ACSR meeting, ARCASIA
31st October 2012 ,Bali, Indonesia.

MALAYSIA

Pertubuhan Akitek Malaysia (PAM)

ARCASIA -Social Responsibilities (ToR)

1) Organizational Governance,

2) Human Rights,

3) Labour Practices,

4) The Environment,

5) Fair Operating Practices,

6) Consumer Issues and

7) Community Involvement and Development.

MALAYSIA -content

- *General Information-update*
- *1. Improvement of community wellbeing in Malaysia*
- *2. Strategic planning of town/city – efficient public transport lead to better environment and living environment in Malaysia*

Malaysia

GENERAL INFORMATION- UPDATE

Vital Statistics

- 29,504,666 (http://www.statistics.gov.my/portal/populationclockNEW/BI.php) 21 Oct 2012

- Birth rate 1.3 (2010)

- Growth Rate : 2.3(2010)

- **GDP - per capita (PPP):** $15,800 (2011 est.) $15,300 (2010 est.) $14,400 (2009 est.) (source: http://www.indexmundi.com/malaysia/gdp_per_capita_%28ppp%29.html.retrieved 261012)

- 3.1% unemployment rate (July 2012)
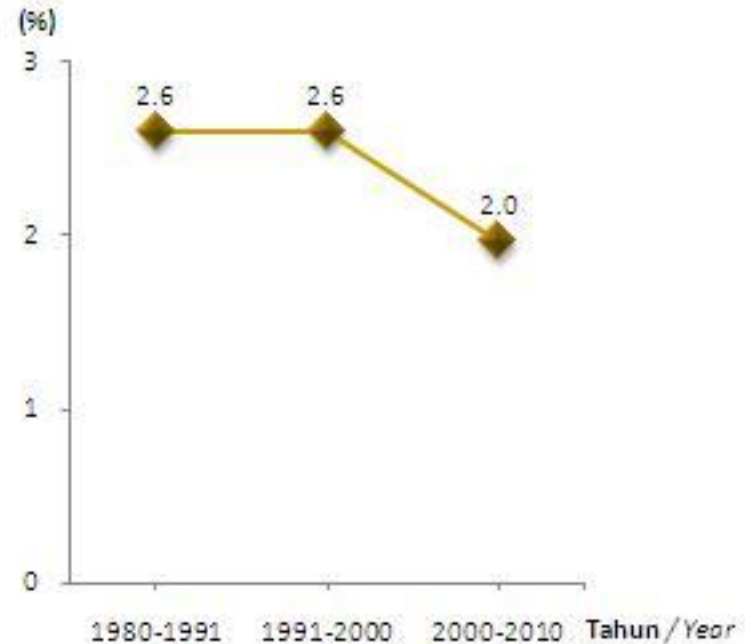
Malaysian population and growth rate

Carta 1: Jumlah penduduk Malaysia, 1980, 1991, 2000 dan 2010

Chart 1: Total population of Malaysia, 1980, 1991, 2000 and 2010

Carta 2: Purata kadar pertumbuhan penduduk tahunan, Malaysia, 1980-1991, 1991-2000 dan 2000-2010
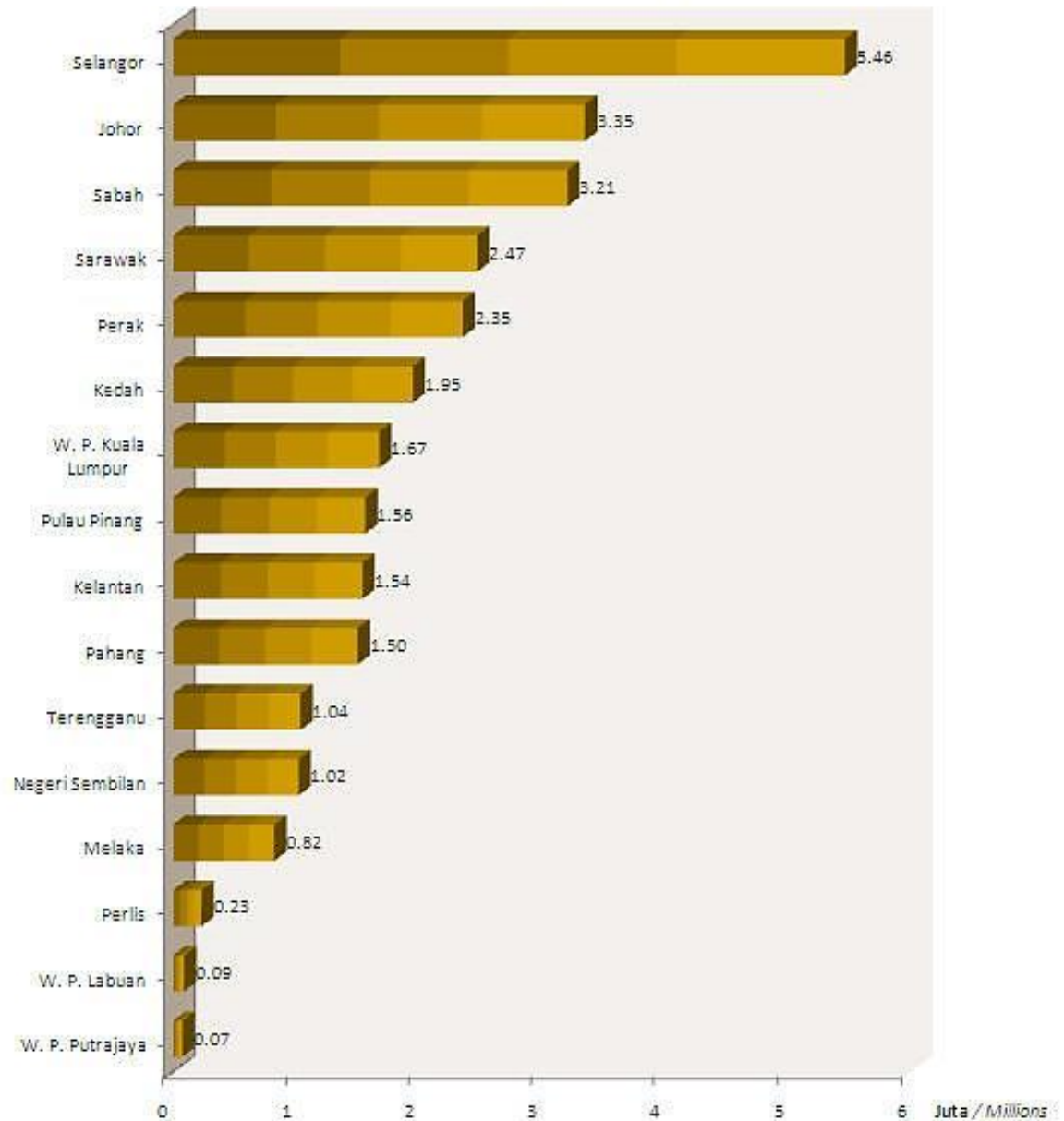
Chart 2: Average annual population growth rate, Malaysia, 1980-1991, 1991-2000 and 2000-2010

