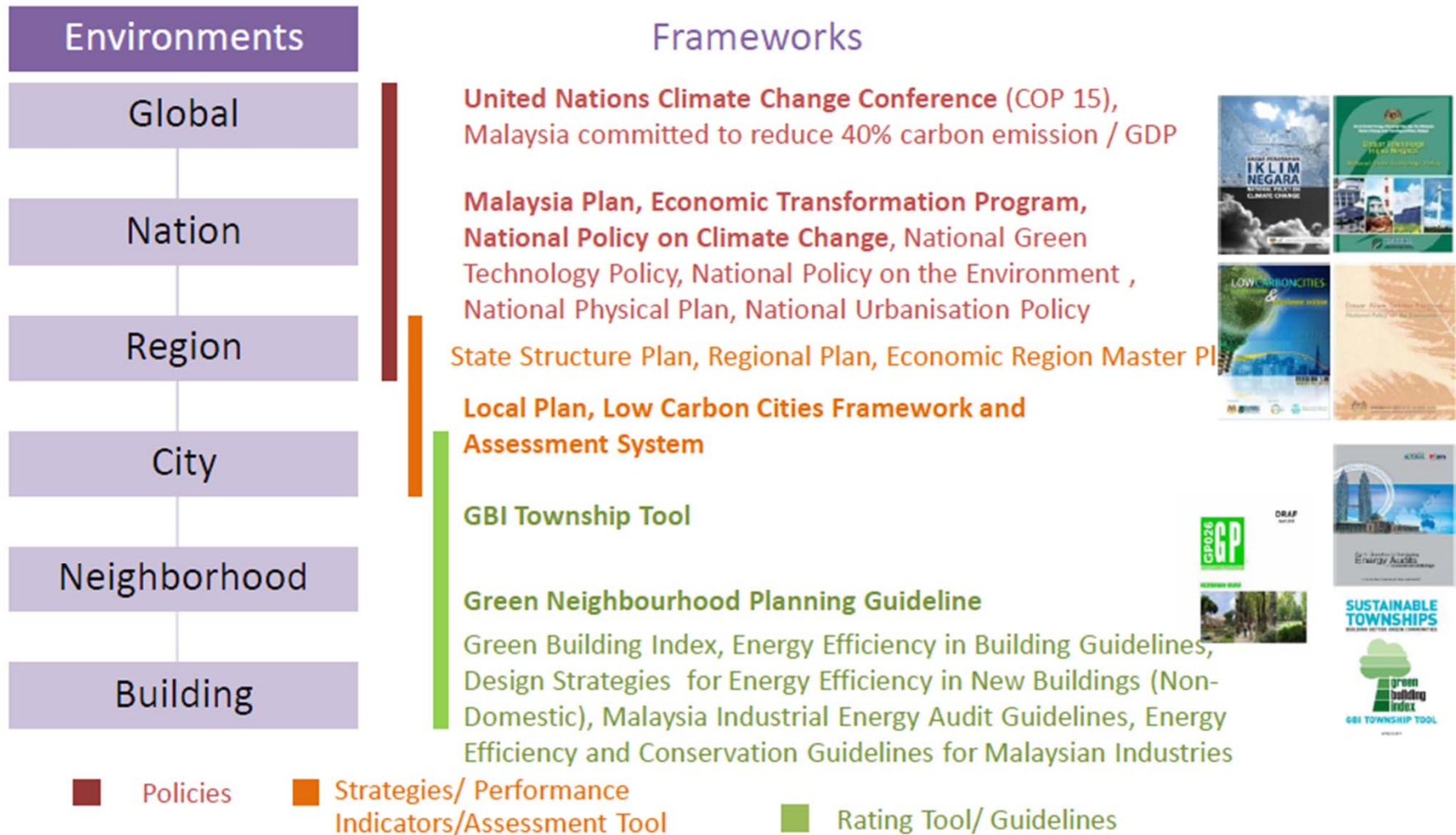
The Challenge:
To sustainably feed, water, shelter and generate employment.
Climate Change – to build resilient communities and infrastructure.
Governance & Institutional capacity: to manage risks associated with inequality & breakdown of social cohesion

