

National Landscape Policy

Malaysia Beautiful Garden Nation



National Landscape Department
Ministry of Housing and Local Government

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MESSAGE Deputy Prime Minister of Malaysia

Assalamualaikum w.b.t. and Greetings to All,

In our efforts to chart the development towards a high income nation, quality landscape development and landscape natural resources protection are among important criteria in making Malaysia an internationally recognized vibrant and livable country. Beautiful, attractive, and functional landscapes that performed according to its intended goal are capable of creating living environments for people in line with the National Mission of Improving the Level and Sustainability of the Quality of Life.

The provision of effective green infrastructure will create attractive and comfortable urban development. The preservation of green spaces in urban areas can function as recreational and social interaction areas in molding citizens who peaceful, harmonious, unified, and healthy. Thus, the importance of landscape in national development must be emphasized so that the country's physical development could be balanced by beautiful landscape developments with quality and their own identity.

Therefore, the launching of the National Landscape Policy (NLP) is a proof of our determination to make Malaysia as Beautiful Garden Nation by 2020. Beautiful Garden Nation concept is capable of making Malaysia having physical development that is balanced by green, well-managed, clean, and beautiful environments through the creation of unique physical spaces. The people is highly civilized and cultured as well as appreciative of the equilibrium between physical, social, economic, and environmental development.

The National Landscape Policy is a comprehensive guide for all groups in determining the direction of the Nation's landscape development and conservation. The execution of the NLP requires the collaborative efforts of the Government, private sectors, and all Malaysian so that the outlined vision will be realized. With a deep commitment by all groups, we will be able to provide for effective green infrastructures, deal with climate change, and showcase our own image and identity to make Malaysia more competitive by attracting the interest of local and foreign investors especially to urban areas. The ethic of appreciating the landscape will also thrive as the living culture for Malaysian society so that a well-balanced and harmonious development can be enjoyed by all levels of society.

It is hoped that the National Landscape Policy will be the window to our solidarity in making this independent Nation beautiful, lined by robust shade trees, allowing our children to be nicely guided, and highly cultured in a life that is comfortable, beautiful, and full of bliss.

TAN SRI DATO' HJ. MUHYIDDIN BIN HJ. MOHD. YASSIN
Deputy Prime Minister of Malaysia

**MESSAGE****Minister of Housing and Local Government**

Greetings,

The Vision of Malaysia Beautiful Garden Nation was invented by Ministry of Housing and Local Government to make Malaysia as a country that strive for physical development balanced by a green, well-managed, clean and beautiful landscape. The National Landscape Policy (NLP), which aimed to transform Malaysia into The Beautiful Garden Nation by 2020 was prepared as a comprehensive operational guide to improve the quality of living environments. The preparation of the NLP is the commitment between the Government and the people of this country in placing landscape development as a necessary requirement in national physical development. It is a prerequisite for us as a developed nation, to improve the level of sustainability of our living environment.

The implementation of the NLP will strengthen the Government's aspiration to improve the national economy without neglecting the need to protect, conserve and preserve Malaysia's natural environmental resources. Thus, NLP outlined the thrusts, strategies, and action plans together with the direction towards quality, holistic and sustainable landscape developments through preservation of green areas and protection of natural landscape resources. It is hopes that the biodiversity of flora and fauna as well as the visual beauty and natural background that forms the core of the nation's uniqueness can be preserved and passed on to the next generation.

In addition, the implementation of a comprehensive and thorough NLP is expected to address the issues of climate change so that our country only grasps a minimal impact. In order to ensure a sustainable environmental balance, the management aspects and effective maintenance of all entities and components of landscape development should also be given a consideration.

The aspiration to implement the NLP requires the involvement, contribution, and commitment from all levels of Government, department and agencies, the private sectors, NGOs, and the public. It is only through a strong cooperation will the essence of the Beautiful Garden Nation comprising of a balanced national development with unique physical spaces, as well as a civilised and cultured society can be achieved for the well-being of everyone. In relation to that I want to take this opportunity to urge all parties to contribute towards the realisation of the dream of making Malaysia Beautiful Garden Nation by 2020.

A handwritten signature in black ink, consisting of several bold, sweeping strokes that form a stylized representation of the name.

DATO' WIRA CHOR CHEE HEUNG
Minister of Housing and Local Government



WELCOMING REMARKS

Secretary General, Ministry of Housing and Local Government

Assalamualaikum w.b.t, Greetings to All and Salam 1 Malaysia

The National Landscape Policy (NLP), which aimed at making Malaysia The Beautiful Garden Nation by 2020 is prepared as an planned and comprehensive operational guide based on local landscape natural resources in order to continuously improve the quality of environment. It is hoped that the NLP will be the driver to realize the concept of Beautiful Garden Nation by 2020 based on the need and importance of landscapes towards the socio-economic and environmental development in Malaysia.

The Ministry of Housing and Local Government through the National Landscape Department will always work towards developing and protecting the sustainable green infrastructure as an effort to establish a healthy, conducive, and quality environments in line with the goal of improving the people's quality of life.

Therefore, the implementation of the NLP will bring about maximum benefits in the Government efforts to establish a well-balanced and harmonious development that can be enjoyed by every level of society. The sustainability of the Nation's landscape resources as invaluable heritage need to be protected for present and future generations as well as they are important towards creating both beautiful and comfortable high quality living environments, It is expected that the close collaboration and involvement of all parties can be developed and nurtured to achieve the aspired landscape development in accordance with the national development aspiration of inculcating the love for the landscape. God willing, it will be achieved through landscape professional management and best practices by all parties.

At this juncture, I would like to congratulate and thank everyone who are directly or indirectly involved in the development of the NLP.

Thank you.

Best Wishes,

DATUK AHMAD BIN HAJI KABIT
Secretary General
Ministry of Housing and Local Government



FOREWORD
Director General,
National Landscape Department

Assalamualaikum w.b.t. and Greetings to All,

All praise to Allah S.W.T for His mercy and blessings in making it possible for the National Landscape Policy (NLP) to be prepared and approved by the Government.

The preparation of the NLP is a manifestation of the commitment by the Government and all levels of society in ensuring that we could live in an environment that is beautiful, comfortable, and safe. In addition we will continue to work in caring for the Nation's landscape natural resources for the benefits of current generation and to be passed on to future generations.

It is our hope that the NLP will be used as a guide in the effort to build our civilization as a Nation of progressive and independent people with a well cared for environment. The implementation of all NLP strategies and action plans will require the commitment of all parties to ensure that the outlined vision can be achieved.

Truly there are too many benefits that have been reaped from peaceful and beautiful Malaysia. I believe we will not hesitate to contribute a little effort and energy to care for our landscape so that its benefits will be enjoyed by everyone. Hopefully, the efforts put in by every party in the preparation and implementation of the NLP will be blessed with numerous good deeds.

Thank you.

A stylized handwritten signature in black ink, consisting of a series of fluid, connected strokes.

ESA BIN HJ. AHMAD
Director General
National Landscape Department



NATIONAL LANDSCAPE POLICY



INTRODUCTION

The National Landscape Policy (NLP) is a guide to steer the National landscape development, comprise of strategic policies and action plans as the catalyst for the National Development Policy. With the aim of becoming the Beautiful Garden Nation by 2020, NLP is expected to boost the country towards a total quality living environment, as well as accentuate Malaysia's unique landscape identity.