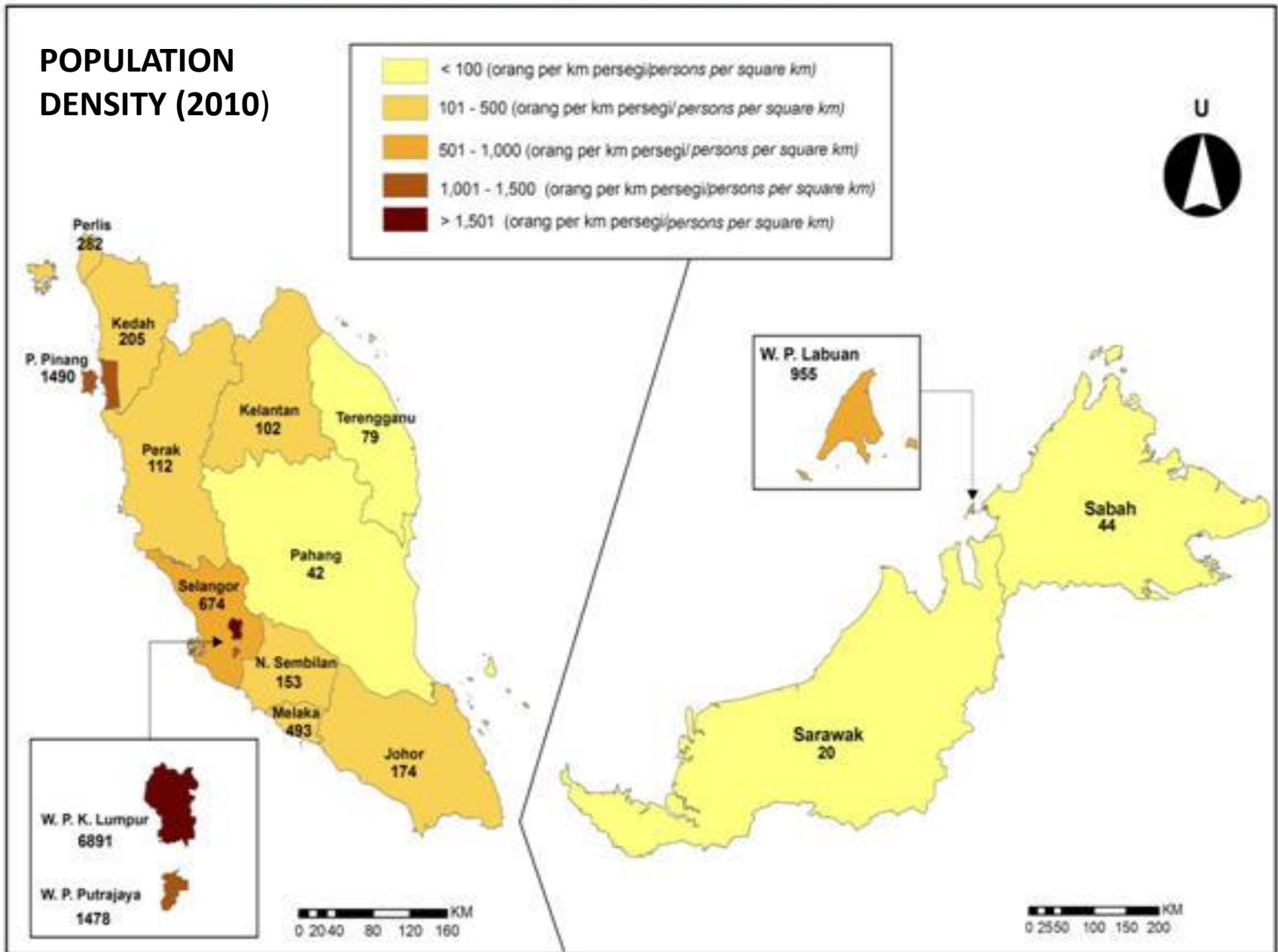# Malaysian population distribution by states (2010)

Carta 3: Taburan penduduk mengikut negeri, Malaysia, 2010
Chart 3: Population distribution by state, Malaysia, 2010

Carta 4: Kepadatan penduduk mengikut negeri, Malaysia, 2010
Chart 4: Population density by state, Malaysia, 2010

POPULATION DENSITY (2010)

Legend:
- < 100 (orang per km persegi/persons per square km)
- 101 - 500 (orang per km persegi/persons per square km)
- 501 - 1,000 (orang per km persegi/persons per square km)
- 1,001 - 1,500 (orang per km persegi/persons per square km)
- > 1,501 (orang per km persegi/persons per square km)

U

Perlis 282
Kedah 205
P. Pinang 1490
Perak 112
Kelantan 102
Terengganu 79
Selangor 674
Pahang 42
N. Sembilan 153
Melaka 493
Johor 174
W. P. K. Lumpur 6891
W. P. Putrajaya 1478
W. P. Labuan 955
Sabah 44
Sarawak 20

