URBAN FARMING AND FOOD SECURITY FOR THE NATION

Urban Farming in Community Planning
27 Sept 2017@ VIVATEL Kuala Lumpur
Introduction: Landscape Trend 2017

01 Holistic Living System
This type of design serves as a total living system for organisms such as wildlife, plants and humans alike. This system exemplifies sustainability within a development, with each component complimenting the next.

02 Rediscovering Memories
Memories of a bygone era, images of quiet villages, lush gardens and natural environments from our childhood are now reflected in landscape design components, creating a nostalgic twist to new designs.

03 Urban Farming
An increased price of produce has inspired the latest urban living trend, urban farming initiatives. These community driven efforts creates spaces for social interaction, therapeutic value for the elderly and, exceptionally, supply vegetables and other needs for daily cooking efforts.

04 Conserve Natural Resources
It is increasingly important that landscape architects preserve and enhance our natural resources such as wetlands, forests and hills as the efficient management of these elements will contribute to the citizen’s, and the nation’s, wellbeing.

05 Inspiring Life
Modern designs should provide inspirational spaces for recreation, whether it be play, to learn, or to be social. They should serve multiple activities and requirements, especially within heavily developed urban areas.

06 Green Connectors
Green connectors and green networks link together parks, key activities areas, and urban development patches, to form a larger green space that allows communities to connect and, at the same time, promotes wildlife diversity and ecosystem security.
07 Putting People First
Landscape planning and design should place people first in order to create a productive and usable space, inline with local needs. Community studies and engaging local individuals throughout the design process should be a priority.

08 Landscape is Knowledge
Themed gardens and parks are becoming increasingly important as they serve as outdoor spaces for learning. Parks with diverse collections of plants and wildlife are ideal for the public to learn about local flora and fauna.

09 Forest Treasure
Preservation of forests has become a key priority in most developments, especially those located next to such ecosystems. Forest parks can equally serve as recreational grounds for a community, and as a safe haven for local wildlife species.

10 A Park Above
There is increasing evidence which is witness to the commitment of developers to create and provide huge green spaces, equivalent to parks, within high rise developments. Green spaces are no longer limited to ground levels, but are also located on mid levels and rooftops, raising the bar for exceptional landscape design.
Urban Farming and Food Security

**Urban agriculture, urban farming, or urban gardening** is the practice of cultivating, processing, and distributing food in or around a village, town, or city. **Urban agriculture** can also involve animal husbandry, aquaculture, agroforestry, and horticulture.

Urban Agriculture (UA) is considered a sustainable development tool to provide food or related services within urban areas. Ellis and Sumberg (1998) noted that cities include garden for food production in the urban landscape and to increase quantities and varieties of fresh and processed food for urban dwellers. At the same time, UA has gone to the next level of addressing the food security of the country.
The World in 2050

- More people, more crowded
- More polluted
- Hotter & dryer on average
- Better connected
- More volatile weather, prices
- Wealthier on average, more unequal
- Will global agriculture keep up?
A tremendous change occurred with the industrial revolution: whereas it had taken all of human history until around 1800 for world population to reach one billion, the second billion was achieved in only 130 years (1930), the third billion in less than 30 years (1959), the fourth billion in 15 years (1974), and the fifth billion in only 13 years (1987).

- During the 20th century alone, the population in the world has grown from 1.65 billion to 6 billion.
## Countries Ranked by Population Size: 2011, 2025, and 2050

(in millions)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Rank</th>
<th>2011</th>
<th>2025</th>
<th>2050</th>
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<td>Pakistan</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Ethiopia (13)</td>
<td>91</td>
<td>Japan (13)</td>
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</tbody>
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*Note - Table shows all countries projected to be in top 10 during the interval 2011-2050 and their ranking in each year.*
Who Owns the Future?

