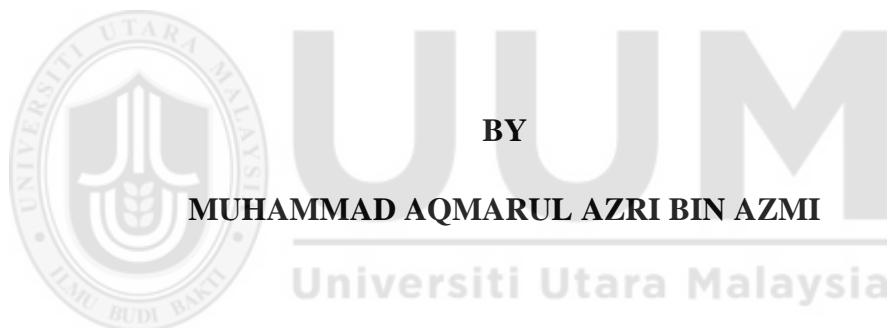


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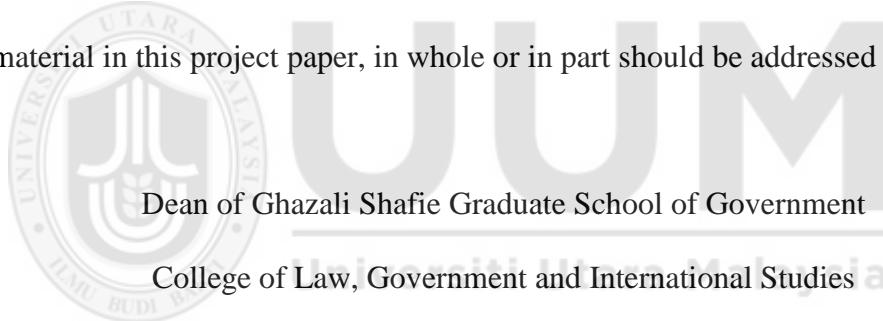
**THE EFFECT OF SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT ON
ENVIRONMENTAL AGENDAS. CASE STUDY: PUTRAJAYA GREEN
CITY**



**Thesis Submitted to the Ghazali Shafie Graduate School of Government,
Universiti Utara Malaysia
In Fulfilment of the requirement for the Degree Master of Public Management**

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ABSTRACT

During the past four decades, the relationships between the evolution of development strategies and environmental concerns within the urban context. Urbanization increases the pressure on limited resources and available services, and threatens health, the environment and urban productivity. This study is a descriptive study that more emphasis to the elaboration of an issue of concern and interest in relation to the implementation of the Green City Program in Putrajaya. This study will use a qualitative study and it will rely on analytical approach. The data will be collected from research report, government report, scientific article and from others reliable sources. Nowadays, as a result of this development, studies about the aspects of sustainable development are increasing. Sustainable development is popularly described as “a development that meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of the future generations to meet their own needs” (WCED, 1987 *in* Moffat, 1996). Malaysia is actively engaged in international pacts concerning sustainable development efforts. As a result, the Malaysian Government’s sustainability agenda has prioritized the balance between socio-economic and ecological systems to avoid further environmental damage.