This aspiration can be achieved through the preservation and conservation of natural resources, the implementation of planned development, as well as an effective National landscape

management system. The establishment of a conducive and balanced living environment will encourage socio-economic growth as well as the creation of an ethical and cultured society.

NATIONAL ASPIRATION

The Government is aware of the importance of landscape in the development of our Nation. In response to that, the National Landscape Department was established in 1996 as an entity under the Ministry of Housing and Local Government entrusted with the responsibility of greening the Nation and ensuring our landscape is at its best condition. The Department has been mandated to lead the Nation's efforts in achieving the aspiration of Beautiful Garden Nation, in line with Malaysia's goal of being a developed nation by 2020. Furthermore, in addressing the issues of climate change the Department is committed to realise Malaysia's commitment in the protection and conservation of natural resources as declared in the Langkawi Declaration (1989), the Rio De Jenario Earth Summit (1992), and COP15 (U.N. Climate



Change Conference 2009). Hence, the quality of Malaysian living environment and socio-economic standards can be protected and alleviated. In striving towards this goal, Malaysia is intensifying its effort with the vision towards the achievement of Beautiful Garden Nation by 2020.

Therefore the formulation of NLP will realize the Nation's strategy towards Vision 2020, through:

- **Driving the Nation Towards a Higher Income Economy** – through the provision of conducive landscape environment with its own identity in order to attract local and foreign investments.
- **Ensuring holistic and Sustainable Development** – through effective landscape planning, development and management.
- **Focusing the well-being of the citizen** – by providing adequate landscape spaces for recreation and social interaction among Malaysian multi-cultural society.

A beautiful country is where its physical development is balanced with green, well-managed and clean environment.

LANDSCAPE DEFINITION

Landscape is the environment experienced by individuals. It carries a wide meaning comprising of the structure of geology and soil, flora and fauna, patterns of human activities such as plantations, forestry, housing, and industry. It is also the interaction between natural resources and human needs, which include efforts towards appreciating beauty and aesthetic values, architecture and the overall ecology and history of an area.

In the context of the National Landscape Policy, landscape refers to an ecosystem of natural and built environments. Natural landscape consists of

the land forms, geology, waterbodies as well as flora and fauna. Built landscapes on the other hand includes human settlements, plantation areas, open spaces, public parks, public areas, as well as heritage and tourism areas, which include beauty and aesthetic values, architecture and the overall ecology and history of the area.



BEAUTIFUL GARDEN NATION

The Beautiful Garden Nation is a country where its physical development is balanced with a well managed green, beautiful and clean environment. It also equipped with outdoor physical spaces that are unique, with special quality and identity. The society is also cultured and civilized who appreciates the balance between physical, social, economic and environmental development.



KLCC Park, Kuala Lumpur: The creation of a conducive and balanced living environment will encourage socio-economic growth and the creation of an ethical and cultured society aimed towards achieving Beautiful Garden Nation.

THE ROLE AND RATIONALE OF THE NATIONAL LANDSCAPE POLICY

The National Landscape Policy (NLP) was formulated as an operational guide based on the approach of sustainable ecosystem. This policy will further enhance the sustainability of the Nation's development. The formulation of this policy takes into consideration existing policies and will complement and strengthen relevant policies. Thus, the scope and role of this policy is closely related to existing policies and sectors and will be adapted in accordance with current demand and local setting.

RATIONALE ON THE NEED OF A POLICY

The National Landscape Policy is created to provide a beautiful, comfortable, and safe living environment as a prerequisite to improve the overall quality of life. This policy will also facilitate and drive the country towards balanced and sustainable development as well as ensuring national landscape resources and assets are managed wisely. In addition, the NLP is also established to protect landscape resources as the Nation's valuable heritage for the present and future generations. The formulation of this policy is in line with the existing National Policies mentioned below:

Malaysia Five Year Plan (MFYP)

The importance of landscape is clearly acknowledged in the Malaysia Five Year Plan, which is in line with the aspiration to transform Malaysia into a developed, clean and a beautiful Garden Nation.

National Agriculture Policy

The objectives of the National Agriculture Policy explain the efforts to encourage relationships with other sectors that are deemed as agriculture-related, while ensuring natural resources and the development of the agricultural sector are managed in a sustainable manner.



A scenic, comfortable, and safe living environment is a prerequisite in improving the overall quality of life.

National Forestry Policy

The National Forestry Policy underlines the importance of the protection and conservation of forests through systematic forest development programmes with appropriate silvicultural practices to achieve maximum productivity from permanent forest reserves. These will be managed based on the principles of sustainable product management to maximize the socio-economic benefits and the environment.

National Urbanisation Policy

The National Urbanisation Policy places emphasis on the formation of city image and identity that is appropriate with local functions and culture and this can be translated through landscape developments and the preparation of comprehensive Landscape Master Plans.

Environmental Policy

The Environmental Policy aimed at achieving a clean, safe, healthy, and productive environments for the present and future generations. It was also formulated to achieve the goal of sustainable development through optimal and effective means.



KLCC Park : Image of the country could be revealed by the quality and sustainable landscapes development.

National Biodiversity Policy

The National Biodiversity Policy underlines the importance of conserving Malaysia's biodiversity and ensuring the Nation's biodiversity resources are wisely managed for future generations.

Green Technology Policy

The Green Technology Policy aimed at providing direction and motivation for Malaysians to continue enjoying good living quality and a healthy environment.

The rationale of the National Landscape Policy focuses on three aspects, namely socio-culture, environment and economy in achieving sustainable development based on ecosystem management approach relevant to the time, locality as well as global challenges.



Putrajaya Administrative Centre: Landscape development can create conducive ambience for the surrounding environment.

NATIONAL LANDSCAPE POLICY RATIONALE FROM THE SOCIO-CULTURAL ASPECT

1. To create a conducive social environment through the provision of eco-friendly public facilities, whereby the usage, preservation and conservation of natural resources can be balanced to create and improve landscape diversity thus, increase the productivity, health, and quality of life.
2. To increase awareness and participation of public and stakeholders towards the needs for landscape development in establishing Malaysia as the Beautiful Garden Nation.
3. To create a national landscape development regulatory and enforcement body that provides well-planned and sustainable social and recreation facilities
4. To improve the development and management of human resources in providing quality human capital towards the development of landscape and living environments.

NATIONAL LANDSCAPE POLICY RATIONALE FROM THE ENVIRONMENTAL ASPECT

1. To protect and conserve natural resources, landscape assets and heritage that are unique with their own identities.
2. To manage the development and preservation of the nation's landscape resources to be effectively implemented during planning and implementation through collaboration with various agencies.
3. To create an efficient management system to sustainably conserve landscape natural resources and environment.

NATIONAL LANDSCAPE POLICY RATIONALE FROM AN ECONOMIC ASPECT

1. To create a landscape development that will ensure the establishment of living environments that will balance and complement the rapid growth of economic sector developments, such as housing, industry, agriculture and public facilities.
2. To develop a viable landscape industry to contribute to the nation's economic growth.
3. To generate landscape potentials to serve as catalysts for the development of the nation's tourism sector.
4. To increase continuous landscape research and development (R&D) activities to support quality and competitive landscape development.