KM 0 20 40 80 120 160

KM 0 25 50 100 150 200

Malaysian Ethnic & Beliefs Composition

Islam
61.3%

Buddha
Buddhism
19.8%

Kristian
Christianity
9.2%

Hindu
Hinduism
6.3%

Lain-lain agama
Other religion
0.4%

Tiada agama
No religion
0.7%

Tidak diketahui
Unknown
1.0%

Konfusianisme, Tao dan
Puak/suku/folk/agama
tradisi lain orang Cina
*Confucianism, Taoism
and Tribal/folk/other
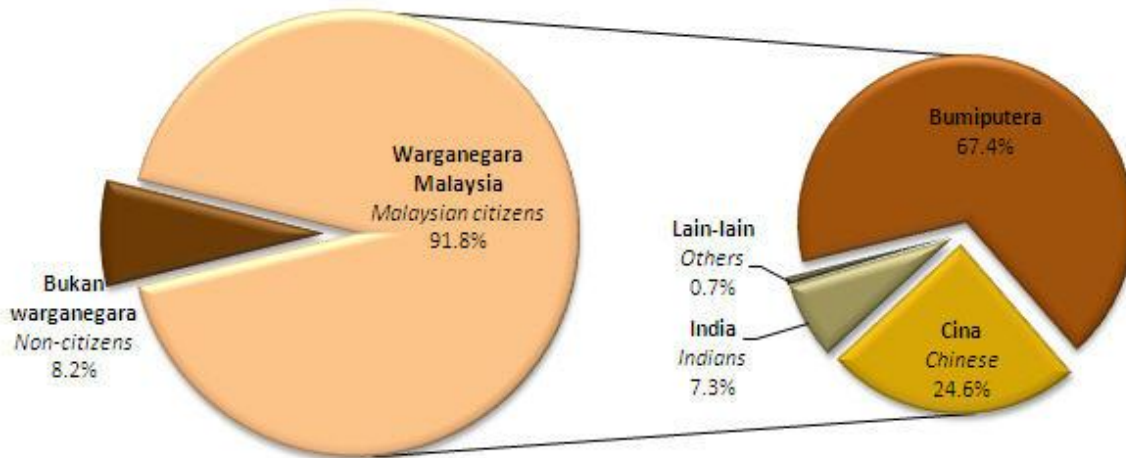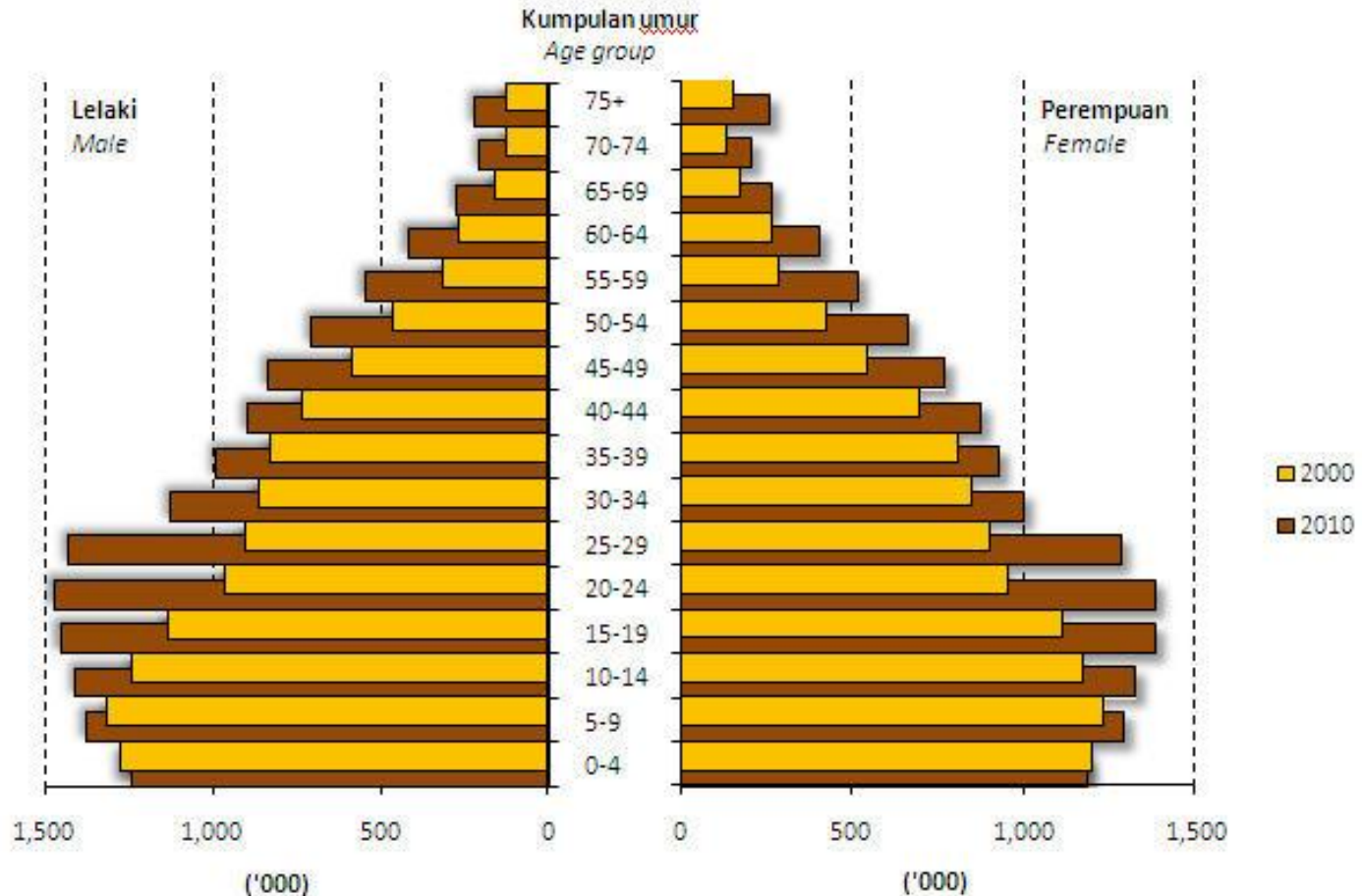traditional Chinese
religion*
1.3%
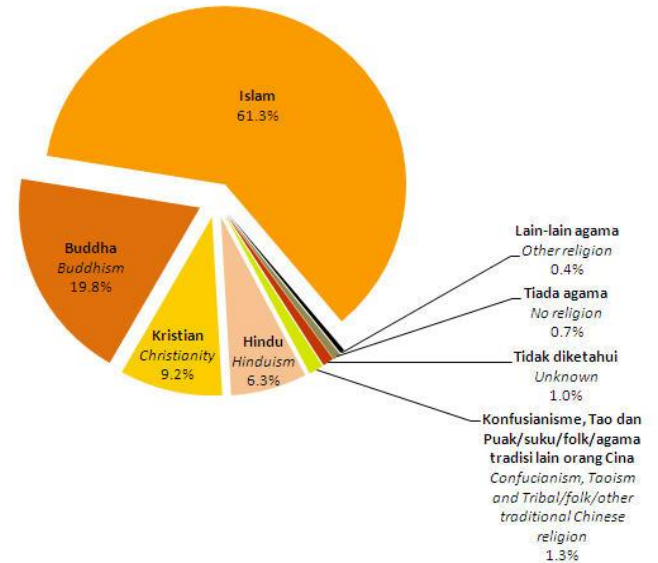
Carta 7: Taburan peratus penduduk mengikut kumpulan etnik, Malaysia, 2010
Chart 7: Percentage distribution of the population by ethnic group, Malaysia, 2010

