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## Integrating biodiversity conservation into spatial planning in Malaysia :

Dr G Balamurugan  
ERE Consulting Group





# Contents

- Spatial planning in Malaysia
- Incorporation of biodiversity conservation in the National Physical Plan
- Lessons learnt

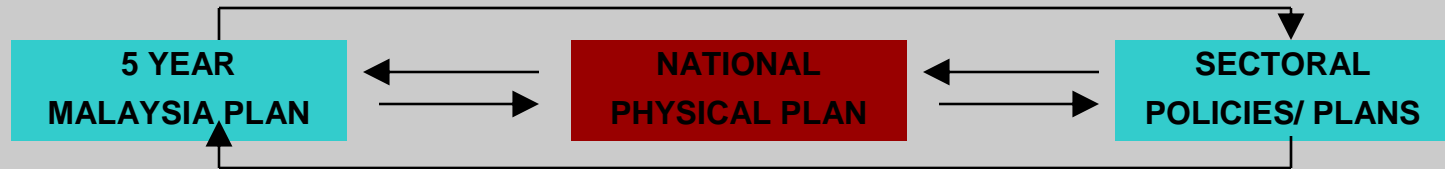




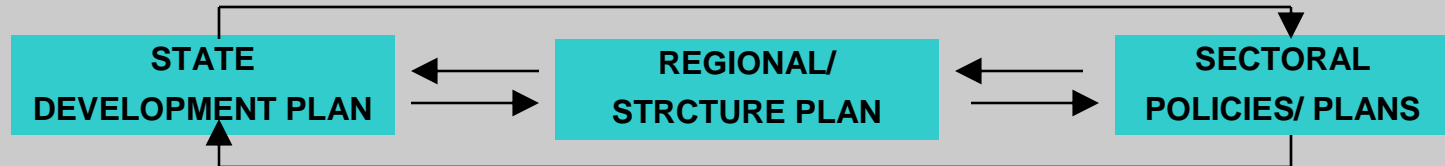
# NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT PLANNING FRAMEWORK - MALAYSIA

## VISION 2020

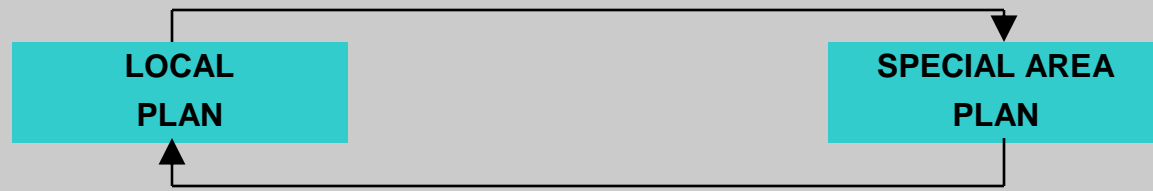
### LEVEL 1 : NATIONAL PLANNING



### LEVEL 2 : REGIONAL/STATE PLANNING



### LEVEL 3 : LOCAL PLANNING





# National Physical Plan

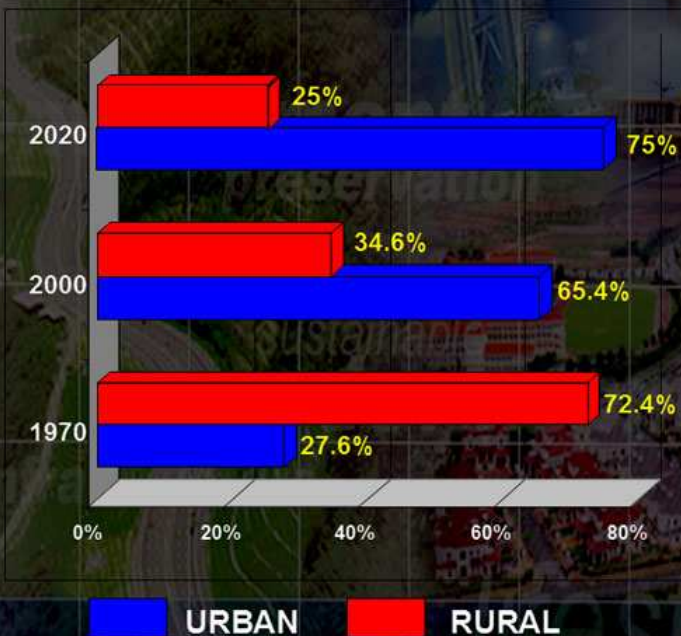
- Provided for by the Town & Country Planning Act 1976
- Aims to strengthen national planning by providing a spatial dimension to national economic policies
- Provides general direction of physical development
- To be reviewed once in every 5 years in tandem with the 5-year national economic plans



