ACSR meeting, ARCASIA

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

- 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


Malaysian population distribution by states (2010)

Malaysian Ethnic & Beliefs Composition

Age group and gender

Poverty status

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

Source: Chapter 4- Moving Towards Inclusive Socio-Economic Development
1. IMPROVEMENT OF COMMUNITY WELLBEING IN MALAYSIA

Reported by Assoc. Prof. Ar. Datin Norwina Mohd Nawawi
Community Well Being

Definition

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

  - material wellbeing
  - physical wellbeing
  - activity
  - development
  - social wellbeing
  - emotional wellbeing

Felce, D and Perry, J (1995)
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 *ideals of people living together harmoniously* in vibrant and sustainable communities, where community dynamics are clearly underpinned by 'social justice' considerations.

Live, Work, Play, Pray = Happiness/Fulfillment

- Environment
- Social
- Education
- Cultural
- Health
- Facilities
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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Current</th>
<th>Actions so far</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>• Sustainability</td>
<td>• GBI-PAM Initiative</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Disaster/- architecture for humanity –</td>
<td>• PAM Starting the chapter</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Care for environment in the urban areas</td>
<td>• Resident association – guidelines/ Local Agenda 21 community</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(Petaling Jaya, Taiping and Kuantan- are pilot projects)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Maid-less</td>
<td>• Day care centres for children and elderly in the neighbourhood</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
## 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
COMMUNITY WELLBEING

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
QUALITY OF LIFE

MALAYSIA

Knowledge society

## Quality of Life Index

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Score</th>
<th>Rank</th>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Score</th>
<th>Rank</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ireland</td>
<td>8.333</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Costa Rica</td>
<td>6.624</td>
<td>35</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Switzerland</td>
<td>8.068</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>Malaysia</td>
<td>6.608</td>
<td>36</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Norway</td>
<td>8.051</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>Hungary</td>
<td>6.534</td>
<td>37</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Luxembourg</td>
<td>8.015</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>Israel</td>
<td>6.488</td>
<td>38</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sweden</td>
<td>7.937</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>Brazil</td>
<td>6.470</td>
<td>39</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Australia</td>
<td>7.925</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>Thailand</td>
<td>6.436</td>
<td>42</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Source: The Economist Intelligence Unit’s Quality of Life index, the World in 2005*

# Human Development Ranking

## Table 9.2: Human Development Report 2011 - HDI Rank

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Very High Human Development</th>
<th>High Human Development</th>
<th>Medium Human Development</th>
<th>Low Human Development</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>...</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25. Luxembourg</td>
<td>60. Antigua &amp; Barbuda</td>
<td>103. Thailand</td>
<td>150. Cameroon</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>...</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>...</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Source: Human Development Report, United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), 2011*
### Table 9.3: Components and Indicators of the Malaysia Quality of Life Index

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Components</th>
<th>Indicators</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Income &amp; Distribution</td>
<td>• Real Per Capita Income</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Incidence of Poverty</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Working Life Condition</td>
<td>• Unemployment Rate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Man-days Lost Due to Industrial Actions</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Gender Equality in Labour Workforce</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transport &amp; Communications</td>
<td>• Private Motorcars &amp; Motorcycles</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Telephones (fixed &amp; mobile)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Health</td>
<td>• Male Life Expectancy at Birth</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Female Life Expectancy at Birth</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Doctors Population Ratio</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Education</td>
<td>• Literacy Rate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Pre-School Participation Rate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Secondary School Participation Rate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Tertiary Participation Rate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Housing</td>
<td>• Low-Cost Housing Units</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Housing Units With Electricity</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Environment</td>
<td>• Air Quality</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Water Quality</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Family Life</td>
<td>• Divorces</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Household Size</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Social Participation</td>
<td>• Membership in Registered Non-Profit Societies</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Registered Voters</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Public Safety</td>
<td>• Crimes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Culture &amp; Leisure</td>
<td>• Membership in Public Library</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• TV Viewers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Domestic Hotel Guests</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Istana Budaya Viewers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Visitors to Muzium</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Cinema Viewers</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Economic Planning Unit, Prime Minister Department

Malaysian Quality of Life Index 2010

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Components</th>
<th>Index</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Education</td>
<td>120.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transport &amp; Communication</td>
<td>120.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Housing</td>
<td>115.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Culture &amp; Leisure</td>
<td>113.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Income &amp; Distribution</td>
<td>113.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Public Safety</td>
<td>110.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Health</td>
<td>110.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Social Participation</td>
<td>110.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Environment</td>
<td>106.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Working Life Condition</td>
<td>104.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Family Life</td>
<td>104.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MQLI</td>
<td>111.9</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Economic Planning Unit, Prime Minister Department

Malaysian Quality of Life Sub-Index by Components

Figure 9.1: Malaysia Quality of Life Sub-index by Components

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."
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
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.
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;
• Chapter 4

• MOVING TOWARDS INCLUSIVE SOCIO-ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

• Enabling equitable opportunities for all Malaysians.

• Providing a social safety net for disadvantaged groups.
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.

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 socioeconomic inclusiveness 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. Retrieved 26/10/12

http://www.freemalaysiatoday.com/category/nation/2012/05/20/majority-of-rural-folks-earn-below-rm850/
Strengthening Social Safety Net to Reduce Vulnerability of Disadvantaged Groups

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

• 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**

- For urban and semi-urban areas, 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

Najib’s quote on role of architects at
DATUM 2011

• .......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
• 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.
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
INDIVIDUAL INITIATIVE

Architect As member of the Society
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
  – more
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
2. STRATEGIC PLANNING OF TOWN/CITY – EFFICIENT PUBLIC TRANSPORT LEAD TO BETTER ENVIRONMENT AND LIVING ENVIRONMENT IN MALAYSIA

Reported by Ar. S. Thirilogachandran
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.

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


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.
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.


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


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.
THANK YOU.
Pertubuhan Akitek Malaysia (PAM)
References


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