Region	2010	2030	2050
Asia Pacific	45%	56%	64%
South East Asia	44%	56%	66%
Malaysia	72%	82%	90%

Sustainable Cities

- According to Beatley, ed., 2012, building of a “green” city is equivalent to the building of sustainability
- But cities’ sustainability has a broader concept which integrates social development, economic development, environmental management and urban governance
- Malaysia witnessed initiatives for “Green” or “Low Carbon Cities” such as Putrajaya, Cyberjaya, Hang Tuah Jaya, Iskandar Malaysia being developed accordingly

Low Carbon Frameworks



3 SUSTAINABLE CITIES IN MALAYSIA

POPULATION:
30 million



PUTRAJAYA GREEN CITY



143%

PJ INITIATIVE



Adopted local
Agenda 21 in early
2000.

ISKANDAR MALAYSIA



Example 1: Petaling Jaya- A satellite town of Kuala Lumpur, adopted LA 21

Established in 1952 with an area of 19.9km²

Acts as one of the center hubs of Klang Valley for industry



Expanded about five times its original size to 97.2km² with a population of 619,925 (2012) and population density of 6377.83 pop/km²

Originally planned to accommodate 70,000 people to relieve congestion in Kuala Lumpur

Lessons from Petaling Jaya Initiatives

Success Factors:

- Benefited from a long engagement with the concept of Local Agenda (LA) 21
- Organisational 'buy-in' - leadership and knowledge of key people, including local leaders, in charge of LA21 programme
- PJ is the nucleus of environmental-oriented civil society groups ensuring a vibrant stakeholder participation

Challenges:

- Addressing path-dependent task such as tackling traffic congestion caused by decision-making made in the past
- Broadening the base of citizens who are aware of mobilizing a collective community and creating social cohesiveness among the public as well as managing common pool of resources responsibly
- Taking a holistic approach