## SELECTIVE CONCENTRATION DEVELOPMENT STRATEGY



## URBANISATION



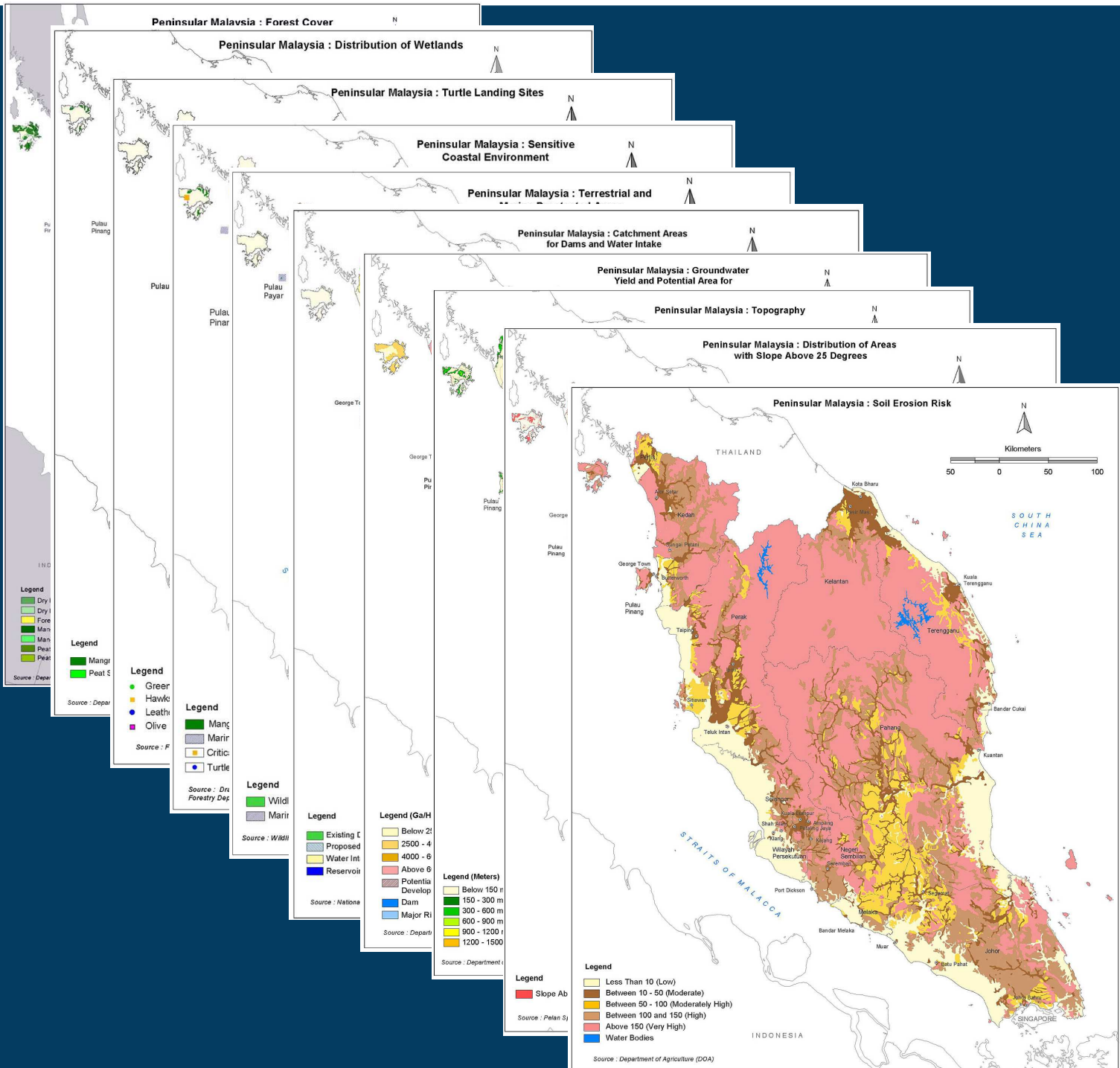


# National Physical Plan

- Because biodiversity conservation is so closely related to land use planning, the “environment team” had to be very proactive in guiding the rest of the spatial planning team.
- The main aim was to protect all the key “environmentally sensitive areas” (ESA) and to guide the direction of development growth.
- It was also important to portray the hierarchy of the ESA to enable the other sectors make informed decisions.