The preservation of Nation's landscape resources is important in creating sustainable environments.



Pulau Redang, Terengganu : To protect and conserve natural resources, landscape assets and heritage that are unique and with their own identities.



Bharat Tea Plantation, Cameron Highlands: A picturesque view resulting from landscape protection and greenery of highland areas.



Tanjung Jara Resort, Terengganu: The use of tropical plant elements highlight the identity of local landscapes.

ISSUES FINDINGS

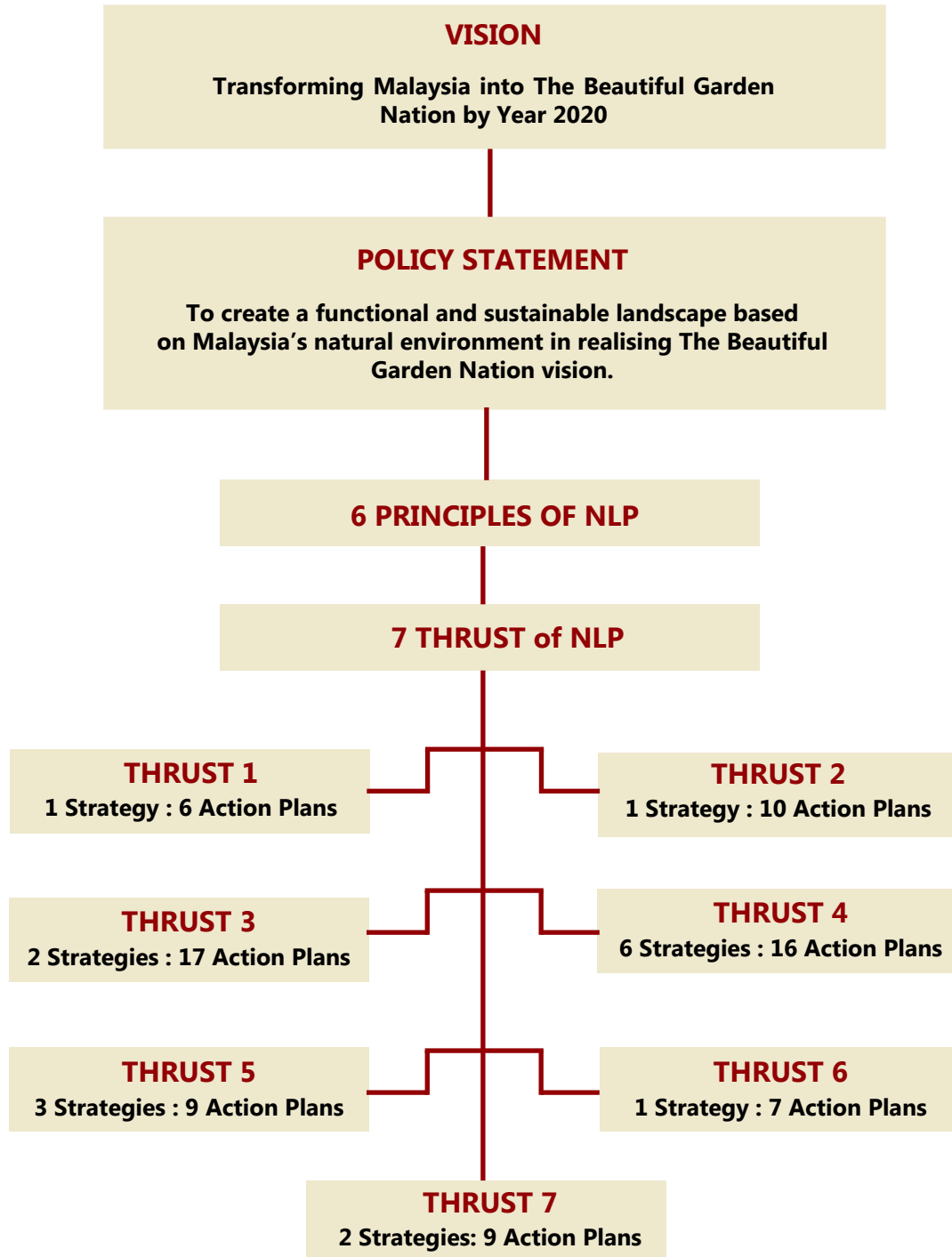
The National Landscape Policy will serve as an instrument to ensure wise management of national landscape resources and assets. This approach is in line with current developments effort to address the issue of global warming and climate change. A SWOT analysis has been carried out by considering social, economic, environmental, as well as professional perspectives aspects to determine the strength of the landscape sector in national development.

ANALYSIS OF ISSUES

Strength	- Landscape development has been clearly recognized as a medium to address issues of global and micro climate change. - The diversity of the nation's preserved natural landscape resources and assets. - Landscape as the nation's economic resource that contributes to the tourism sector.
Weakness	- Inadequate landscape legislation and enforcement - The absence of a uniformed coordination between Federal and State administrations in the implementation and enforcement of landscape development.
Opportunity	- Landscape development has the potential to serve as a catalyst to improve the quality of socio-culture. - To promote the diversity of nation's natural landscape resources as national tourism assets. - To market professional landscape expertise at a global level through liberalization of services.
Threat	- The wide scope of landscape caused the overlapping of functions and roles among professionals closely related to landscape. - The importance of landscape has been neglected due to misunderstanding and misperceptions towards landscape .

NATIONAL LANDSCAPE POLICY

The National Landscape Policy is a development policy aims at creating holistic, quality, unique identity and sustainable landscape to realize the vision of Beautiful Garden Nation that can improve the quality of life and increase economy competitiveness.



VISION

To transform Malaysia into The Beautiful Garden Nation by Year 2020

POLICY STATEMENT

To create functional and sustainable landscape based on Malaysia's natural environment in realising The Beautiful Garden Nation vision.



Sustainable city with quality and functional landscape create better living quality.



Perdana Lake, Kuala Lumpur : Well maintained shade tree canopies.



TTDI Neighbourhood Park, Kuala Lumpur : Rain Trees (Samanea Saman) forming a canopy to shade the recreation area.

MISSION

To create holistic landscape development with high quality and special identity that is sustainable by considering the balance of physical, social, and economic environment through efficient implementation and management system.

1. Ensuring balance and harmony in environment, physical and landscape development as a core principle in sustainable development.
2. To ensure natural landscape resources are optimally utilised by considering protection, preservation, and conservation through a sustainable management system for the use of heritage preservation and tourism.
3. To structure, strengthen, and enhance organisational management, human resource development and professionalism in the field of landscape.
4. To expand and enhance the educational system, training, research and development in the field of landscape.
5. To generate and promote the growth of the landscape industry that can contribute to the nation's economic development.
6. To improve the legislative aspects of planning, implementation, enforcement, and regulation of landscape development.



KLCC Park, Kuala Lumpur: Landscape create the images and identity of the places.



Forest Research Institute of Malaysia (FRIM), Kepong :

Conservation of landscape resources are important in conserving the beauty of Malaysia landscape.