ABSTRAK

Sejak empat dekad yang lalu, hubungan di antara evolusi strategi pembangunan dan alam sekitar telah dibincangkan dalam konteks bandar. Pembandaran meningkatkan tekanan ke atas sumber yang terhad dan perkhidmatan yang ada, dan mengancam kesihatan, alam sekitar dan produktiviti bandar. Kajian ini merupakan kajian deskriptif yang memberi penekanan kepada penghuraian isu yang menjadi perhatian dan kepentingan berhubung dengan pelaksanaan Program Bandar Hijau di Putrajaya. Kajian ini akan menggunakan kajian kualitatif dan ia bergantung kepada pendekatan analitikal. Data ini dikumpul dari laporan penyelidikan, laporan kerajaan, artikel saintifik dan daripada pelbagai sumber yang boleh dipercayai. Pada masa kini, hasil daripada perkembangan ini, kajian mengenai aspek pembangunan lestari semakin meningkat. Pembangunan mampan adalah popular digambarkan sebagai "pembangunan yang memenuhi keperluan masa kini tanpa menjelaskan keupayaan generasi akan datang untuk memenuhi keperluan mereka sendiri" (WCED, 1987 di Moffat, 1996). Malaysia terlibat secara aktif dalam pakatan antarabangsa mengenai usaha-usaha pembangunan yang mampan. Akibatnya, agenda kemampunan melalui usaha daripada Kerajaan Malaysia telah memberi keutamaan keseimbangan antara sistem sosio-ekonomi dan ekologi untuk mengelakkan kerosakan alam sekitar lanjut.



DEDICATION

This project paper is dedicated to my beloved parents, Rogayah Binti Rabaie and Azmi Bin Morshidi. Both of you have always been in my heart and soul, forever and ever. This journey would not have been possible without your spirit and inspiration.

To my brothers and sisters, Muhammad Aqmarul Afif, Nurul Akma Izzati, Muhammad Aqmarul Azib and Nurul Akma Izzazi, may the principles and insights contained in this journey bring you clarity, balance, focus, and confidence to help you accomplish your greatest dreams and create a meaningful transformation in your life.

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List of Abbreviations

3R	Reuse, Reduce, Recycle
BaU	Business as Usual
CASBEE	Comprehensive Assessment System for Built Environment Efficiency
CO ²	Carbon Dioxide
ERL	Express Rail Link
EV	Electric Vehicles
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
GBI	Green Building Index
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GEF	Global Environment Facility
GHG	greenhouse gas
HEMS	Home Energy Management System
HV	Hybrid Vehicles
IAEA	International Atomic Energy Agency
IBS	Industrialized Building System
ICT	Information and Communication Technologies
IMO	International Maritime Organization
IPCC	Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change
ITS	intelligent transportation system
KeTTHA	Ministry of Energy, Green Technology and Water Malaysia
Las	Local Authorities
LEED	Leadership in Energy and Environmental Design
MDGs	Millennium Development Goals
NGOs	Non-Governmental Organization
PGC2025	Putrajaya Green City 2025
PJC	Putrajaya Corporation
QL	Quality of Life
SDGs	sustainable development goals
SWM	solid waste management
TNB	Tenaga Nasional Berhad
UHI	urban heat island

UN	United Nations
UNDESA	United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs
UNDESD	United Nations Decade of Education for Sustainable Development
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNEP	United Nations Environment Programme
UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
UNFCCC	United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change
UN-HABITAT	UN Human Settlements Programme
UNIDO	UN Industrial Development Organization
VMT	vehicle mile travel
WCED	World Commission on Environment and Development
WMO	World Meteorological Organization



CHAPTER ONE

INTRODUCTION

1.0 INTRODUCTION

Malaysia's is often hailed as an example of developing a successful country in Asia. Malaysia has started to concern in environmental issues since colonial times. The stress for sustainable development given in the Seventh Malaysian Plan (1995-2000) and the formulation of the Total Planning Doctrine (Zainuddin, 1995 *in* Foziah, 2004) indicates that the concern for the environment begins to gain firmer ground. The relationships between men, the Creator and the environment is the focus of the integration of spiritual value into development discussed in Total Planning Doctrine. Moreover, in recent years, to lower pollution and resolve environmental issues, the established cities around the world have been attempting to find green solutions.

The term of 'green city' has become increasingly popular in recent years, although it has worked out and implemented in western country since the early 1990's. In Malaysia, the term was first brought to the public when it was announced by Datuk Seri Mohd Najib Bin Tun Abdul Razak, the Prime Minister when tabling the Tenth Malaysia Plan ago and has declared

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