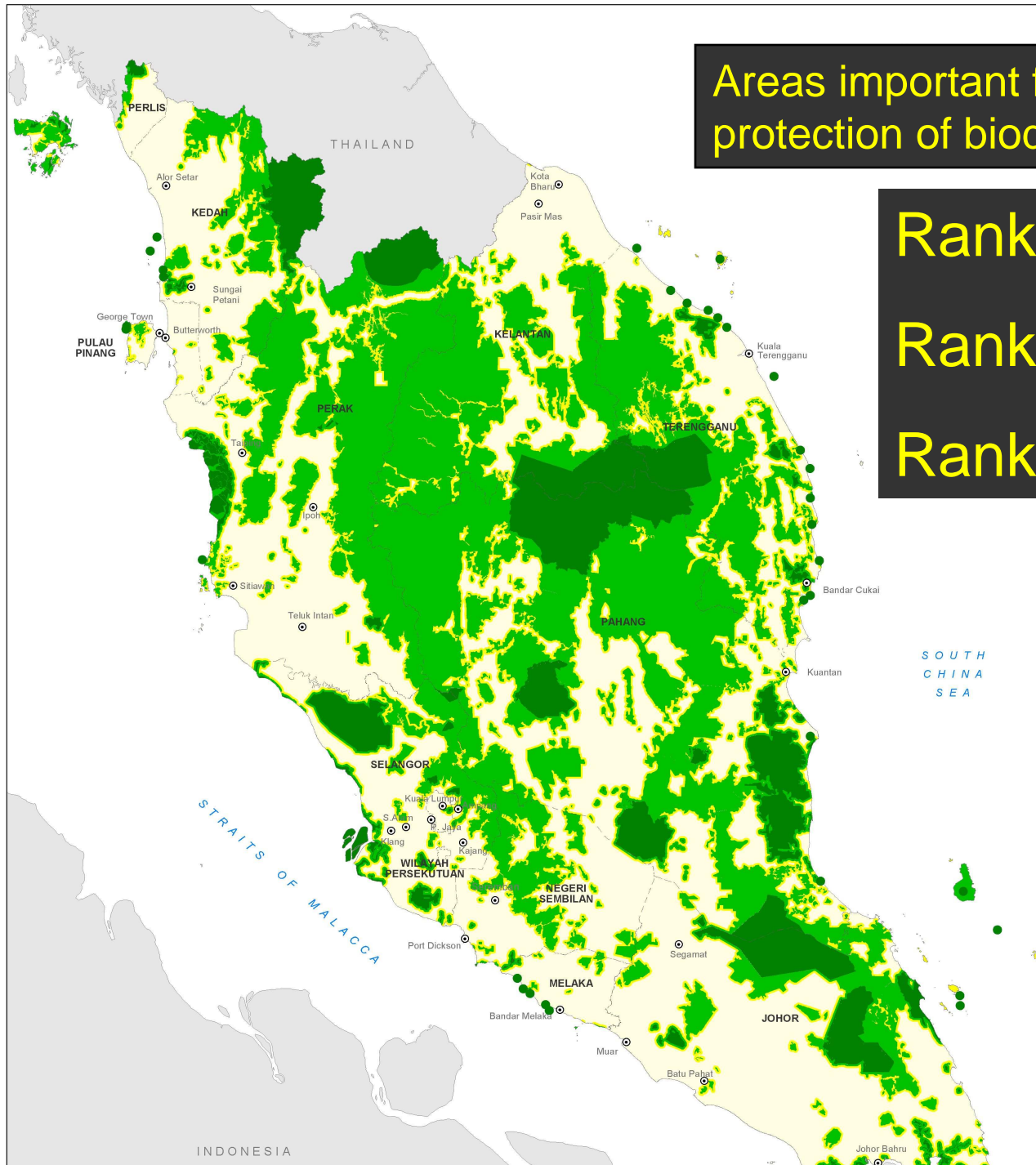


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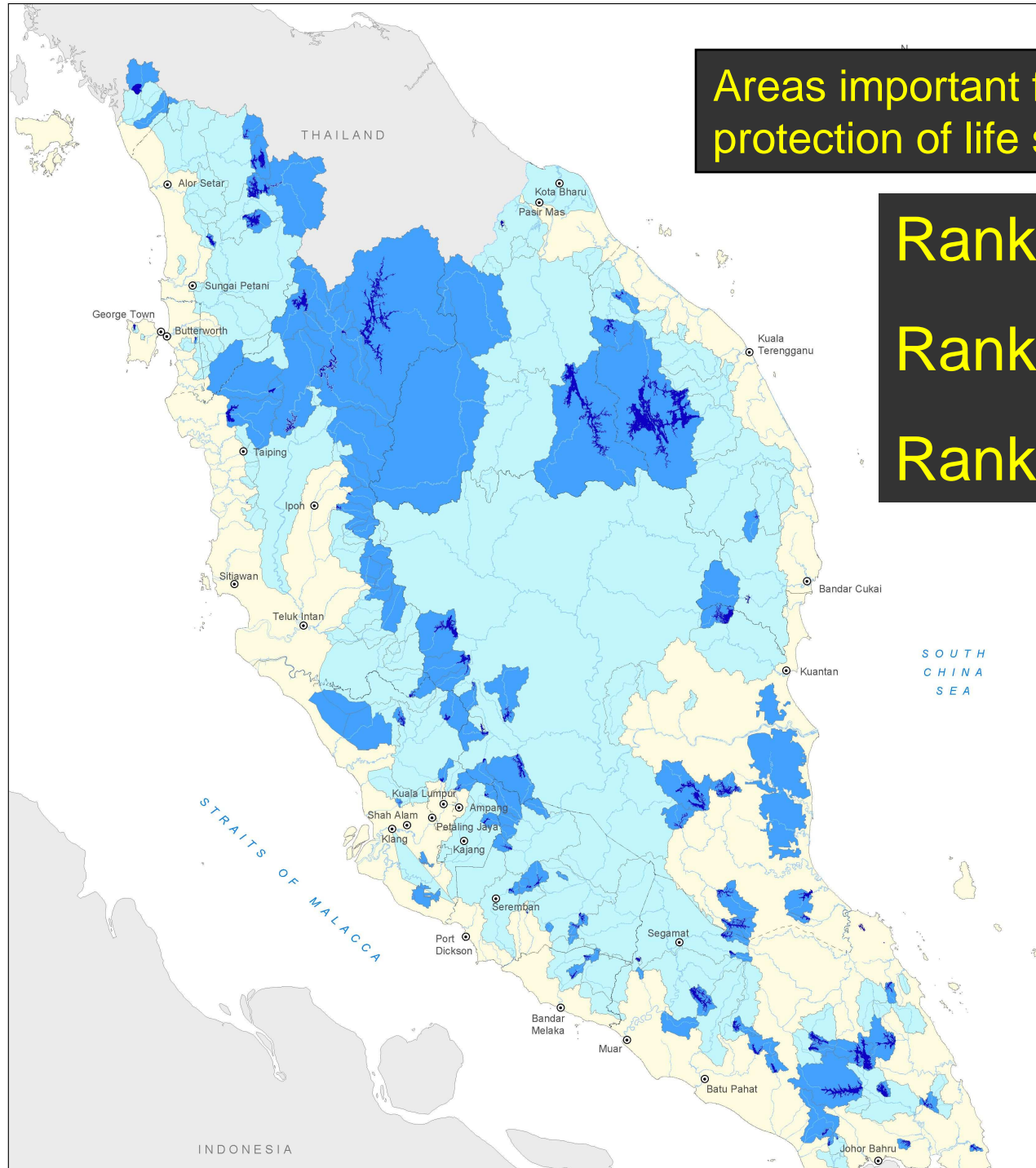
Areas important for the protection of biodiversity