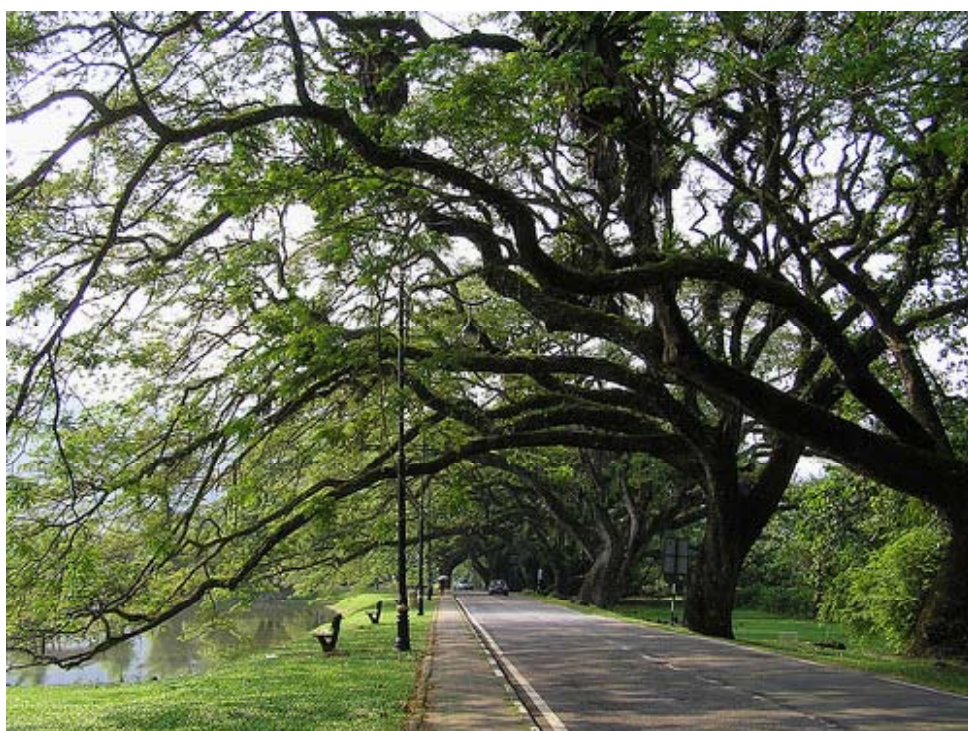
PHILOSOPHY

The formulation of the National Landscape Policy is based on Vision 2020 Policy Statement, which gives priority to natural environmental resources subject without disregarding the importance of economic growth.

"We must also ensure that our valuable resources are not wasted. Our land must remain productive and fertile, our water unpolluted, our forest resources capable of regeneration and able to yield the needs of our national development. The beauty of our land should not be desecrated; for its own sake and for our own economic advancement"

The development of national landscape will educate and instill citizens with concerned and appreciative attitude towards the beauty of Malaysian landscape. The national landscape development will also uplift society's expectations on the quality of their environment. This expectation will stimulate research in the field of landscape thus exploring the knowledge on stewardship of the earth.

Every development must be accompanied by continuous monitoring to ensure minimal impact on nature and the earth should be wisely administered for present and future generations. These efforts should be conducted in a sustainable manner based on culture and the stewardship (khalifah) concept. Thus, balance between the needs and well-being of the people and the integrity of the natural environment can be achieved to ensure the continuation of human civilisation.



Lake Garden, Taiping, Perak: Rain Trees (Samanea Saman) that are hundreds of year old create a unique landscape image at the Taiping Lake Gardens.



Lembah Kiara Recreational Park, Kuala Lumpur : Landscape that gives priority to local natural elements, climate, and ecology will produce a quality living environment.



Gunung Lang Recreational Park, Ipoh : Landscape resources are treasures that must be conserved and managed sustainably as an investment to produce benefits for the country.

PRINCIPLES OF THE NATIONAL LANDSCAPE POLICY

The principles of the National Landscape Policy are as follows:

1. The ethic of conserving natural landscapes that has been rooted in religious and cultural values of all Malaysians must be preserved.
2. Natural landscape resources are national heritage that must be conserved and managed sustainably as an investment that benefits the nation.
3. Landscape that gives priority to local natural elements, climate, and ecology will improve quality living environment.
4. Landscaping the nation through efficient planning efforts at the national, state and local levels is the responsibility of all.
5. The government is responsible to implement the National Landscape Policy with the cooperation of all parties.
6. Public awareness and continuous education are important to achieve the goal of transforming Malaysia into the Beautiful Garden Nation.



The country's physical development must be balanced with the allocation of open and green spaces that are capable of creating conducive environments for the society.

THRUST OF THE NATIONAL LANDSCAPE POLICY

Based on the principles of the National Landscape Policy, the seven (7) Thrusts that serve as the basis for this policy are as follows:

- THRUST 1** Inculcate the Appreciation Towards Landscape.
- THRUST 2** Strengthen and Improve the Quality of Landscapes To Achieve the Most Beautiful Garden Nation Goal.
- THRUST 3** Create Landscape Development Programmes To Provide Functional and Sustainable Green Infrastructure.
- THRUST 4** Protect Natural Landscape as a National Treasure.
- THRUST 5** Develop Competent Organisations and Human Resources For National Landscape Development.
- THRUST 6** Formulate and Enforce Landscape Legislation and Rules.
- THRUST 7** Driving the National Landscape Industry.



Kundasang, Ranau, Sabah : Malaysia is rich with natural landscape diversity that shape the urban image of the country.

NATIONAL LANDSCAPE POLICY STRATEGY:

THRUST 1 Inculcate the Appreciation Towards Landscape	
No.	Strategy
1.1	Educate and Instill Public Awareness to Appreciate Landscape.

THRUST 2 Strengthen and Improve the Quality of Landscape To Achieve the Most Beautiful Garden Nation	
No.	Strategy
2.1	Develop the Urban Landscape with Special Landscape Characters, Harmonious, and Sustainable Based on Natural Resources and Socio-culture.

THRUST 3 Create Landscape Development Programmes To Provide Functional and Sustainable Green Infrastructure	
No.	Strategy
3.1	Systematically and Efficiently Plan, implement, and Manage Green Infrastructure to Address The Issues of Global Warming and Climate Change.
3.2	Encourage Managable and Sustainable Landscape Development Programmes to Achieve Beautiful Garden Nation.

NATIONAL LANDSCAPE POLICY STRATEGY:

THRUST 4 Protect Natural Landscapes as a National Treasure	
No.	Strategy
4.1	Manage the Authenticity of Natural Landscape.
4.2	Identify and Develop Landscapes of High Value in Visual and Cultural.
4.3	Wisely Govern the Landscape of Environmental Sensitive Areas.
4.4	Protect Landscape Resources With High Heritage Values as National Asset.
4.5	Ensure Tourism Development Follow the Landscape Principles in an Integrated and Sustainable Manner.
4.6	Improve the Potentials of Disturbed Areas Through Landscape Conservation and Rehabilitation.

THRUST 5 Develop Competent Organizations and Human Resources For National Landscape Development	
No.	Strategy
5.1	Ensure the Development of Knowledgeable, Skilled and Professional Human Capital in the Field of Landscape at National and International Levels.
5.2	Create and Strengthen the Structures of Landscape Organisations at the National, State and Local Authorities.
5.3	Encourage Collaborations and Smart Partnerships in Landscape Development.