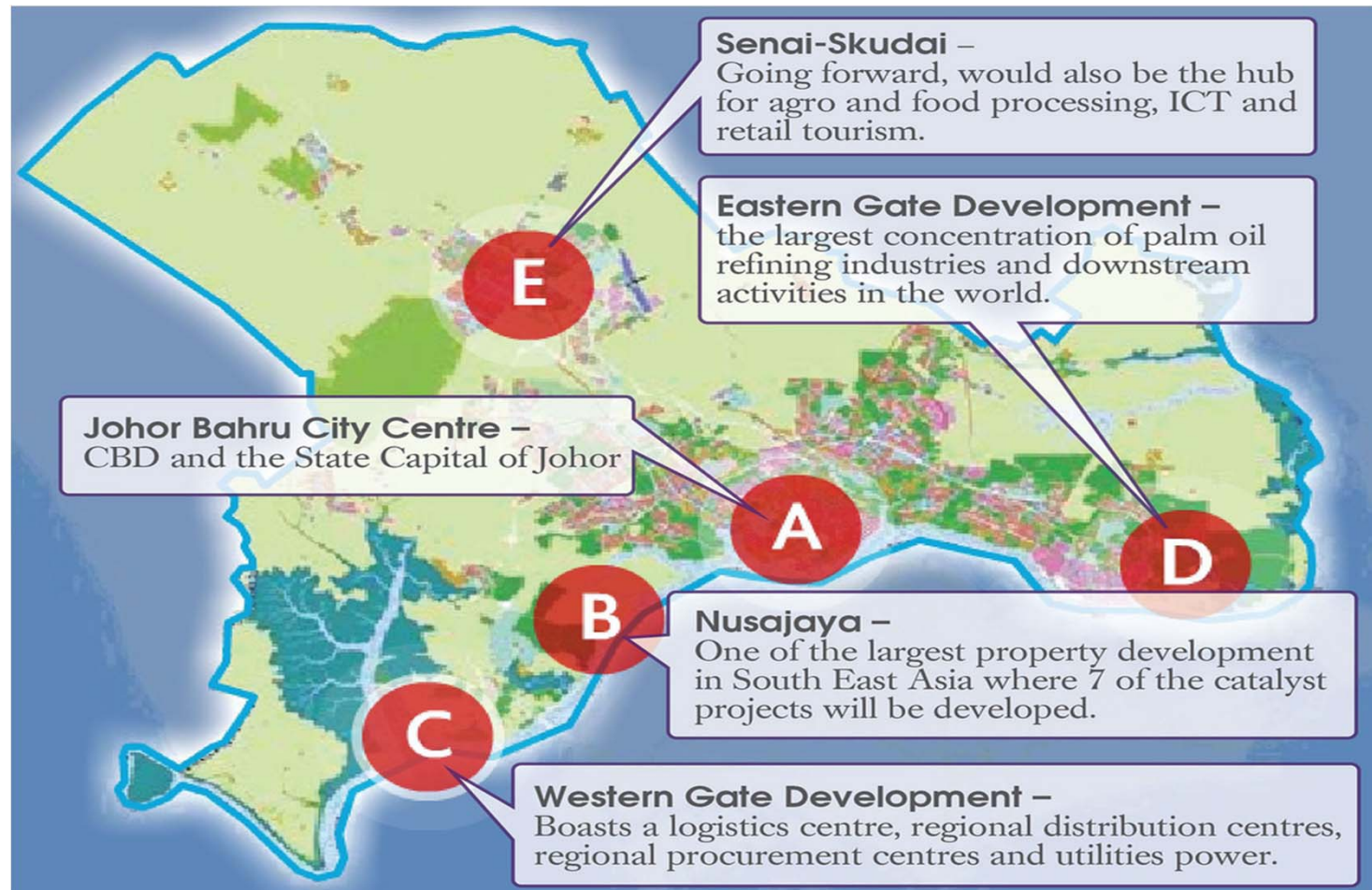
Example 2: Putrajaya - new Federal Government Administrative Centre



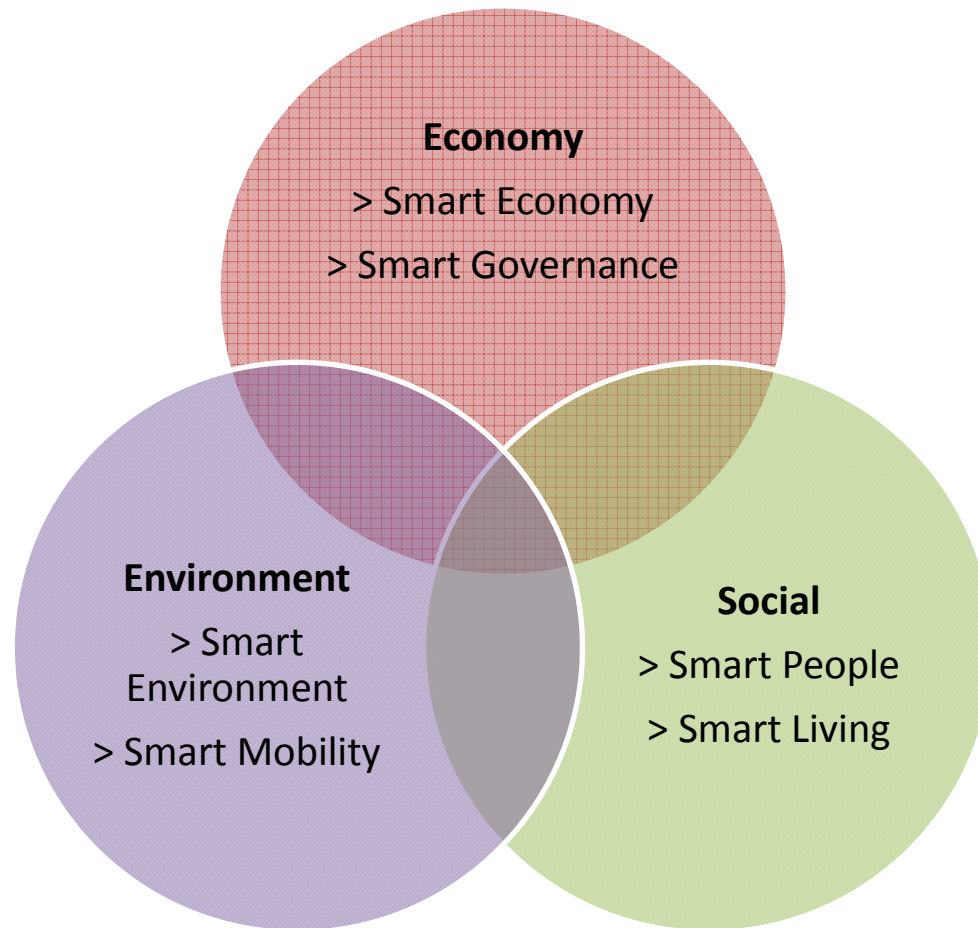
Putrajaya: A planned city in the garden and an intelligent city