Warganegara
Malaysia
Malaysian citizens
91.8%

Bukan
warganegara
Non-citizens
8.2%

Bumiputera
67.4%

Lain-lain
Others
0.7%

India
Indians
7.3%

Cina
Chinese
24.6%

Source: http://www.statistics.gov.my/portal/index.php?option=com_content&view=article&id=1215%3Apopulation-distribution-and-basic-demographic-characteristic-report-population-and-housing-census-malaysia-2010-updated-2972011&catid=130%3Apopulation-distribution-and-basic-demographic-characteristic-report-population-and-housing-census-malaysia-2010&Itemid=154&lang=en. Retrieved 21Oct2012
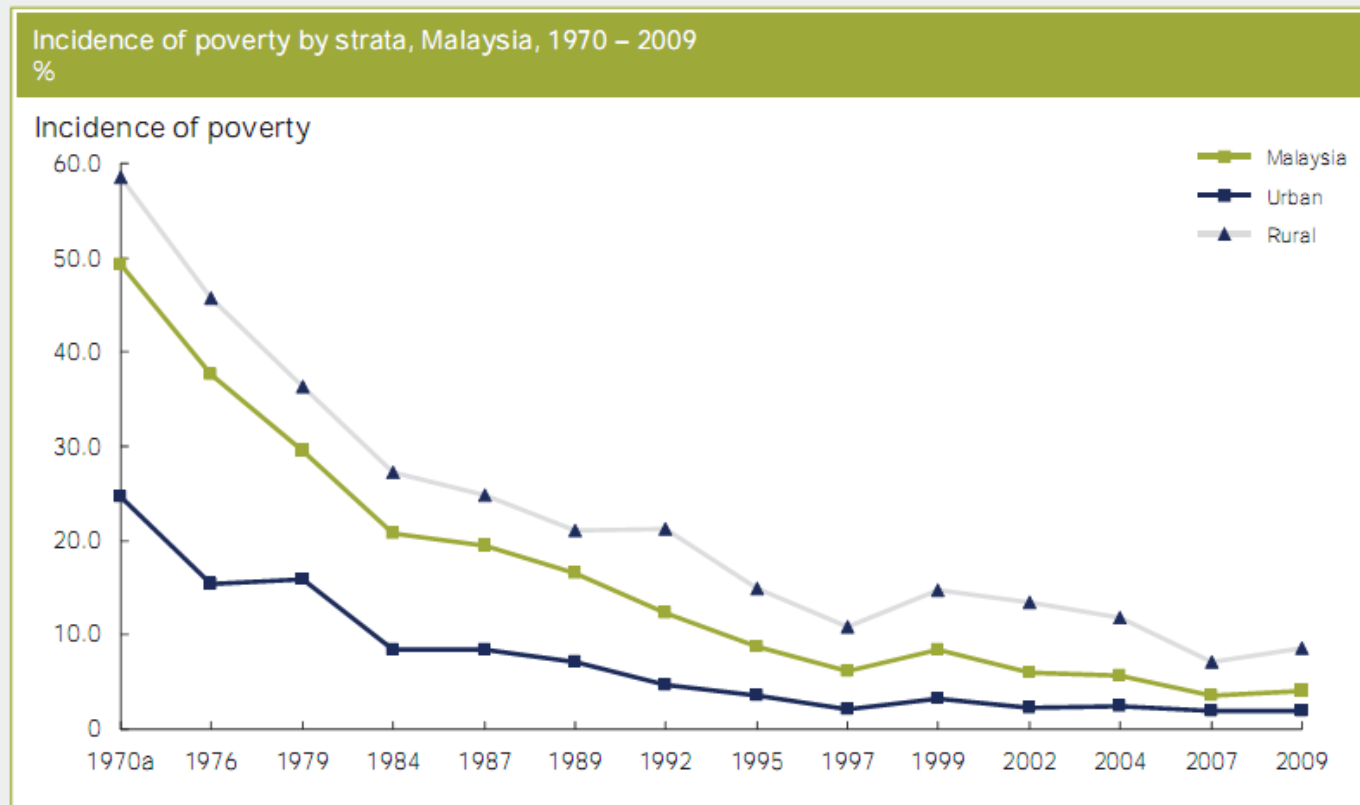
Age group and gender

Carta 8: Bilangan penduduk mengikut jantina dan kumpulan umur, Malaysia, 2000 dan 2010
Chart 8: Number of population by sex and age group, Malaysia, 2000 and 2010

Poverty status

Poverty has been declining significantly since 1970 in both urban and rural areas

Incidence of poverty by strata, Malaysia, 1970 – 2009
%

Incidence of poverty

a = Refers to Peninsular Malaysia only.
Starting 1989 data is based on Malaysian citizen. From 1999 onwards, calculation of poverty is based on 2005 methodology

SOURCE: Economic Planning Unit and Department of Statistics – Household Income Surveys

Source: Chapter 4- Moving Towards Inclusive Socio-Economic Development

Reported by Assoc. Prof. Ar. Datin Norwina Mohd Nawawi

1. IMPROVEMENT OF COMMUNITY WELLBEING IN MALAYSIA

Community Well Being

Definition

- Considerable agreement exists that quality of life is multidimensional. Coverage may be categorised within **five dimensions**:

Felce, D and Perry, J (1995)

material wellbeing	physical wellbeing
activity	development
social wellbeing	emotional wellbeing

Community Well-being

- 'Community Well-being' is a concept that refers to an *optimal quality of healthy community life*, which is the ultimate goal of all the various processes and strategies that endeavour to meet the needs of people living together in communities.

- It encapsulates the <u>ideals of people living together harmoniously</u> in vibrant and sustainable communities, where community dynamics are clearly underpinned by 'social justice' considerations.

http://www.rain.net.au/community_wellbeing.htm.Retrieved 061012

Live, Work, Play, Pray = Happiness/Fulfillment

MALAYSIA's

CURRENT COMMUNITY ISSUES OF THE BUILT ENVIRONMENT

Current community issues of the Built Environment

Current

- Women issues – abuse, baby abuse

- Baby dumping

- Neighbourhood – safety, crimes, Snatch thieves-roads

Actions so far

- Tele help NUR 15999

- Baby hatch project-*OrphanCARE*

- Rakan Cop service and crime free planning of the neighbourhood and design of homes/facilities

Current community issues of the Built Environment

Current

- Sustainability
- Disaster/- architecture for humanity –
- Care for environment in the urban areas

- Maid-less

Actions so far

- GBI-PAM Initiative
- PAM Starting the chapter

- Resident association – guidelines/ Local Agenda 21 community

    (Petaling Jaya, Taiping

    and Kuantan- are pilot projects)
- Day care centres for children and elderly in the neighbourhood

Current community issues of the Built Environment

Current

- Elderly – aging in place

- Accessibility

- Cultural based wellness centre
- Health
- …….More

Action so far

- Awareness and encourage to respect elderly; the concept of extended family of the Asian culture back to be back in place to care for the elderly parents

- Public facilities built with accessibility (for the disable) features.

- Traditional medicine into mainstream

- 1 Malaysia clinic establishment

DEFINING AREAS WHERE ARCHITECTS CAN INTERVENE.....

- Everyone benefits when architects volunteer in community non-profit organizations.

And more…….

As an organisation, a community, a group or as an individual …………………………………………

outline

Government Initiative
- National Integrity Plan
- Current-10th Malaysia Plan

PAM initiative
- Chapter establishment

Individual initiative
- Neighbourhood
- community

GOVERNMENT INITIATIVES

MALAYSIA

QUALITY OF LIFE

Knowledge society

Source : Chapter 9 Nations Quality of Life Aspiration.
Productivity Report 2011/2012.

Quality of Life Index

Table 9.1: Worldwide Quality of Life Index, 2005 (Score on a Scale from 1 to 10)

Country	Score	Rank	Country	Score	Rank
Ireland	8.333	1	Costa Rica	6.624	35
Switzerland	8.068	2	Malaysia	6.608	36
Norway	8.051	3	Hungary	6.534	37
Luxembourg	8.015	4	Israel	6.488	38
Sweden	7.937	5	Brazil	6.470	39
Australia	7.925	6	Thailand	6.436	42
Source: The Economist Intelligence Unit's Quality of Life Index, the World in 2005					

Source: http://bpap.mpc.gov.my/APR/PART4APR2012.pd. Page 198. Retrieved 251012.

Human Development Ranking

Table 9.2: Human Development Report 2011- HDI Rank

Very High Human Development	High Human Development	Medium Human Development	Low Human Development
1. Norway	48. Uruguay	95. Jordan	142. Solomon Island
2. Australia	49. Palau	96. Algeria	143. Kenya
3. Netherlands	50. Romania	97. Sri Lanka	145. Pakistan
.....	.....	.....	.....
25. Luxembourg	60. Antigua & Barbuda	103. Thailand	150. Cameroon
26. Singapore	61. Malaysia	112. Phillipines	152. Tanzania
...	.....	....	....
47. Barbados	94. Tunisia	141. Bhutan	187. Congo,Dem.Rep

Source: Human Development Report, United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), 2011

Source: http://bpap.mpc.gov.my/APR/PART4APR2012.pd. Page 199. Retrieved 251012.

Malaysia Quality of Life indicators

Source:
http://bpap.mpc.gov.my/APR/PART4APR2012.pd. Page 200. Retrieved 251012.