NATIONAL LANDSCAPE POLICY STRATEGY:

THRUST 6 Formulate and Enforce Landscape Legislation and Rules	
No.	Strategy
6.1	Re-evaluate and Formulate Legislations Related to Landscape.

THRUST 7 Driving the National Landscape Industry	
No.	Strategy
7.1	Promote Landscape Research and Development (R&D) Programmes.
7.2	Encourage the Expansion of the Landscape Industry.

**NATIONAL LANDSCAPE POLICY
ACTION PLANS**



Society must be educated with the awareness, knowledge, and skills related to landscape.



Continuous education can cultivate in society the culture of landscape and environmental protection.

THRUST 1

Inculcate the Appreciation Towards Landscape

STRATEGY 1.1

Educate and Instill Public Awareness to Appreciate Landscape.

No.	Action Plans	Implementing Agencies
1.1.1	Improve existing landscape education system to be more effective, holistic, and competitive to fulfil the needs of society.	KPT, KPM, JLN
1.1.2	Improve public awareness to instill the culture of landscape through formal educations and promotion.	JLN, KPKKK
1.1.3	Increase the application of science and technology in the field of landscape.	MOSTI, JLN
1.1.4	Create networking among professional and relevant institution in landscape education programmes.	KPT, ILAM, IPTA/ IPTS, JLN
1.1.5	Strengthen the accreditation of landscape education programmes to inline with current development and needs.	KPT, IPTA/IPTS, ILAM, JLN
1.1.6	Outline and coordinate public awareness and participation in the preservation of natural landscape, heritage landscape and agricultural landscapes.	NRE, JLN, JWN



Providing green network in Putrajaya Administrative Centre.



Seget Pedestrian Mall, Johor Bahru: Harmonious hardscape design that fulfils the functions as well as needs of urban areas.



Miri Public Park, Sarawak: The development of public parks serves as the nucleus for the greening of urban areas.

THRUST 2

Strengthen and Improve the Quality of Landscape To Achieve the Most Beautiful Garden Nation

STRATEGY 2.1

Develop the Urban Landscape with Special Landscape Characters, Harmonious, and Sustainable Based on Natural Resources and Socio-culture.

No.	Action Plans	Implementing Agencies
2.1.1	Impose at least 30% of urban development areas as green areas.	PBN, PBT, JPBD, JLN
2.1.2	Ensuring the protection of Malaysia tropical landscape resources and characters in development process.	JLN, PBN, PBT, JPBD, JKR
2.1.3	Ensuring systematic and strategic network of green belts, open spaces, pedestrian walkways, landscape reserves and public parks in development.	JLN, PBN, PBT, JPBD, JKR
2.1.4	Providing harmonious and functional hardscape design that fulfils the needs of urban areas.	JLN, PBT, JKR, KWPKB
2.1.5	Create a green network by planting shade trees in urban areas, roadside, riverside, parks and public areas.	JLN, PBN, PBT, JKR, JPS, KWPKB, JPBD, JPS



Pangkor Laut Resort, Pulau Pangkor : Tropical landscape characteristics enriches the natural landscape characters of development areas.

No.	Action Plans	Implementing Agencies
2.1.6	Preparing the Most Beautiful garden nation index to measure the quality of landscape in development areas.	JLN
2.1.7	Encouraging the preservation of green areas and the planting of vegetation on privately owned land.	JLN, PBT, KKL BW
2.1.8	Identifying and preserving high value visual landscape.	JLN, PBN, PBT, JPBD
2.1.9	Encouraging preservation, rehabilitation and enhancement of natural landscape characters in the areas of development.	PBN, PBT, JLN, JPBD, JKR
2.1.10	Integrating local landscape character (genius loci) and natural environment in development processes.	JLN, PBN, PBT, JPBD, JKR



View from Kuching Waterfront, Sarawak: The preservation of local landscape character (genius loci) and natural environment in the development process will forge the identity of urban areas.



Gunung Lang Recreational Park, Ipoh : The development of public parks as the core activity for urban greening and protection of plant species.



Kuala Lumpur Bird Park : Natural landscape areas are a major attraction for the Nation's tourism sector.



Taiping Lake Garden : Planned development of landscape and recreational areas plays a pivotal role in fulfilling the social and psychological needs of society.

THRUST 3

Create Landscape Development Programmes To Provide Functional and Sustainable Green Infrastructure.

STRATEGY 3.1

Systematically and Efficiently Plan, Implement, and Manage Green Infrastructure to Address The Issues of Global Warming and Climate Change.

No.	Action Plans	Implementing Agencies
3.1.1	Implementing Landscape Master Plan for Local authorities as an instrument to regulate the planning of landscape development and provision of green infrastructures.	PBT, JLN
3.1.2	Provide adequate quality green infrastructures to international standards and specifications.	JLN, PBN, PBT, JPBD, JKR, LLM, KeTTTHA, KWPKB
3.1.3	Develop Public Parks, Federal Parks and Arboretum as core of urban greening and the protection of plant species.	JLN, PBN, PBT, KWPKB, JPSM, JP SABAH, JP SARAWAK, MARDI
3.1.4	Enforcing the provision of green infrastructure standard in development proposal.	PBN, PBT, JLN



Kuala Sepetang, Taiping : The preservation of natural landscape through the protection of the Mangrove species (*Rhizophora mucronata*).

No.	Action Plans	Implementing Agencies
3.1.5	Ensure that all areas for public parks and open spaces are gazette and managed according to designated purposes.	PBN, PBT, JPBD, JLN
3.1.6	Encourage the development of vertical landscape, roof top gardens and planting of shade trees.	JLN, PBT, JKR, KeTTHA, KWPKB
3.1.7	Application of landscape architectural approaches in urban landscape redevelopment processes.	PBN, PBT, JPBD, JLN, KeTTHA, KWPKB
3.1.8	Application of reforestation, preparation of swales or wetlands in landscape design.	JPS, JKR, PBT, JLN, JPSM
3.1.9	Encourage the use of environmental friendly elements and technologies in hardscape.	JLN



Landscape design that apply reforestation, preparation of swales, and wetlands will stabilise local ecology.



Langkawi, Kedah : Development that retains natural topography is capable of creating unique landscape views for tourist attractions.



Pangkor Laut Resort, Pulau Pangkor: Current landscape development demands a systematic, efficient, and cost-effective approach in landscape management and maintenance.



FRIM, Kepong : Sustainable landscapes require effective landscape management and maintenance.

STRATEGY 3.2

Encourage Manageable and Sustainable Landscape Development Programmes In Order To Achieve Beautiful Garden Nation.

No.	Action Plans	Implementing Agencies
3.2.1	Prepare a Malaysian standards and specifications to ensure quality landscape development.	JLN, SIRIM
3.2.2	Identify and develop areas of natural landscape and public parks as ecosystem conservation recognised by international bodies such as the Florence Charter 1981 and the Ramsar Convention 1971.	JLN, PBN, PBT
3.2.3	Intensify the aspect of engineering, technology, economy and environment in the landscape architecture research.	PMOSTI, IPTA, IPTS, JLN, ANM, FRIM, MARDI
3.2.4	Ensuring the landscape planning and development is conducted by certified landscape architects.	KPKT, JLN, PBT
3.2.5	Ensuring sufficient financial allocation for landscape development and management.	MOF, EPU, PBN, PBT



Malaysian Landscape Management and Maintenance Standards will ensure the quality of landscape development.