Demography Rules [Minister-Mentor Lee Kuan Yew]

Projected for 2050

- India: 1.7B
- China: 1.3B
- USA: 0.4B
- Nigeria: 0.4B
- Indonesia: 0.3B
- Pakistan: 0.3B
- Brazil: 0.2B
- Bangladesh: 0.19B
- Philippines: 0.15B
- Congo DR: 0.15B
- Ethiopia: 0.15B
- Mexico: 0.14B
- Tanzania: 0.14B
- Russia: 0.13B
- Egypt: 0.12B
- Japan: 0.11B
- Viet-Nam: 0.1B
- Kenya: 0.96B
- Uganda: 0.94B
- Turkey: 0.91B
Malaysian Population 2050

90% of Malaysians projected to be living in cities by 2050

Ninety per cent of the country's population will live in cities by 2050, according to the World Bank statistics. Currently, 74.5% now lives in urban areas.
**PERANAN ARKITEK LANDSKAP HUJAKAN PERSEKTRAN**

**TINGKAT MUTU KEHIDUPAN MANUSIA**

Khidmat profesional meliputi penyediaan, penawaran perkhidmatan nasihat dan kemahiran kepakaran diperlukan.

Beberapa tahun lalu, landscap dan negara kita menjadi cenderung berperan penting dalam pembangunan. Perkembangan penerapan teknologi dalam bidang landscap menghasilkan peningkatan mutu kualiti kehidupan.

Selama 35 tahun, arkitek landscap apabila yang bertanggungjawab untuk memastikan setiap pembangunan dapat dilakukan dengan pengetahuan dan pengetahuan terkini untuk kebaikan akademik.

Malah arkitek landscap juga semula memastikan perancangan pembangunan memang benar-benar memberi manfaat kepada orang dan lingkungan.

Para arkitek landscap juga semula memastikan perancangan pembangunan memang benar-benar memberi manfaat kepada orang dan lingkungan.

**PENGAYAAN PERSYARATAN**

1. PENGAYAAN peraturan baru untuk kegunaan berterusan.
2. PERSEKTRAN Lepas lanjut Malaysia, Jalan yang serat dengan wawasan hijau.
3. PEMBERDAYAAN daerah dengan kehadiran elemen landscap termasuk air.
4. GATUT hidup modem seting kualiti perancangan landscap.
Balancing Design And Nature For A Sustainable Outdoor Living Environment

Date: 9 April 2016
Company Name: Institute of Landscape Architects Malaysia (ILAM)

The 8th Malaysia Landscape Architecture Awards (MLAA), organised by the Institute of Landscape Architects Malaysia (ILAM), was held on 9 April 2016 at One World Hotel, Kuala Lumpur.

The MLAA, along with ILAM’s Gala Night, were part of a range of activities organised in conjunction with the World Landscape Architecture Month celebrations that aimed to introduce the profession to the public and celebrated by landscape architects around the world in the form of various activities, seminars and conferences, awards and public awareness campaign.
Balancing nature and progress

- Balancing the development with the green space and Green and Blue infrastructure
- Engaging with Sustainable Landscape Management

RAILA LUMPUR — Being a developed country is the dream for Malaysia since the announcement of “Vision 2020” during the tabling of the North Malaysia Plan in 1991. Since these days, the country has experienced rapid development, industrialisation and changes to a nation filled with skyscrapers and burgeoning housing areas at the expense of the environment.

This raises the question of whether the country’s obsession towards building bustling cities and concrete structures has made abusing nature a virtue. According to the dean of Institute of Landscape Architecture (ILAM) associate professor Dr Osman Mohd Talib, the answer is “yes.”

He added that Malaysia has seen some devastating consequences due to neglecting the environment and nature.

Osman cited flash floods and landslides as some of the examples that resulted when the importance of landscape architecture was undermined (or ignored) during the construction process. He said that these incidences could have been prevented if the developer had taken into account the surrounding areas through adequate research before beginning the construction process.

“From what we can see, these accidents can be averted if thorough testing were conducted to understand the strength of the soil and the after-effects of erosion caused by rain,” he said.

Osman also said that due to greed, a lot of the landscape has changed, which not only affected humans, but also local wildlife. By changing the landscape to enable construction, a lot has been sacrificed in the name of development such as removing river valleys and deforestation, which have negative consequences towards the ecosystem.

“If we look at history, the oldest human settlements often formed near rivers, which was vital for sustenance of the settlements, but priorities have changed through the centuries,” he said.

Malaysia is no different as the country’s biggest cities, such as Kuala Lumpur, were formed next to rivers, before they (the rivers) were sacrificed to development.

One way to tackle this is to deploy landscape architects to conduct research on the land around construction sites to ensure that not only the buildings under construction, but also the surrounding areas, would be sustainable for years to come.

Although landscape architects are not the first people that come to mind when thinking about the construction process, they are an integral part of the process that is often overlooked.