Table 9.3: Components and Indicators of the Malaysia Quality of Life Index

Components	Indicators	
Income & Distribution	• Real Per Capita Income • Incidence of Poverty	• Gini Coefficient
Working Life Condition	• Unemployment Rate • Man-days Lost Due to Industrial Actions • Gender Equality in Labour Workforce	• Trade Disputes • Industrial Accident Rate
Transport & Communications	• Private Motorcars & Motorcycles • Telephones (fixed & mobile)	• Internet Subscribers • Road Development Index
Health	• Male Life Expectancy at Birth • Female Life Expectancy at Birth • Doctors Population Ratio	• Infant Mortality Rate • Maternal Mortality Rate
Education	• Literacy Rate • Pre-School Participation Rate • Secondary School Participation Rate • Tertiary Participation Rate	• Graduate Teachers • Secondary School Teacher-Student Ratio • Primary School Teacher-Student Ratio
Housing	• Low-Cost Housing Units • Housing Units With Electricity	• Housing Units With Piped Water
Environment	• Air Quality • Water Quality	• Forested Land
Family Life	• Divorces • Household Size	• Juvenile Crimes • Average Household Income
Social Participation	• Membership in Registered Non-Profit Societies • Registered Voters	• Number of Registered Residents' Associations
Public Safety	• Crimes	• Road Accidents
Culture & Leisure	• Membership in Public Library • TV Viewers • Domestic Hotel Guests	• Istana Budaya Viewers • Visitors to Muzium • Cinema Viewers

Source: Economic Planning Unit, Prime Minister Department

Malaysian Quality of Life Index 2010

Table 9.4: Malaysia Quality of Life Index, 2010

Base Year 2000 = 100	
Components	Index
Education	120.4
Transport & Communication	120.3
Housing	115.7
Culture & Leisure	113.5
Income & Distribution	113.3
Public Safety	110.8
Health	110.5
Social Participation	110.1
Environment	106.6
Working Life Condition	104.6
Family Life	104.6
MQLI	111.9

Source: Economic Planning Unit, Prime Minister Department

Source: http://bpap.mpc.gov.my/APR/PART4APR2012.pd. Page 201. Retrieved 251012.

Malaysian Quality of Life Sub-Index by Components

Figure 9.1: Malaysia Quality of Life Sub-index by Components
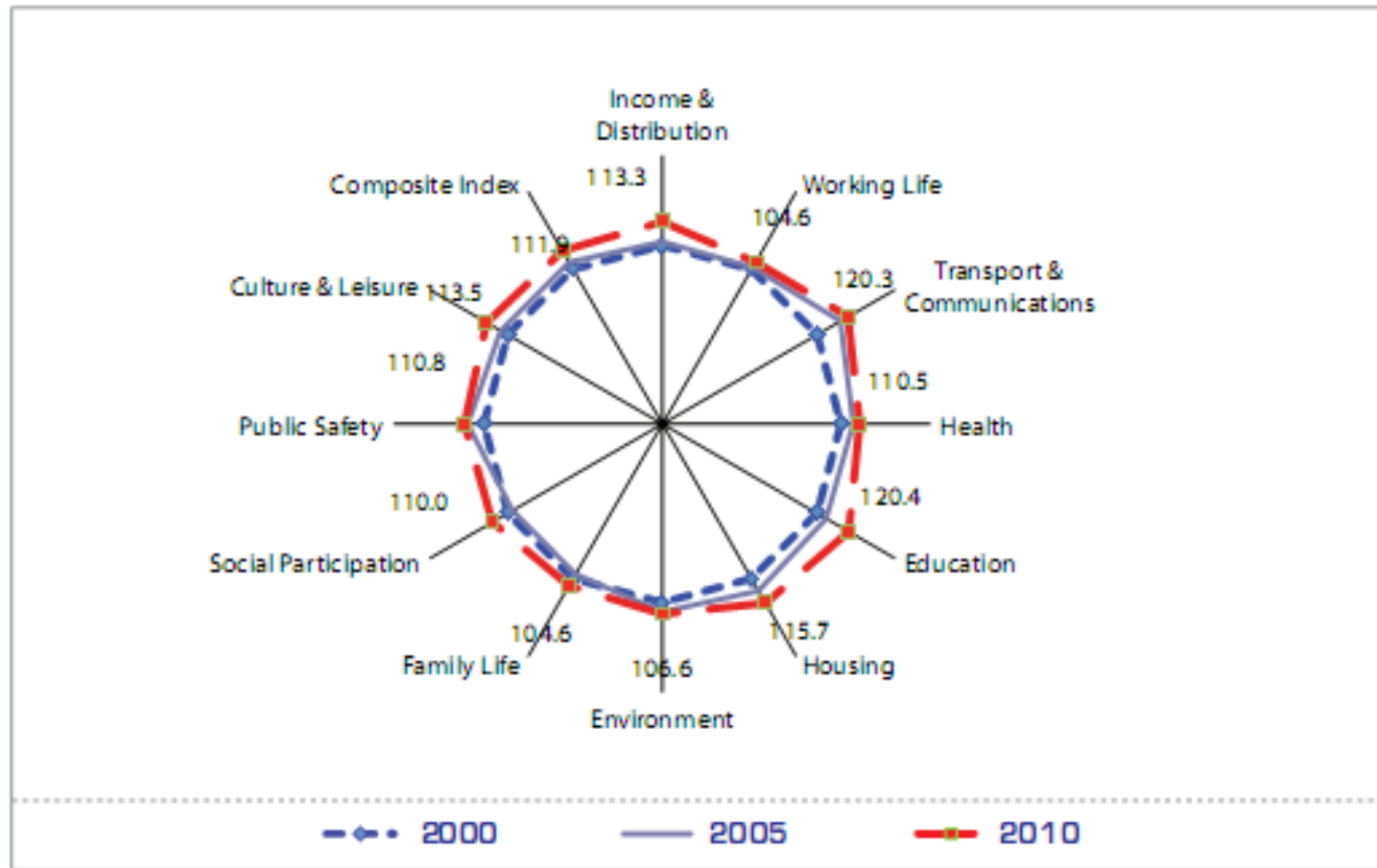
Source: http://bpap.mpc.gov.my/APR/PART4APR2012.pd. Page 202 Retrieved 251012.

The National Integrity Plan (NIP)

- The formulation of the NIP is predicated upon the spirit and principles of the Federal Constitution, the philosophy and principles of the *Rukun Negara* as well as the aspirations of Vision 2020. The overall objective of the NIP is to fulfill the fourth challenge of Vision 2020, namely, "**to establish a fully moral and ethical society whose citizens are strong in religious and spiritual values and imbued with the highest ethical standards**."

Rukun Negara or the Pillars of the Country

WE, Malaysians, as one, pledge to strive to attain these goals guided by the following principles:-

- **Belief in God**

- **Loyalty to King and Country**

- **Supremacy of the Constitution**

- **The Rule of Law**

- **Good Behaviour and Morality**

Courtesy from Department of Information, Malaysia

Rukun Negara or the Pillars of the Country

- The purpose behind the formulation of the Rukun Negara was to shape strong and lasting unity between the different races in Malaysia. The principles found in it are clearly the key ingredient for national and racial harmony and unity hence ensuring success and stability for the country.