No	Action Names	Category
1	Integrated City Planning & Management	Low Carbon Putrajaya
2	Low Carbon Transportation	
3	Cutting Edge Sustainable Buildings	
4	Low Carbon Lifestyle	
5	More and More Renewable Energy	
6	The Green Lung of Putrajaya	
7	Cooler Urban Structure and Buildings	A Cooler Putrajaya
8	Community & Individual Actions to Reduce Urban Temperature	
9	Use Less Consume Less	3R Putrajaya
10	Think Before You Throw	
11	Integrated Waste Treatment	
12	Green Incentives & Capacity Building	Inter –Category

Example 3: Iskandar Malaysia



Iskandar Malaysia – Low Carbon City - Smart City Model mooted by Global Science and Innovation Advisory Council, California



Smart City Framework

Smart Economy

- Economic growth and value creation
- Innovative economic growth
- Equitable wealth distribution
- Entrepreneurship

Smart Environment

- Clean environment
- Environmental protection
- Green development and infrastructure
- Smart Growth
- Green Economy

Smart People

- Caring community
- Racial harmony
- Skilled and talented human capital

Smart City Framework

Smart Governance

- Public participation
- Efficient public and social services
- Private public partnership
- Transparent governance

Smart Mobility

- Efficient road accessibility
- Efficient public transportation
- Non-motorised accessibility
- ICT infrastructure

Smart Living

- Safety and security
- Low carbon lifestyle
- Housing quality
- Educational quality
- Health conditions
- Cultural facilities
- Recreational attractiveness

Lessons from Putrajaya and Iskandar Malaysia

Benefits:

- Both have related blueprints that outlined detailed action plans
- Both have the resources to plan, promote and facilitate initiatives taking long-term needs
- Iskandar Malaysia has developed a sustainable implementable model whereby projects are privately-driven which provide platform for “quick win” projects
- Iskandar Malaysia: strong partnerships involving international academic and private institutions

Challenges:

- Building world-class skilled labour force
- Low-carbon planning needed not only in the energy sector but also in land use and forestry sector which are important policy areas
- Subsidies for petroleum products, natural gas and electricity
- Governance and Institutional capacity: transparency, accountability and enforceability

Moving Forward – Opportunities for Cooperation

- ‘Whats measured gets managed’ – indicators to monitor progress and an integrated information base to help **draw the right conclusions**
- **Knowledge brokering services**
- Targeted and long-term public-private partnerships with **green entrepreneurs**
- **Financial model/financial instruments** to finance the region’s massive infrastructure & urbanization
- Concept of “**Wellbeing**” to be understood & what that implies for the region’s growth model.
- Urbanization, finance, energy efficiency, climate change are closely interrelated at national, regional and global levels – **address challenges in a coordinated manner to ensure productivity and a minimum ecological footprint**