Landscape architects specialise in dealing with landscape planning, site planning and landscape design to ensure proper construction and implementation.

“These architects often look at landscape sustainability and maintenance to make sure a project is correctly implemented, maintained and sustainable.

“Through research, they can understand the aftermath of construction such as carbon footprint and carbon absorption. These architects function in terms of balancing the environment and development, he said.

Osman also said the public needs to be aware of the importance of engaging professional landscape architects, as he said “they are the correct people to design external environments, as not everybody understands plant selection, positioning of water bodies and contours.

“When people think of landscape architects, they usually think about people who pick which flowers goes best for a housing area, but it is more than that,” he said.

However, Osman said the conscience has been changing with the times, and now these architects are highly regarded within the construction process.

“The effect of nature is not only towards beautifying a certain area, but also towards the psychological effect towards humans. Through this connection of man and nature, the effect of looking at trees alone is enough to have a positive effect on the human psyche.

Because of this, construction companies are now focusing more on the landscape as it would bring added value towards the project, said Osman.

He said previously green areas were limited to small, out-of-the-way areas in a project. Now, developers work to ensure that green areas are integrated into the main construction.

“We want Malaysia to become a greener, sustainable country with good infrastructure, so we must hit that balance moving forward,” Osman said.
Its mission is 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.
Translating the National Landscape Vision

National Landscape Guideline

- The first was published in 1996
- 2008 published by National Landscape Department
Landscape Architecture and Human Well Being

Human Well Being tied with biodiversity

Taking into consideration the balance between the environmental, social and economic aspect in overcoming the current environmental issues and problems.

Holistic PLANNING for Quality Landscape Development, with Unique Landscape Character and addressing the issues of Landscape Sustainability
Hala Tuju Negara 2050

2015
Perkhidmatan
Awam Bertaraf
Dunia

2020
Negara
Maju

2050
Great
Nation?

Kedudukan Daya Saing Ke-3
Teratas

- Kuasa ekonomi yang disegani
- Keupayaan pertahanan strategik
- Negara diperhormati
- Masyarakat yang bertamadun tinggi
- Memacu perkembangan ilmu Pengetahuan
- Melahirkan inovasi mendahului zaman

Kedudukan Daya Saing Ke-5
Teratas

- Negara penciptaan
- Minda Kelas Pertama
- Negara maju mengikut acuan sendiri
- Negara berbudaya inovatif
- Kesejahteraan rakyat yang utuh
- Keserasian sosio-ekonomi, berpendapat tinggi dan keterampilan moral

Hala Tuju Negara 2050

The 2050 National Transformation or Transformasi Nasional (TN50) is a new 30-year transformation plan for Malaysia. It is a new vision for Malaysia, announced by the Prime Minister of Malaysia during the 2017 Budget. TN50 aims to transform Malaysia into a nation of carbon with a new mindset. TN50 will span three decades, and the youths of all races will form the core of this new transformation plan.

On 19 January 2017, the Malaysian Prime Minister, Datuk Sri Mohd Najib Tun Razak, launched the first series of national discussions to chart the nation’s direction on a new canvas at the 2050 National Transformation with some 500 youth leaders at Dewan Tunas, Universiti Malaysia. The general goal for TN50 is for Malaysia to become a top 20 country in the world by the year 2050.

In the run-up to the unveiling of TN50 in 2017, there will be a series of discussions on what the Malaysian identity should be by 2050 - in terms of how Malaysians view themselves as diverse Malaysian.

The Ministry of Youth and Sports is tasked to collect views from youth communities. This move is to ensure a participatory and inclusive process, moving on to other groups. They say 2017 will be spent collecting views from public with the year 2018 the year for the government to have more focused discussions with experts to see whether the views and suggestions are realistic. Near the end of the next year or early 2019, the government will then form a policy document on TN50 to be announced by the Prime Minister.

"Let TN50 bear witness: it will be recorded in history that we are responsible citizens and futuregenerations to those behind the past and the greatest legacy to be inherited by future generations. From now on, TN50 is our lucky charm. Let the old legacy pass. The future of Malaysia, we will recreate," Prime Minister of Malaysia, Datuk Sri Mohd Najib Tun Abdul Razak, 21 October 2018.