Rank 1  
Rank 2  
Rank 3





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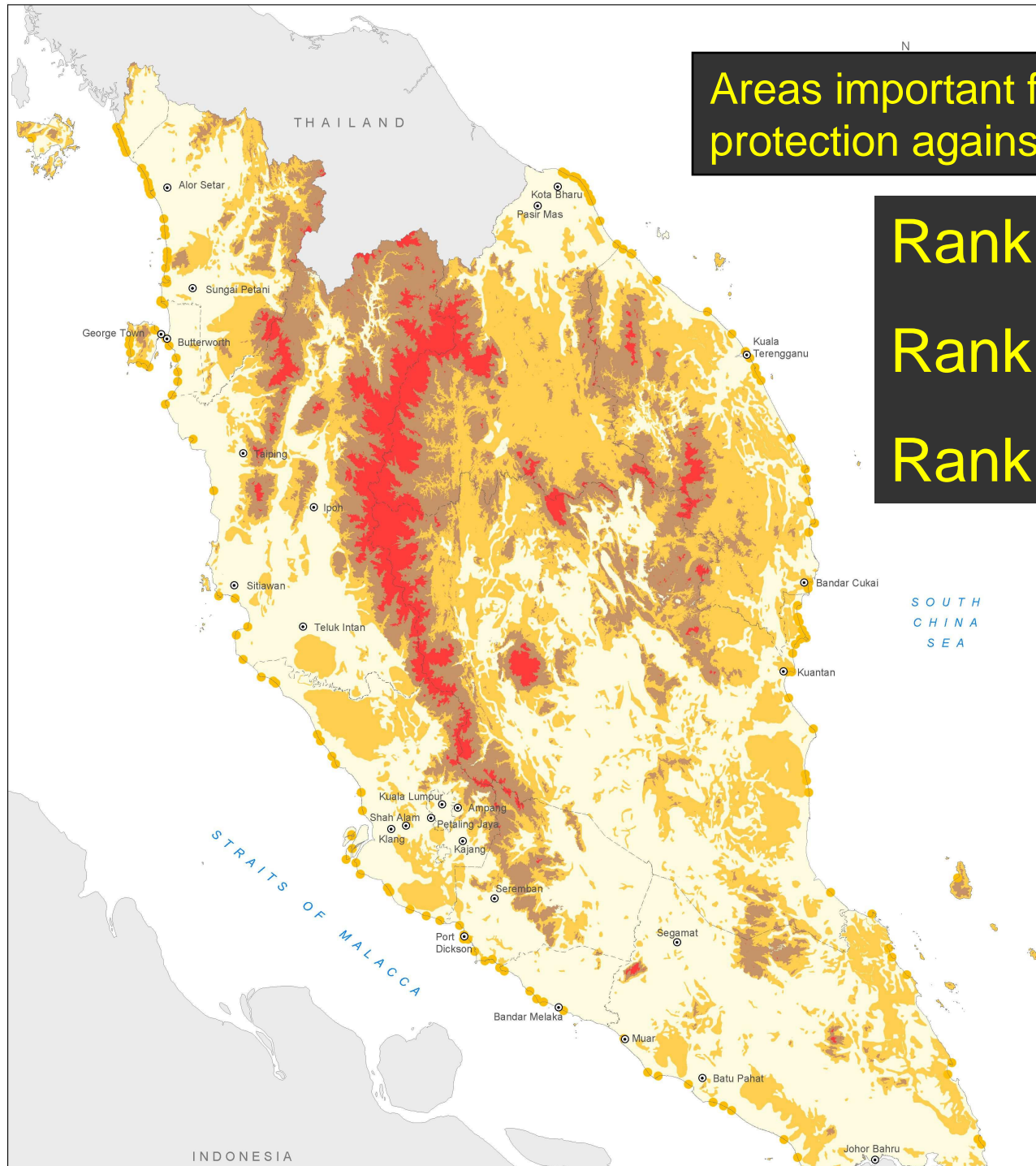