The specific objectives of the NIP

- Giving direction and guidance to various sectors so that they will work together to build a united, harmonious, moral and ethical society.

- Raising the level of awareness, commitment, and cooperation among all sectors in their efforts at enhancing integrity so that integrity becomes a way of life and practiced in all fields.

- Encouraging a sense of responsibility among members of the community and promoting the development of civil society that respects and upholds the principles of integrity.

- Strengthening the moral foundations of the community and the country, and improving the well-being of the people.

- Raising Malaysia's competitiveness and resilience in meeting the challenges of the twenty first century, especially the challenges of globalisation.

involve participation at the grassroots right up to the highest level of the society.

The components and sectors involved are:

the family, community, civil society (involving NGOs), religion, socio-culture (education, health, sports and recreation, mass media, art, literature and heritage), economy, politics and administration.

- In this manner, the integrity movement is comprehensive covering all levels or sectors of the government and society.

- As the approach involves the synergy of institutions 'from below' with those 'from above', it will generate its own dynamism and vitality.

The National Integrity Plan (NIP)

- For the first five years (2004-2008), the NIP has identified five priorities known as Target 2008, which are as follows:

✓ Effectively reduce corruption, malpractices and abuse of power;

✓ Increase efficiency of the public delivery system and overcome bureaucratic red

✓ tape;

✓ Enhance corporate governance and business ethics;

✓ Strengthen the family institution; and

✓ Improve the quality of life and people's well-being.

The National Integrity Plan (NIP)

- the approach and overall strategy of the NIP is to mobilize all sectors of the society to support and uphold the aspirations of the NIP.

- They also have to cooperate and coordinate their efforts in order to implement its various programmes.

Excerpt from "managing success"

- The transformation towards a developed nation is not solely based on economic and technological progress. **It also needs progress in social, cultural, intellectual and spiritual fields.**

- To achieve these, the enhancement of ethics and integrity to ensure that they become part of the society's culture is absolutely necessary.

- Only with these values and norms in place, our successes can be sustained and the people's well-being enhanced. At the same time, the first world infrastructure facilities already in place in Malaysia would not be wasted or misused, and the third world mentality can be eradicated.

Enhancing Ethics and Integrity in Other Sectors

- Professional bodies such as the Malaysian Bar Council, the Malaysian Medical Association, the Malaysian Board of Engineers, the **Malaysian Board of Architects,** and the Association of Chartered Accountants, have formulated and practiced their own code of ethics. In fact, students pursuing professional courses such as medicine, engineering and law at institutions of higher learning, are also required to attend ethics courses as part of the requirements to obtain professional qualifications and to practice it in their professions.

Target 5: *Improve the quality* of *life and people's well-being*

Achievement of Target 5 will be measured based on the following:

- Reduction in the incidence of crimes in the society, especially serious crimes, crimes against property and sexual crimes. Such reduction is a measure of safety in the community;

- Reduction in social problems such as drug addiction, illicit sexual relations that result in the spread of HIV and AIDS, as well as the incidence of couples staying together outside of wedlock. The reduction of these problems reflects a healthy and moral way of life;

- Reduction in road accidents. Such reduction reflects better driving ethics and improvement in the enforcement of traffic laws and regulations;

10th Malaysia Plan- 2011-2015

- Chapter 4
- **MOVING TOWARDS INCLUSIVE SOCIO-ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT**

- Enabling equitable opportunities for all Malaysians.

- Providing a social safety net for disadvantaged groups.

10ᵗʰ Malaysia Plan

- The Tenth Malaysia Plan, 2011-2015 will encapsulate the **spirit of 1Malaysia** to create a fair and socially just society with national unity as its ultimate objective.

- A fair and socially just society is where all people, with no exception, have the rights, freedom, and capacity to access services and resources to enhance their well being, and where the most disadvantaged are given extra support to ensure such success. In line with the **'1Malaysia: People First, Performance Now' concept**, the inclusive development approach will ensure equitable access to economic participation among all Malaysians in moving towards a fair and socially just society.

10th Malaysia Plan

- inclusive development approach 4 principles

In addition to the four principles above, emphasis
will also be given to ensure programmes and
projects are sustainable and produce the desired
outcomes and impact.

Market-friendly.

Needs-based.

Merit-based.

Transparent.
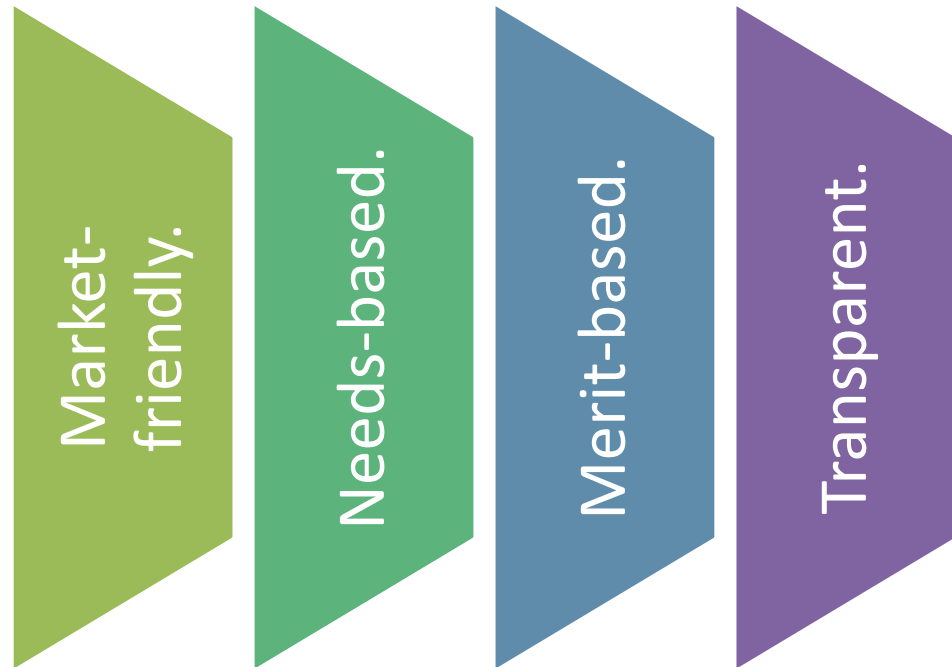
Source: Chapter 4- Moving Towards Inclusive Socio-Economic Development

10th Malaysia Plan

- During the Tenth Plan period, key strategies to provide equitable opportunity to participate in the economy as well as work towards greater <u>socioeconomic inclusiveness</u> among all Malaysians will include:

- Elevating the livelihoods of the bottom 40% households;

- Enhancing Bumiputera economic participation;

- **Ensuring basic physical infrastructure is accessible to all**; and

- Enabling a progressive and more inclusive society in line with the 1Malaysia concept.

Source: Chapter 4- Moving Towards Inclusive Socio-Economic Development

Strengthening Social Safety Net to Reduce Vulnerability of Disadvantaged Groups

- Providing Housing Assistance Programmes to Deserving Poor Households in Rural and Urban Areas

- Providing Income Support, subsidies and Improved Access to Healthcare

Source: Chapter 4- Moving Towards Inclusive Socio-Economic Development

Source: Kuching. http://www.freemalaysiatoday.com/category/nation/2012/05/20/majority-of-rural-folks-earn-below-rm850/.retrieved 261012

Strengthening Social Safety Net to Reduce Vulnerability of Disadvantaged Groups

- Providing Housing Assistance Programmes to Deserving Poor Households in Rural and Urban Areas

Source: http://imdavidlee.com/affordable-housing-for-malaysians/

- For rural areas, assistance will continue to be given to build and upgrade rural homes especially for households with larger household size, older persons, single parents or individuals with special needs.