No.	Action Plans	Implementing Agencies
3.2.6	Establish a Malaysian Landscape Management and Maintenance Standards to ensure quality landscape development.	JLN, SIRIM
3.2.7	Ensure the employment of skilled workers in landscape management and maintenance.	KSM, SPA, SPA Negeri, PBT
3.2.8	Promote renewable resources and biological method in landscape management.	JLN, PBT, MOSTI, KeTTHA



Ensure the intake of skilled workers at all levels is in accordance with the requirements and intent of landscape management and maintenance.



Langkawi, Kedah : Minimising the negative impacts of development can protect the authenticity and uniqueness of the nation's landscape.



Redang Island, Terengganu : The importance of preserve sensitive environmental areas as heritage assets.

THRUST 4

Protect Natural Landscapes as a National Treasure.

STRATEGY 4.1

Manage the Authenticity of Natural Landscape.

No.	Action Plans	Implementing Agencies
4.1.1	Identify, protect, and gazette areas of natural landscape with high landscape values.	JLN, PBN, PBT, JPBD, NRE
4.1.2	Minimize the negative impact of development on visual quality and natural landscape areas.	PBN, PBT, JPS, JKR, JLN
4.1.3	Prepare development and management controlling methods for natural landscape areas.	JLN, NRE
4.1.4	Increase activities of preservation and conservation of biodiversity and natural landscape for the purpose of research and public recreation.	NRE, JLN, PBN



Rantau Abang Mangrove Forest, Dungun, Terengganu : Mangrove trees not only protect from soil erosion but are also capable of recollecting eroded soil from the sea.



Rice Bowl Areas in Kedah: Agricultural landscapes contribute to scenic visual qualities for the agro-tourism purposes.



Tanjung Jara, Dungun : Traditional architecture and tropical landscape create charming countryside ambience.

STRATEGY 4.2

Identify and Develop Landscapes of High Value in Visual and Cultural.

No.	Action Plans	Implementing Agencies
4.2.1	Identify, preserve and gazette high value natural landscape areas.	JLN, PBN, PBT, JPBD, MOA
4.2.2	Promote the agricultural landscape as part of agro-tourism assets.	PBN, KPL, KKLBW, MOA, DOA, JLN
4.2.3	Obtain the commitment of state and local authorities as well as proprietor to preserve the agricultural landscape.	PBN, PBT, KPL, KKLBW, JLN



The protection and conservation of heritage landscapes enable the preservation of nature's treasures for the continued enjoyment of present and future generations.



Kundasang, Ranau, Sabah : A rural area with the natural landscape of Mount Kinabalu as a backdrop.



Mulu National Park, Sarawak : Natural landscape with a high landscape value.



Botanical Park, Seri Medan, Johor : Management and regulation of environmentally sensitive areas is important for preservation and protection.

STRATEGY 4.3

Wisely Govern the Landscape of Environmentally Sensitive Areas.

No.	Action Plans	Implementing Agencies
4.3.1	Identify and preserve the high value landscape area as an environmentally sensitive area.	JLN, PBN, PBT, NRE
4.3.2	Collaborate in monitoring the development of environmentally sensitive areas based on carrying capacity and adherence to preservation laws and guidelines.	JLN, PBN, PBT, NRE, JAS, JPBD

STRATEGY 4.4

Protect Landscape Resources With High Heritage Value as National Assets.

No.	Action Plans	Implementing Agencies
4.4.1	Identify and develop a Landscape Inventory System for areas with high landscape values in terms of heritage, culture, tourism and environmental sensitive.	JLN
4.4.2	Encourage the involvement of private sectors and individuals in the efforts to preserve and protect landscape as national heritage.	JLN, JWN, NGO



Natural tourism landscape resources should be protected and conserved to showcase Malaysia's image and identity as a tourist destination.

STRATEGY 4.5

Ensure Tourism Development Follow the Landscape Principles in an Integrated and Sustainable Manner.

No.	Action Plans	Implementing Agencies
4.5.1	Improve the quality of natural landscape areas, public parks and urban landscape to attract domestic and foreign users.	PBT, JLN
4.5.2	Promote landscape areas with tourism values as part of the national attraction.	KPL, JLN, NRE
4.5.3	Encourage the involvement of private sector and individuals in efforts to preserve and protect heritage landscapes as tourism resources.	PBT, KPL, JWN, JLN, PERHILITAN

STRATEGY 4.6

Improve the Potential of Disturbed Areas Through Landscape Rehabilitation.



Botanical Park, Seri Medan Johor: Areas of disturbed lands such as abandoned mining lands, landfills, erosion areas, and quarries that experienced serious ecological decline can be conserved through a landscape architectural approach.

No.	Action Plans	Implementing Agencies
4.6.1	Ensure the rehabilitation and conservation of disturbed land for the purpose of recreation and reforestation.	PBN, PBT, NRE, JPSPN, JLN, JAS
4.6.2	Enhancement of biodiversity by using indigenous plant in the conservation of disturbed land.	NRE, MOSTI, JLN



THRUST 5

Develop Competent Organisations and Human Resources For National Landscape Development

STRATEGY 5.1

Ensure the Development of Knowledgeable, Skilled, and Professional Human Capital in the Field of Landscape at National and International Levels.

No.	Action Plans	Implementing Agencies
5.1.1	Produce knowledgeable, skilled and professionals in the field of landscape at national and international level.	IPTA/IPTS, KSM, ILAM, KPKT, JLN
5.1.2	Develop landscape training programs to provide training to further enhance the proficiency of landscape workforce.	IPTA/IPTS, CIDB, KPKT, JLN



STRATEGY 5.2

Create and Strengthen the Structures of Landscape Organisations at the National, State and Local Authorities.

No.	Action Plans	Implementing Agencies
5.2.1	Establish a comprehensive landscape development organization at federal, state and local authorities level.	JPA, PBN, PBT, JLN
5.2.2	Define the areas, scope of work and mechanism for landscape development in landscape organization.	JPA, JLN
5.2.3	Ensure sufficient financial resources for the landscape development and organizational management.	MOF, PBN, PBT, JLN, JPA



The development of viable human capital can be attained through continuous training programmes.



Sharing of experiences through seminars and conferences both locally and abroad can increase knowledge and skills of landscape workforce.

STRATEGY 5.3

Encourage Collaborations and Smart Partnerships in Landscape Development.

No.	Action Plans	Implementing Agencies
5.3.1	Encourage collaboration between local and international agencies and experts in landscape field.	KPKT, MITI, JLN, ILAM, CIDB
5.3.2	Encourage smart partnerships through the transfer of technology between government and the private sector in landscape research and development.	MOSTI, IPTA, IPTS, JLN, KeTTHA, MARDI
5.3.3	Cooperate in developing ASEAN Landscape Region.	KLN, KPKT, JLN
5.3.4	Strengthen landscapes services in effort to support the Liberalisation of Services at international level.	MITI, KPKT, JLN, ILAM



Encourage collaborations and smart partnerships in the landscape field to improve the quality of landscape development.