Areas important for the protection of life support

Rank 1  
Rank 2  
Rank 3



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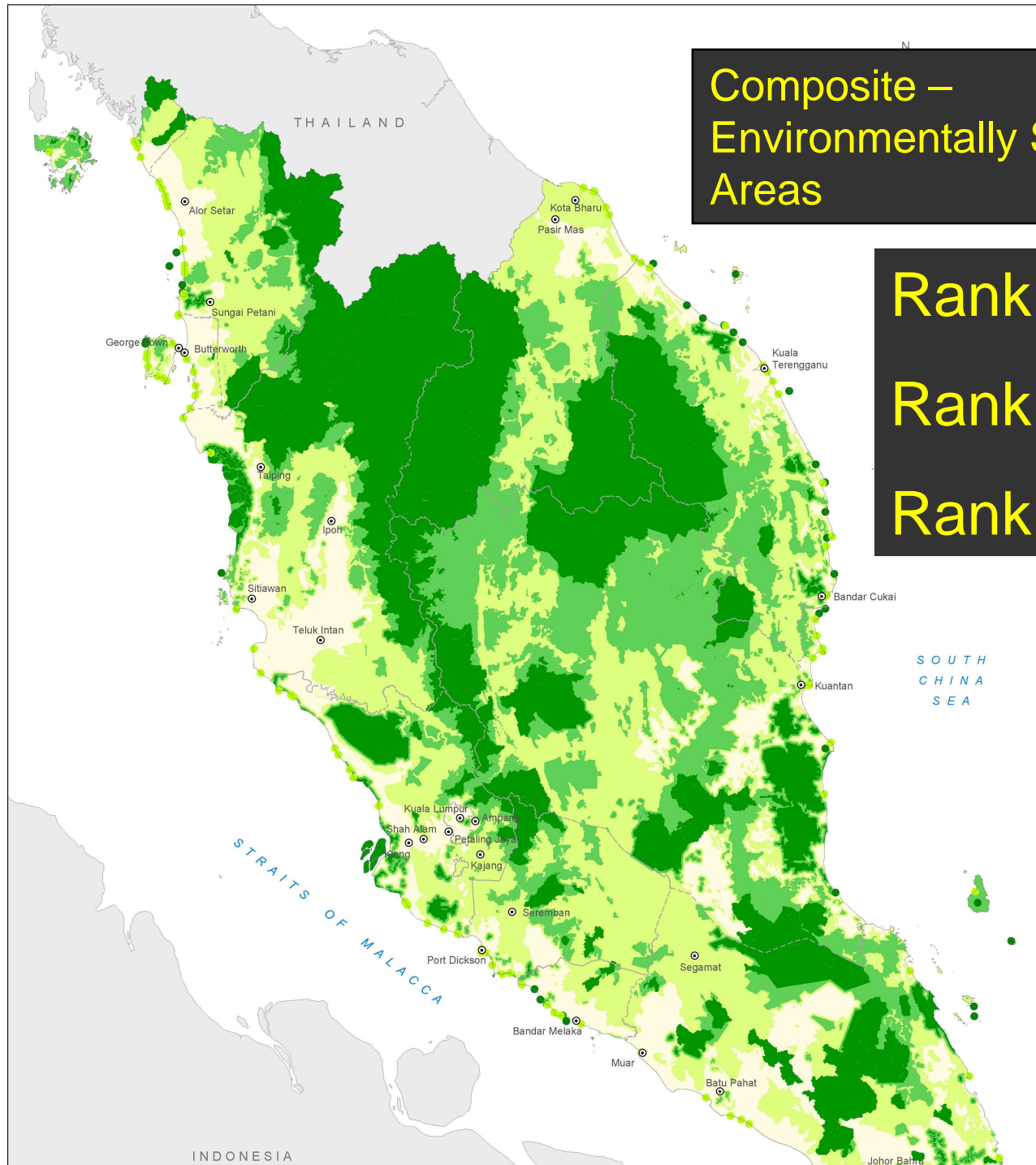


Areas important for the protection against hazards

- Rank 1
- Rank 2
- Rank 3



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# Composite – Environmentally Sensitive Areas

- Rank 1
- Rank 2
- Rank 3



# Effect on lower-level plans

- NPP sets the minimum requirements – that the lower level spatial plans have to adhere
- Most of the lower level plans have since identified more environmentally sensitive areas – those that are important at the local level





# Follow up projects

- Establishment of the Central Forest Spine (focus on establishment forest connectivity / biological corridors)





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## Objective

- Re-establish forest connectivity
- Overcome problems associated with forest fragmentation



# Lessons learnt

- Traditional agencies (environment, etc) are weak in finance, manpower and jurisdiction.
- Therefore, when a “mainstream” agency stresses on biodiversity conservation, it has a greater impact than if emphasis is by conventional environmental agencies.
- Before NPP, low level of awareness amongst governmental agencies about the NBSAP. Many key agencies (town planning, agriculture, finance) unfamiliar with Protected areas, CBD, etc



# Lessons learnt

- Modest level of NGO participation but high level of buy-in and support. This led to greater dissemination of information about the NPP to the general public.
- Stakeholder consultation does not necessarily lead to stakeholder ownership.
- In the case of consultation with other government agencies, if consultation not done properly, could lead to turf war.





# Lessons learnt

- The role of traditional environmental agencies should be to facilitate and to provide appropriate information.
- Identify and nurture champions in key agencies