- Where eligible households own a parcel of land, the Government will construct a house on the land. In addition, to complement government efforts, GLCs and the private sector will be encouraged to provide houses through their corporate social responsibility (CSR) programmes.

Source: Chapter 4- Moving Towards Inclusive Socio-Economic Development

Strengthening Social Safety Net to Reduce Vulnerability of Disadvantaged Groups

- <u>For urban and semi-urban areas</u>, affordable housing programmes and clusters as well as the provision of low-cost housing will be expanded.

- These public housing units will be offered to
  - qualified individuals and families with the aim to encourage greater home ownership among the bottom 40% households.
  - The private sector will also be encouraged to develop more affordable medium-cost housing. In addition, efforts will be undertaken to incorporate facilities that will encourage greater community development and better access for older persons and persons with disabilities.

Source: Chapter 4- Moving Towards Inclusive Socio-Economic Development

Addressing the Needs of Special Target Groups with Integrated Programmes

- Strengthening the Capabilities of Bumiputera in Sabah and Sarawak and *Orang Asli* communities in Peninsular Malaysia

- Providing financial Assistance to Chinese New Villages' residents to upgrade their Homes and fund their business activities

- Enhancing Access to basic amenities and infrastructure for Estate Workers to improve their living standards

Source: Chapter 4- Moving Towards Inclusive Socio-Economic Development

ENSURING BASIC PHYSICAL INFRASTRUCTURE IS ACCESSIBLE TO ALL

The Rural Basic Infrastructure NKRA aims to improve the provision of basic infrastructure for the *rakyat* living in rural areas through:

• Building and upgrading of roads to connect rural areas to social and economic centres;

• Supplying clean and treated water through additional connections and other alternative solutions;

• Building housing for poor and hardcore poor; and

• Supplying electricity to *rakyat* with particular focus on Sabah and Sarawak.

Source: Chapter 4- Moving Towards Inclusive Socio-Economic Development

BUILDING A PROGRESSIVE AND MORE INCLUSIVE SOCIETY

- *Empowering Women to Enhance their Economic Contribution*
- *Moulding Youth to Become Dynamic and Inspired Future Leaders*
- *Ensuring the Protection and Well-Being of Children*
- *Supporting Older Persons to Lead Productive and Fulfilling Societal Roles*
- *Integrating Persons with Disabilities into Society*
- *Strengthening the Family Institution to Overcome Challenges of Modern Living*

Source: Chapter 4- Moving Towards Inclusive Socio-Economic Development

Awards for CSR

http://www.anugerahcsrmalaysia.org/

PAM'S INITIATIVES

PAM PERTUBUHAN AKITEK MALAYSIA
MALAYSIAN INSTITUTE OF ARCHITECTS

Role of Architects in Community Well-being

Implemented

- Gated community development –medium-high end
- Involvement in the revision of Uniform Building By-Laws with Disable Person Requirements and Green agenda;
- Green Building Index (GBI)
- Malaysian Standards
- One Stop Centre (OSC) and Completion Compliance Certificate (CCC) on building projects.

Pending

- Homes
  – Affordable home
  – First home
  – Home for all ages

- Other

Najib's quote on role of architects at DATUM 2011 2011-07-02 11:52

- **Architects play an important role in realising the country's aspiration** to achieve its developed nation status, Prime Minister Datuk Seri Najib Tun Razak

- ……housing remains a critical issue for all Malaysians

- the affordable and environmentally-friendly homes for the people from all walks of life

My Sinchew. http://www.mysinchew.com/node/59829.retrieved 13Oct2012

Najib's quote on role of architects at DATUM 2011 2011-07-02 11:52

- …….architecture has an important role to play not only in landmark projects like the Petronas Twin Towers but also in smaller, more modest buildings like schools, community centres and religious spaces because good designs should not be the preserve of the rich, it should be open to the people at all levels of society.

- Example "…….schools in Malaysia so innovatively designed that the classroom doors fold out to become an assembly hall.

- "….At home, good design can help with maximising living space and choosing the most economical building materials, not forgetting strategically placed windows and rooftops to manage heat and sunlight.

- "…….mosques with air-conditioning pipes rising from the floor rather than the ceiling in order to improve energy efficiency.

PAM's INITIATIVE

- Through PAM's programme with the community
  - Public outreach
  - Community liaison
  - Local agenda 21
  - Architecture for Humanity-KPKT –CSR I

- MS Standards for Disable Persons
  - Outside building
  - Inside Building
  - Housing

    etc
- Uniform Building by-laws inclusion for Sustainability and disability

In collaboration with other relevant agencies

Architecture for humanity –chapter started –lead by Ar. Tan Pei Eng

- Projects must demonstrate a strong partnership with local community groups (affordable housing advocates, women's groups, food banks, etc.) Preference is given to projects that can demonstrate involvement by a broad array of community members.

- Preference is given to projects which engage locally-based design teams, or that show a partnership between a design professionals based remotely and a locally-based team.

- Project partners must be able to demonstrate that they can secure a site on which to build including proof of land title.

- Project proposals must show need and must be able to demonstrate that the structures will benefit an underserved population that would not otherwise have access to design services.

- Proposals must include a strong community design component, one that engages the future occupants in all stages of the design process. Preference is given to proposals that include training for community members in best practices of design and construction.

- Projects should make use of local materials and labor whenever feasible.

- Projects must demonstrate a commitment to innovative, sustainable, environmentally sensitive design.

- Projects that demonstrate a commitment to adhere to GBI standards are given preference.

- Finally, projects are evaluated based on their potential impact by the number of building beneficiaries they have the potential to serve.

Green Building Index (GBI) for Malaysia –lead by Ar Tan Loke Mun

- The Green Building Index (GBI) is Malaysia's industry recognised green rating tool for buildings to promote sustainability in the built environment and raise awareness among Developers, Architects, Engineers, Planners, Designers, Contractors and the Public about environmental issues and our responsibility to the future generations.

- The GBI rating tool provides an opportunity for developers and building owners to design and construct green, sustainable buildings that can provide energy savings, water savings, a healthier indoor environment, better connectivity to public transport and the adoption of recycling and greenery for their projects and reduce our impact on the environment.

GBI is developed specifically for the Malaysian-tropical climate, environmental and developmental context, cultural and social needs and is created to:

- Define green buildings by establishing a common language and standard of measurement;

- Promote integrated, whole-building designs that provides a better environment for all;

- Recognise and reward environmental leadership;

- Transform the built environment to reduce its negative environmental impact; and

- Ensure new buildings remain relevant in the future and existing buildings are refurbished and upgraded to improve the overall quality of our building stock.