Putrajaya Administrative Centre: The planting of shade trees balances the microclimate of surrounding urban area.



Sentul Park, Kuala Lumpur : Effective legislation is capable of creating quality landscape development for the well-being of society.

THRUST 6

Formulate and Enforce Landscape Legislation and Rules

STRATEGY 6.1

Re-evaluate and Formulate Legislation Related to Landscape.

No.	Action Plans	Implementing Agencies
6.1.1	Study the needs to include landscape as Concurrent List in the Federal Constitution.	KPKT, JLN
6.1.2	Enact a Landscape Architect Profession Act and Landscape Development Act to regulate the landscape profession and development.	KPKT, JLN
6.1.3	Enforced Landscape Assessment and Conservation Report in Development Proposal Report.	PBN, PBT, JPBD, JLN
6.1.4	Strengthen the enforcement of Tree Preservation Order.	PBT, PBN, JPBD, JLN
6.1.5	Enforce the specific legislation and regulation in the development of environmental sensitive areas, natural, heritage and agricultural landscape.	NRE, JLN, PBN, PBT
6.1.6	Establish a National Landscape Council to steer the transformation of Malaysia as The Beautiful Garden Nation.	KPKT, JLN
6.1.7	Establish Landscape and Park Commissioner.	JLN, PBN



The landscape industry covers all economic activities related to the production and supply of landscape inputs and products, construction as well as related services.

THRUST 7

Driving the National Landscape Industry

STRATEGY 7.1

Promote Landscape Research and Development (R&D) Programmes.

No.	Action Plans	Implementing Agencies
7.1.1	Encourage innovative R&D and technology in the field of landscape at domestic and international levels.	JLN, ANM, MARDI, FRIM, IPTA/IPTS
7.1.2	Encourage the collection, documentation, coordination and information sharing of research output pertaining to landscape development.	JLN, IPTA/IPTS
7.1.3	Develop a mechanism for dissemination of research information.	IPTA/IPTS, JLN
7.1.4	Broden funding facilities and incentives for the landscape industry R&D.	BNM, MITI



STRATEGY 7.2

Encourage the Expansion of the Landscape Industry.

No.	Action Plans	Implementing Agencies
7.2.1	Increase the promotion and information related to the scope of the landscape industry.	JLN, KPKKK
7.2.2	Provide standards for product and service quality in landscape industry.	JLN, SIRIM
7.2.3	Enhance and coordinate the landscape industry through suitable infrastructures.	MITI, JLN
7.2.4	Plan, organize and regulate the development of landscape industry.	MITI, JLN
7.2.5	Increase the organization of landscape and park exhibition such as the Malaysian Landscape And Garden Festival.	JLN

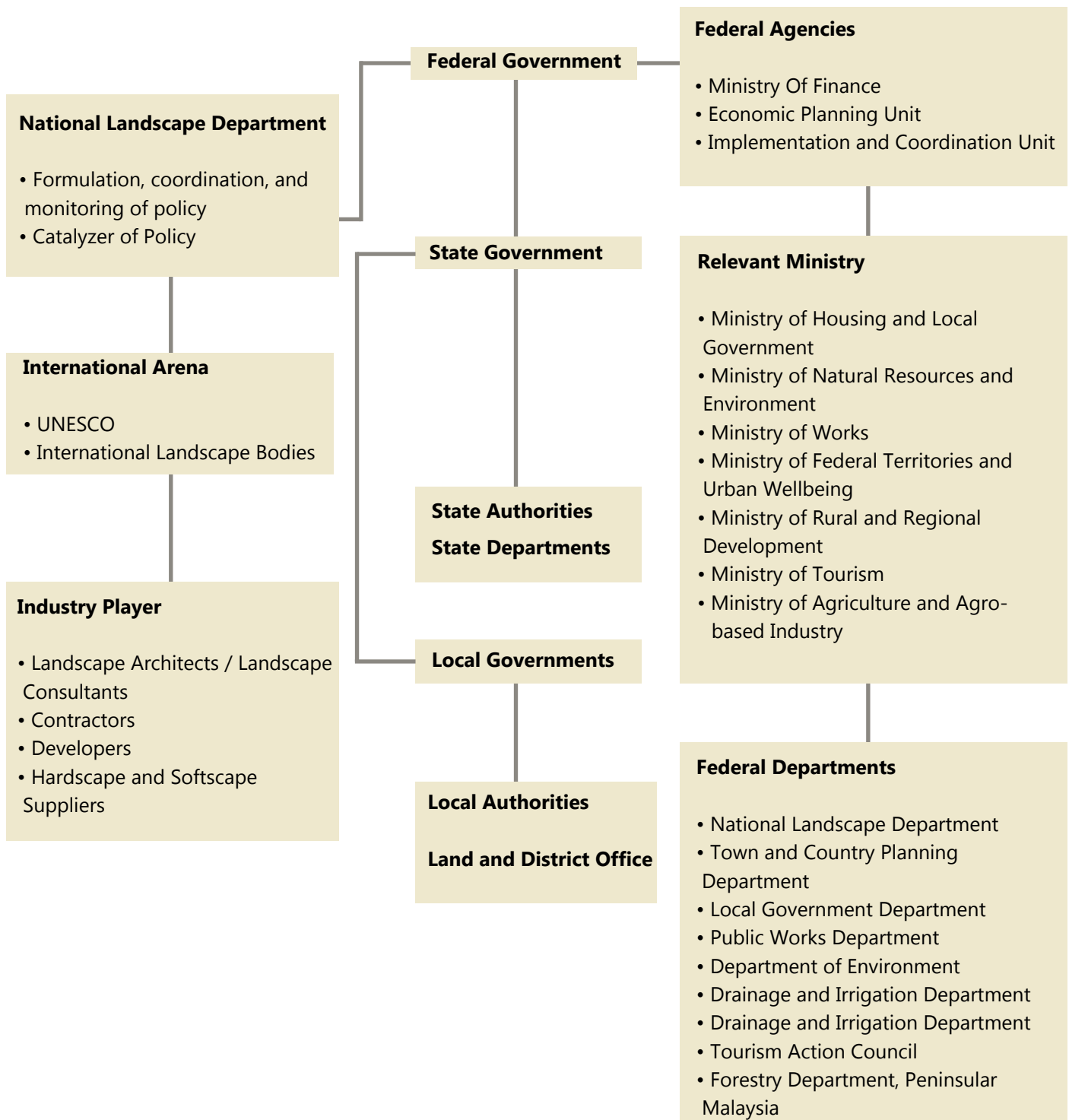


The promotion of landscape programs is to stimulate the growth of landscape industry.

EXECUTIVE JURISDICTION

GOVERNMENT	JURISDICTION
FEDERAL	• Formulation, coordination, and monitoring of policy. • Monitoring the quality of landscape development. • Provision and management of federal landscape infrastructure such as Federal Parks and Federal Landscape Reserves. • Provision of inter-state technical, research, and conservation services. • Landscape industry development and promotion. • Human capital development. • Support for development allocations. • Regulation of service quality.
STATE	• Execution of policy. • Provision and management of state landscape infrastructure, public parks, green areas, rural landscapes, agricultural landscapes, natural landscapes, and environmentally sensitive areas. • Development supervision. • Management of landscape maintenance.
LOCAL	• Planning, execution, and regulation of development to achieve local landscape quality. • Provision and management of local landscape infrastructure such as urban centre open spaces and local landscape reserves. • Management of landscape infrastructure maintenance. • Instilling the culture of loving the landscape.