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Biodiversity  
Conservation

Agriculture Agency

Town Planning Agency

**Ministry of Environment**

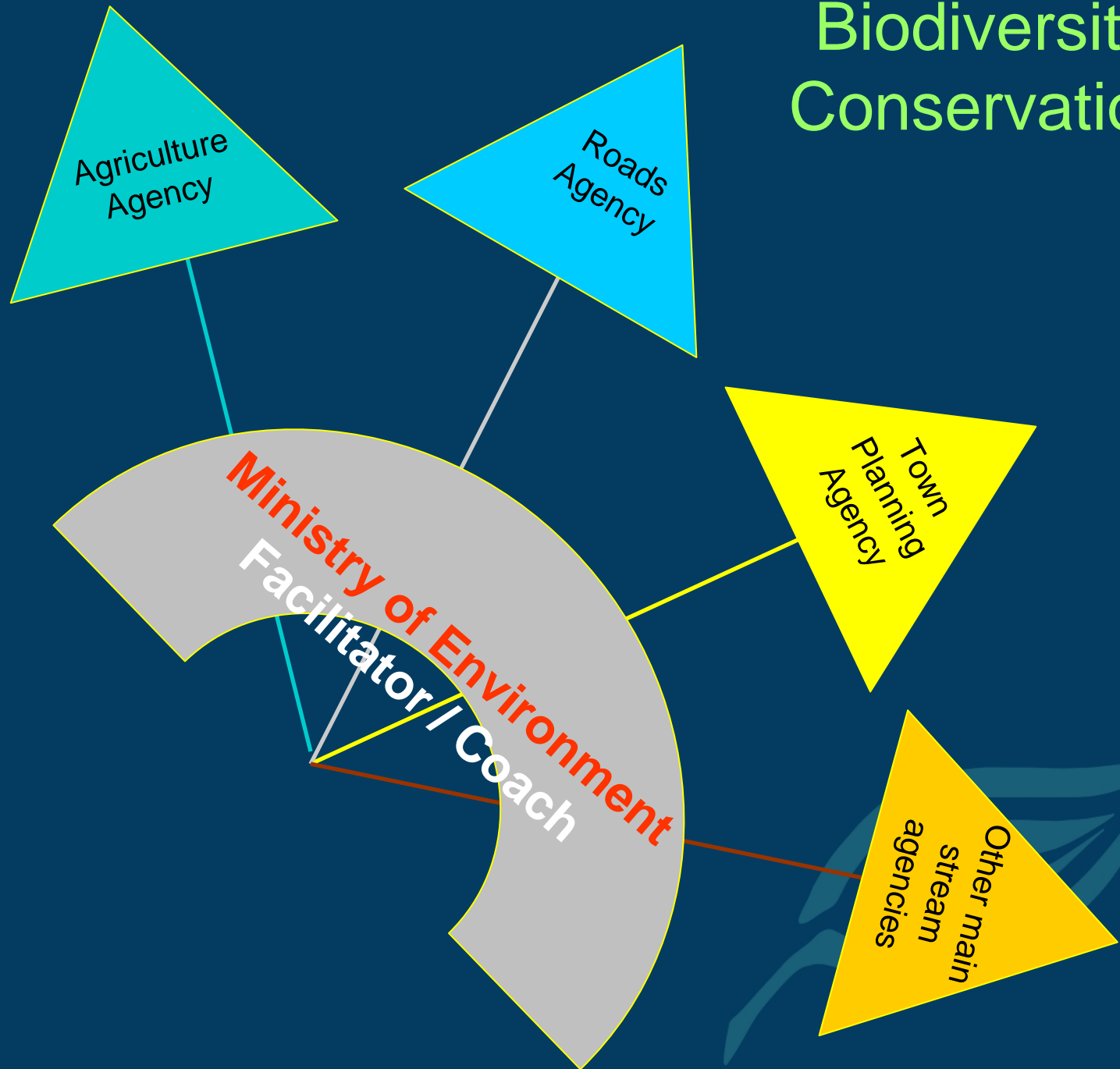
Roads Agency

Conventional Model





# Biodiversity Conservation





# Lessons learnt

- People should be trained on how to plan and conduct stakeholder workshops. This is now taken for granted. No workshop may be better than a poorly organized one.
- Preach to the “*infidels*” – to overcome lack of bioD awareness outside the traditional sectors





# Lessons learnt

- Mainstreaming is competitive. All other sectors are also trying to mainstream; e.g. tourism, health, safety, etc.