Malaysian GBI Tools –to date

- GBI Assessment Procedures]

- GBI Non-Residential New Construction (NRNC) Tool

- GBI Residential New Construction (RNC) Tool V1.0

- GBI Residential New Construction (RNC) Tool V2.0

- GBI Non-Residential Existing Building (NREB) Tool

- GBI NRNC:Data Centre Tool V1.0

- GBI Township Tool Version 1.01

- GBI Industrial New Construction (INC) Tool V1.0

- GBI Industrial Existing Building (IEB) Tool V1.0

- GBI Daylight Calculation Tool

Architect As member of the Society

INDIVIDUAL INITIATIVE

INDIVIDUAL INITIATIVE

- As part of University CSR activity
- As supervisor of student activity of the university
- As community member of the neighbourhood
- As volunteer for Non Government Agency
  - http://www.socialsharity.com/tampalrumah
  - http://epichome.org/
  - more

MALAYSIA

Government Initiative
- National Integrity Plan
- Current-10th Malaysia Plan

PAM initiative
- Chapter establishment

Individual initiative
- Neighbourhood community

SUMMARY TO ARCHITECTS CONTRIBUTION TO COMMUNITY WELL BEING

# *Improvement of community wellbeing in Malaysia*

- Architects' Role in national development;
- Practice and sustaining designs that encapsulate CSR such as inclusive design, green, cultural compliance, in context to the environment;
- Individual participation as architect in national, regional, local, community level –PAM, LAM, CIDB Local Authority, Residence association, community, and other outreach activities;
- PIBG/School –volunteerism;
- Through Academia- teaching, research,
- Other – research, publications

Reported by Ar. S. Thirilogachandran

2. STRATEGIC PLANNING OF TOWN/CITY – EFFICIENT PUBLIC TRANSPORT LEAD TO BETTER ENVIRONMENT AND LIVING ENVIRONMENT IN MALAYSIA

SUSTAINABLE PUBLIC TRANSPORTATION
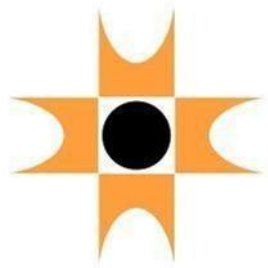
PERTUBUHAN AKITEK MALAYSIA

INTRODUCTION

- Malaysia has a very low usage of Public Transportation though it has experienced rapid urban development over the past two decades. Despite the development of many new urban centres, townships and infrastructure, the usage of public transportation is very low.

- The government is targeting to increase the usage of public transportation mode from the current 16% to 40% by 2020.

- A good and efficient public transportation system is a hallmark of a world class sustainable city.

- Of late, the government has taken holistic and pro-active initiatives to improve the public transportation system. A lot have been planned and hopefully all this will materialise and reduce public transportation woes to a great extent.

ISSUES:

1. Lack of integration and connectivity of public transportation systems.

2. Fear of Crime and safety. Many still have very little trust and confidence in using public transportation system, especially children and women.

3. More cars on the road due to necessity because of poor and inefficient public transportation system.

4. Lack of supply of land and funding.

5. Integrating public transport with residential areas and community facilities.

6. Malaysians were reluctant to change the way they travel even with certain incentives.

7. Cheaper fuel, subsidised by Government.

8. No clear government policies on public transportation. Only lately some initiatives have been taken by the Government.

9. Contradiction between National Car Policy and Public Transportation Policy.

10. No serious effort was put in place to solve public transportation woes. However, lately some initiative has been taken by the Government.

11. Different Cities/ Local Authorities handled public transportation planning, implementation and issues their own way. Need to ensure consistency and accountability.

WHAT TRAVELLERS WANTS

- Safety and free of crime and do not have fear.

- Accessibility

- Reasonable fares

- Reliability

- Efficiency

- Customer service.

KEY TO SUSTAINABLE PUBLIC TRANSPORTATION

Making social, economic and environmental connections

- Socially sustainable when it meets basic needs, accessible to everyone as well as safe and comfortable

- Economically sustainable. Generates jobs and contributes to economy Bring work to people and people to work.

- Environmentally sustainable. Reduces greenhouse gasses and carbon footprint. Efficient land use.

SUGGESTIONS

1. To set up an autonomous Authority to manage the Public Transportation system as practiced in Singapore, Vancouver, Berlin and other cities. Land Public Transportation Commission (SPAD) was established in January 2011, with the gazetting of Land Public Transport Act 2010.

2. Areas of higher population density to be served by a more efficient public transportation system.

3. Various public transportation systems to be integrated to ensure better connectivity between systems.

4. To provide more park and ride public transportation stations located at the perimeter of the city to encourage less cars to be driven into the city.

5. Facilities to cater for the elderly, young and the disabled.

6. Government to take away fuel subsidy and put the money into public transportation.

7. To make public transportation more affordable, safe, convenient and comfortable

8. Incentives to developers to promote sustainable transportation system. Higher density/plot ratio for development surrounding or near public transportation hubs will increase ridership and will also make it more economically viable for operator of public transportation.

9. Policies to be reviewed especially National Car Policy and Public Transportation Policy to ensure that the public transportation is just as efficient and economical, if not better than car usage.

10. There must be a political will to bear high initial capital costs, land acquisitions and subsidies.

11. To introduce cost effective systems, example Bus Rapid Transit (BRT) system.

12. To extensively promote safe city initiatives. To have more presence of police at public transportation stations.

13. To introduce 'disincentives'. Discourage use of cars and motorcycles with

   higher parking and toll charges. Take off fuel subsidy. Restrictive measures

   during peak hours.

14. Integrate public transportation and land use. Plan for future and anticipate
    future requirements.

15. Learn from best practices.

16. Need holistic master plan on public transportation system. Integrate this plan
    with spatial plan, implementing the plan, allowing continuity and ensure
    control by one agency.

INITIATIVES TAKEN

1. Implementation of National Public Land Transportation Act 2011.

2. Formation of Land Public Transportation Commission (Suruhanjaya Pengangkutan Awam Darat, SPAD) in October 2010.

3. Initiatives under Economic Transformation Plan, EPU.

4. Extension of existing Light Rail Transit (LRT) lines to cover larger population area.

5. Introduction of Mass Rail Transit (MRT). Construction works have commenced.

6. Introduction of Bus Rapid Transit (BRT) at few locations with dedicated bus lanes.

7. Building air-conditioned bus stops.

8. Improvement to current park and ride facilities and introduce this facilities at new locations.

9. Enhance feeder bus services. Few local authorities are already providing free bus services at their neighbourhood. Free feeder bus planned at KL tourist area.

10. Issues on safety and crime have been improved. More safety measure and features have been implemented including more presence of police.

11. Engaging the public through public forums and development plans for public transportation are open to public comments.

ARCHITECT'S CONTRIBUTION/ROLE

1. Green Building Index (GBI) – good public transport system as criteria for green rating.

2. Promote awareness and educate the public on the importance of public transportation.

3. Help promote the usage of public transportation.

4. Promote city planning based on feedback from people.

5. To provide suggestion and feedback in government plans, National Land Public Transport Master Plan, Economic Transformation Programme (ETP) and other plans.

Summary

- CSR is a continuous effort by all, among others, to sustain a well balance society and the built environment from cradle to cradle.
- Architects role in ensuring the responsibilities are uphold in the profession and the tasks entrusted will inevitably ensure a fulfilled society (mind, body, emotion, spirit); as well as a secured sustainable environment for current and future generation well being.

Pertubuhan Akitek Malaysia (PAM)

THANK YOU.

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