FUNCTIONS AND JURISDICTIONS IN IMPLEMENTING AND MONITORING THE NATIONAL LANDSCAPE POLICY



ACRONYMS/ABBREVIATION

ANM	Malaysian Nuclear Agency	MARDI	Malaysian Agricultural Research and Development Institute
BNM	Central Bank of Malaysia	MITI	Ministry of International Trade and Industry
CIDB	Construction Industry Development Board	MOA	Ministry of Agriculture & Agro-based Industry
DOA	Department of Agriculture	MOF	Ministry of Finance
EPU	Economic Planning Unit	MOSTI	Ministry of Science, Technology and Innovation
FRIM	Forest Research Institute, Malaysia	NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
ILAM	Institute of Landscape Architects, Malaysia	NRE	Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment
IPTA	Public Institutions of Higher Learning	PBN	State Authorities
IPTS	Private Institutions of Higher Learning	PBT	Local Authorities
JAS	Department of Environment	PERHILITAN	Department of Wildlife and National Parks
JKR	Public Works Department	SIRIM	Standards and Industrial Research Institute of Malaysia
JLN	National Landscape Department		
JP Sabah	Sabah Forestry Department		
JP Sarawak	Sarawak Forestry Department		
JPBD	Town and Country Planning Department		
JPS	Drainage and Irrigation Department		
JPSM	Forestry Department, Peninsular Malaysia		
JPSPN	National Solid Waste Management Department		
JWN	Department of National Heritage		
KeTTHA	Ministry of Energy, Green Technology and Water		
KKLBW	Ministry of Rural and Regional Development		
KLN	Ministry of Foreign Affairs		
KPKKK	Ministry of Information Communications and Culture		
KPKT	Ministry of Housing and Local Government		
KPL	Ministry of Tourism		
KPM	Ministry of Education, Malaysia		
KPT	Ministry of Higher Education		
KSM	Ministry of Human Resources		
KWPKB	Ministry of Federal Territories and Urban Wellbeing		
LLM	Malaysian Highway Authority		

GLOSSARY

Agricultural Landscape

Landscapes formed by human agricultural activities, which depend on the socio-economic, cultural and types of agriculture carried out.

Arboretum

An area planted with specific plant species for the purpose of genetic resource conservation, education and research.

Biodiversity

The existence of various species of plants and animals in a natural environment.

Botanical Park

A park that contains collections of various plants planted and retained in their original natural forms. These plants are recorded, exhibited, and studied to learn about their uniqueness. It is also used as a resource for passive recreation.

Buffer Zone

An area that is required to separate and differentiate two areas with different functions and characters.

Carrying Capacity

Refers to the number of individuals that an area can support taking into consideration natural, social, cultural, and environmental factors.

Conservation

Protection, restoration, reconstruction, rehabilitation, and adaptation or any combination of these efforts.

Conserve

Conserve, rehabilitate, and protect something with the hope that it remains in good condition at all times.

Disturbed Land Areas

Areas where the land is experiencing an ecological decline as a result of human activities or natural disasters.

Environmental friendly

Processes, products, and facilities provided without harming the environment.

Environmentally Sensitive Areas

A special area highly sensitive to any form of changes to its ecosystem caused by natural processes or direct or indirect activities in and around it, where the degree of sensitivity

is determined based on the integration of functional risk elements, value of life support as well as the heritage and asset values of the place.

Genius-loci

A unique ambience or condition associated with a particular place.

Green Infrastructure

A network of open spaces, green areas, parks, wetlands, natural habitats, and areas of natural landscapes for the purpose of ecosystem preservation.

Heritage Landscape

Landscapes of high value from visual, scientific, cultural, and historical aspects that formed as a result of either human artefacts or natural processes.

Human capital

Trained and viable human abilities and expertise that are needed in national development.

Landscape

Landscape is the environment as experienced by each individual. It carries a broad meaning comprising of the geological structure, flora and fauna, as well as patterns of human activities such as plantations, forestry, settlement, and industry. Landscape is the interaction between natural resources and human needs, which include the appreciation of beauty and aesthetic values, architecture as well as the overall ecology and history of an area.

Landscape Architect

A profession directly involved in providing professional services in landscape development beginning from planning, design, implementation, and management of every development projects.

Landscape Architecture

A discipline combining both art and science in creating an outdoor environment with a balance between human needs and nature's requirements. It involves the wise manipulation of landscape elements and resources to produce functional, attractive, and comfortable landscapes.

Landscape Education

Activities related to the formal or informal collection, development, and dissemination of knowledge in landscape to produce skilled workforce and knowledgeable society

concerned with the quality of landscaped environments, which include the built and natural environments.

Landscape Industry

Economic activities involving the supply and provision of landscape supplies and products as well as expert services that contribute towards the overall preparation, construction, and maintenance of landscape elements.

Landscape Legislation

A written statement formulated through provisions of the law to regulate all activities related to landscape development.

Landscape Management and Maintenance

Programmes and activities related to the management and maintenance of landscapes to ensure all aspects related to sustainable landscape development.

Landscape Research

Activities involving studies, testing, and evaluation of technologies, products, functions, standards, services, information sources, and natural resources related to the planning, development, and management of landscapes.

Landscape Reserve

Reserve land dedicated for landscape development in urban areas involving areas with limited land space.

Natural Landscape

Landscapes that evolve from natural processes.

Open Spaces

Any area of land either specified or not, allocated or reserved wholly or partially specifically for public gardens, public parks, public sports and recreation fields, public leisure spaces, public pedestrian walkways or as public places.

Preservation

Efforts to retain and protect to ensure continuity.

Protection

Actions to protect, keep, treat, care (manipulate, maintain), and save with the purpose of halting further decline, decay, or aging, and to provide structures that are safe and strong without expecting major redevelopment.

Public Park

Reserved/gazetted land for public leisure and recreation based on design that consider environmental conservation, socio-economic and educational aspects.

Rural Landscape

Landscapes of rural areas comprise of low density built areas and based on an environment influenced by local socio-economic activities and culture.

Sustainable

Capable of retaining good performance or accomplishment.

Urban Landscape

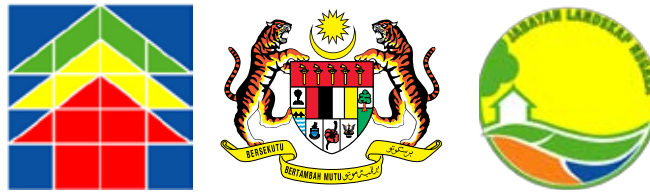
Landscapes of urban areas, which are the focus of various local economic and socio-cultural activities. They consist of landscapes of settlement areas, which include housing, commercial, institutional, and industrial areas.

User friendly

Processes, products, and facilities provided that are do not inconvenience users.

Visual Landscape

Landscape scenery with special and unique values. Such sceneries enhance the unique character of an area.



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