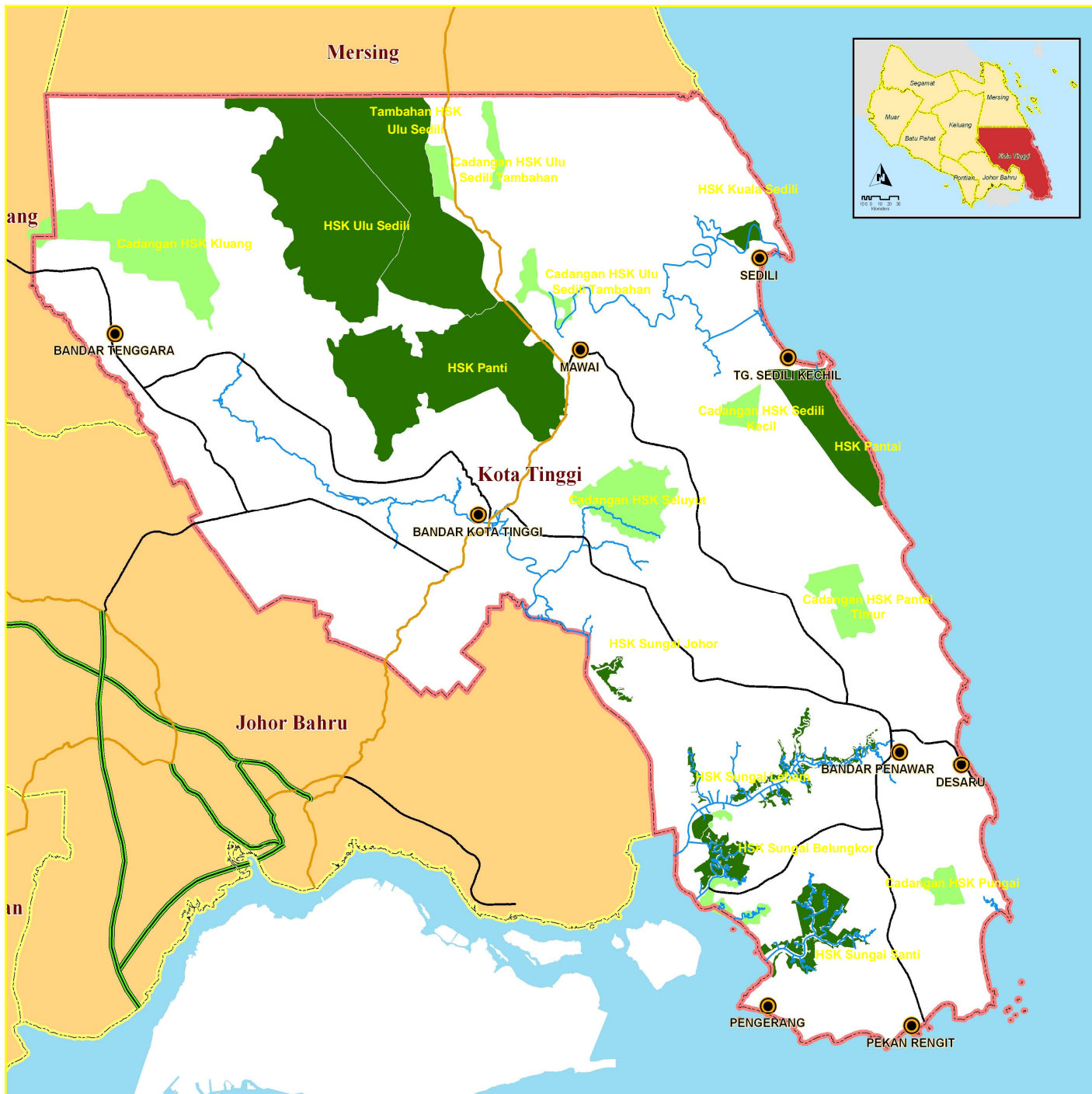




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Thank you





1 : 300,000

petunjuk :

**Hutan Simpan Kekal**

- Sedia ada
- Cadangan

Bandar / Pekan

**Jalanraya**

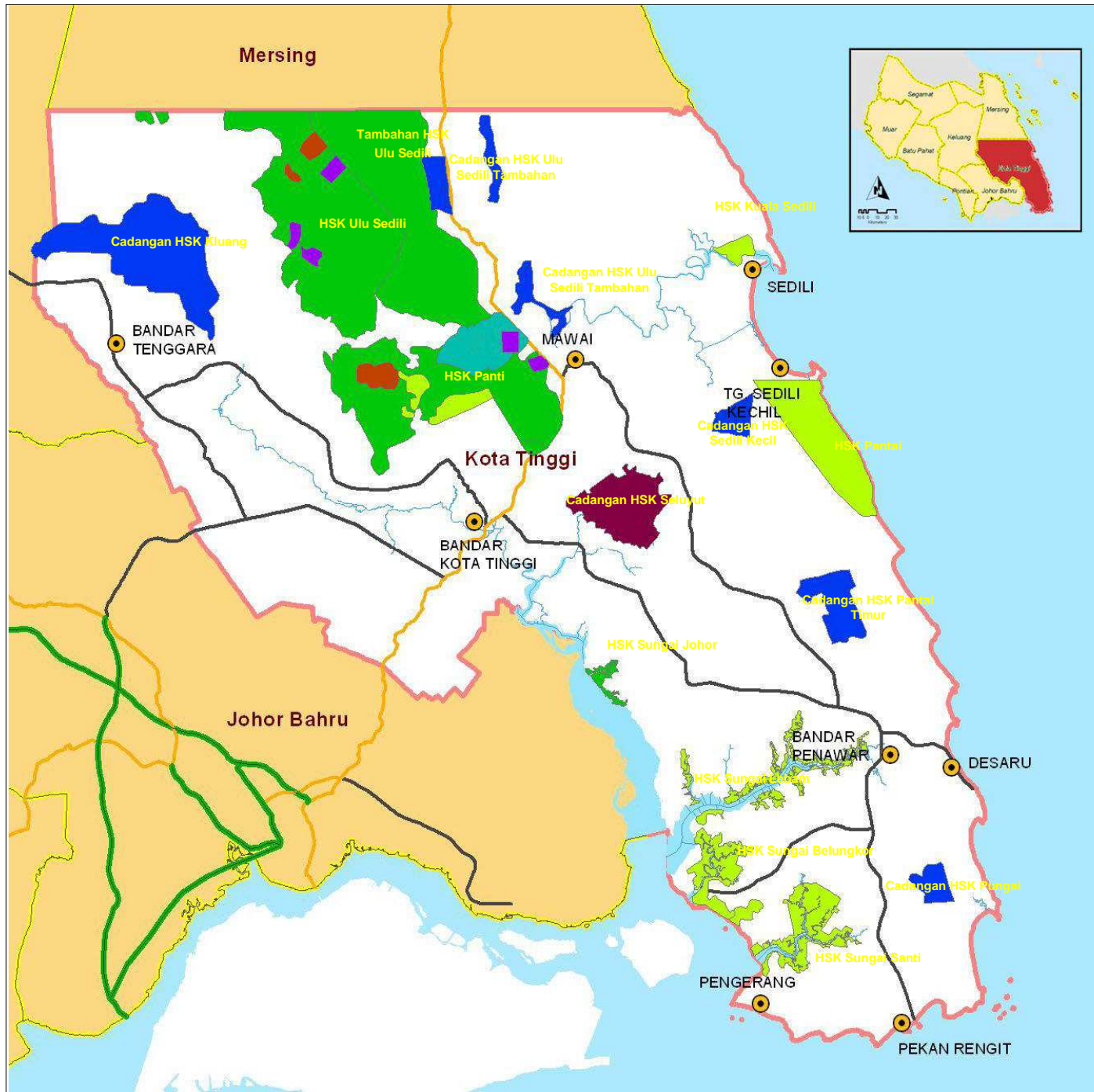
- Jalan Negeri
- Jalan Persekutuan
- Lebuhraya
- Sungai

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**HUTAN SIMPAN KEKAL DI DAERAH KOTA TINGGI**

*sumber*

1) KAJIAN RANCANGAN TEMPATAN DAERAH KOTA TINGGI 2007-2020, 2007



rancangan tempatan  
**DAERAH KOTA TINGGI**  
2007-2020

**1 : 300,000**

**petunjuk :**

### Fungsi Hutan

- Hutan Pengeluaran
- Hutan Penyelidikan
- Hutan Perlindungan Hidupan Liar
- Hutan Perlindungan
- Tanah Hutan Simpanan Dara
- Cadangan Hutan Tadahan Air
- Cadangan Hutan Simpan Kekal

- Bandar / Pekan

### Jalanraya

- Jalan Negeri
- Jalan Persekutuan
- Lebuhraya
- Sungai

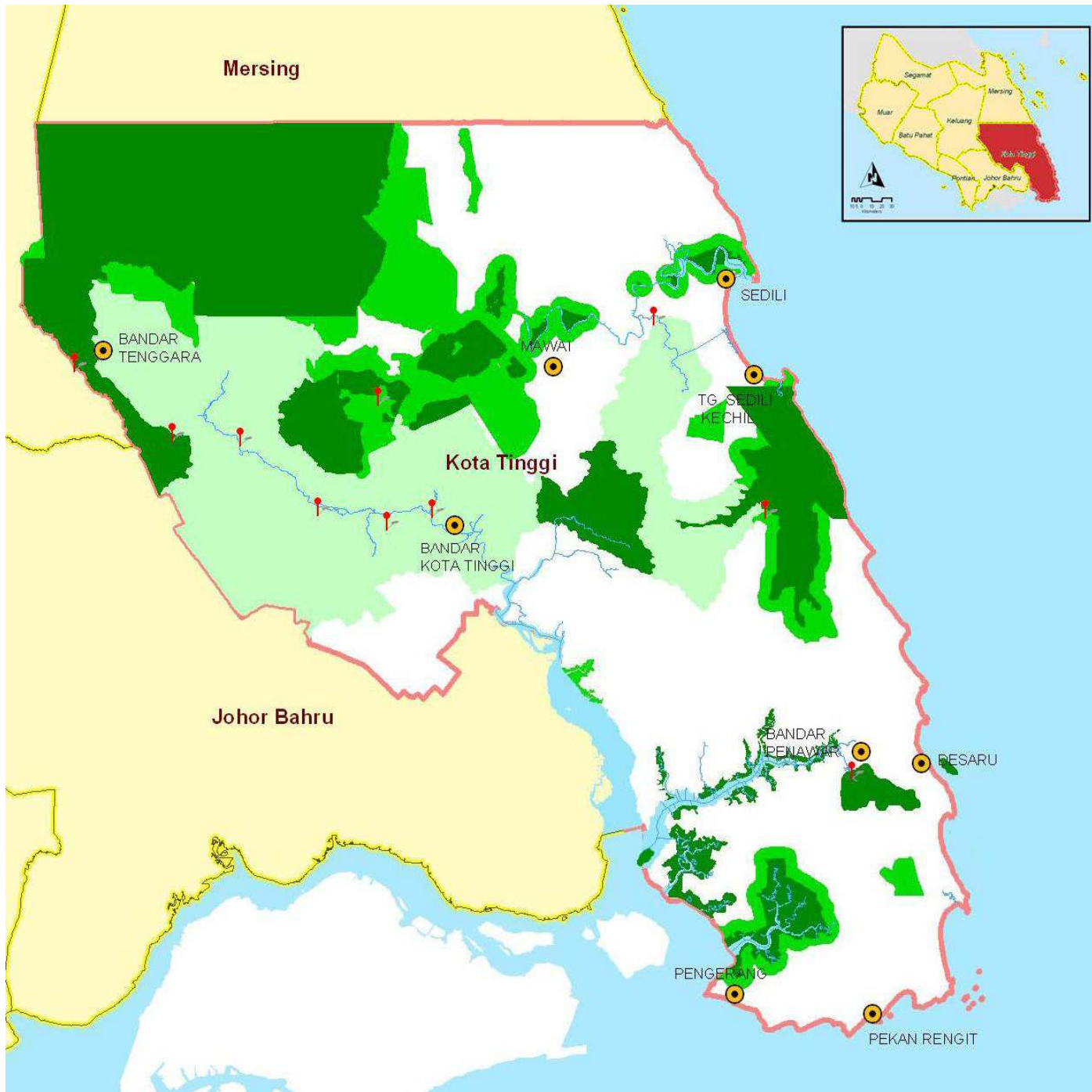
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**FUNGSI HUTAN DI DAERAH KOTA TINGGI**

sumber  
1) KAJIAN RANCANGAN TEMPATAN DAERAH KOTA TINGGI 2007-2020, 2007





1 : 300,000

**Tahap KSAS**

- Tahap 1
- Tahap 2
- Tahap 3

- Stesen Takat Pengambilan Air
- Bandar / Pekan

**Jalanraya**

- Jalan Negeri
- Jalan Persekutuan
- Lebuhraya
- Sungai

PETA KAWASAN SENSITIF ALAM  
SEKITAR (KAWASAN)