TN50 will be the roadmap after Vision 2020 that will transform the country’s economic, citizens well-being, environment, technology, social interaction, governance and public administration.
Transformasi Negara 2050

TN2050

4TH GENERATION
Landscape Architecture

How are we going to go about it?
What are our Program?
Who should take the lead?
Where to start?
When our LAr to Transform?
2050 Vision

2050 Vision

in other nations

United Kingdom
Smart & Sustainable Nation

European Union
Sustainable Lifestyles

Japan
Society 5.0 (Super Smart Community)

China
Major power in SET

Singapore
Smart Nation

New Zealand
Sustainable Nation
Govt To Create Innovation And Creativity Guide Index To Achieve TN50 - Najib

PUTRAJAYA, Dec 15 (Bernama) — Prime Minister Datuk Seri Najib Tun Razak said the government will create a creativity and innovation index as a guide to achieve National Transformation 2050 (TN50).

He said the index would become one of the thrusts to empower Malaysia as one of the top 20 nations in the world in the long term.

He pointed out that innovation and creativity were important for any organisation, company or nation so that it would not lag behind in the increasingly competitive world.
## Top 10 Skills

### Top 10 skills

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>in 2020</th>
<th>in 2015</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Complex Problem Solving</td>
<td>1. Complex Problem Solving</td>
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<tr>
<td>2. Critical Thinking</td>
<td>2. Coordinating with Others</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Creativity</td>
<td>3. People Management</td>
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<tr>
<td>4. People Management</td>
<td>4. Critical Thinking</td>
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<tr>
<td>5. Coordinating with Others</td>
<td>5. Negotiation</td>
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<tr>
<td>6. Emotional Intelligence</td>
<td>6. Quality Control</td>
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<tr>
<td>7. Judgment and Decision Making</td>
<td>7. Service Orientation</td>
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</table>

Source: Future of Jobs Report, World Economic Forum
4th Industrial Revolution and Game Changer

Is Landscape INDUSTRY ready for the Fourth Industrial Revolution?

- A disappearing boundaries between physical, biological and digital spheres
- Due to modern technological advancement e.g. in artificial intelligence, genetics etc.
- Impacts all disciplines, economies and industries
- New ways of using technology that changes behavior and or systems – reshaping education system, healthcare and transportation, among many others

Klaus Schwab, World Economics Forum (2016)

Big data:
- Large volume of data – both structured and unstructured – that inundates a business on a day-to-day basis.
- It’s not the amount of data that’s important. It’s what organizations do with the data that matters.
- Big data can be analyzed for insights that lead to better decisions and strategic business moves
GLOBAL OUTLOOK

- Global Risks (People, Planet, Profit)
- Mega Trends
- Disruptive Technologies

Mega Trends
- Urbanization
- E-Mobility
- Smart is the New Green
- New Business Models
- Innovating to Zero
- Infrastructure
- Health, Wellness and Ageing
- Social Trends

Disruptive Technologies
- Mobile Internet
- Big Data
- Internet of Things
- Automation of knowledge work
- Cloud

Source: McKinsey Global Institute, 2015
10 Mega Trends

1. **Demographics**: An Aging Population
2. **Urbanization**: Towards a predominantly urbanized world
3. **International Trade**: An increasingly intertwined world
4. **Globalization of Finance**: Towards larger, more integrated financial market
5. **Rise of a Massive Middle Class**: Towards societies driven by new values and aspirations
6. **Competition for Finite Natural Resources**
7. **Climate Change**: The time to act is now…jointly
8. **Technological Progress**: Potential solution to the world’s evolution challenges
9. **Transformation of the global economic**: Rise of the emerging economies
10. **Violent Non State Actors**: A changing global security landscape
17 SDGs

The World in 2050

Sustainable Development Goals

1. No Poverty
2. Zero Hunger
3. Good Health and Well-Being
4. Quality Education
5. Gender Equality
6. Clean Water and Sanitation
7. Affordable and Clean Energy
8. Decent Work and Economic Growth
9. Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure
10. Reduced Inequalities
11. Sustainable Cities and Communities
12. Responsible Consumption and Production
13. Climate Action
14. Life Below Water
15. Life on Land
16. Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions
17. Partnerships for the Goals
The World in 2050 [TWI2050] framework for Sustainable Development Pathways (SDP) of attaining the SDGs within Planetary Boundaries by 2050.
Sustainable Development Framework

SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT FRAMEWORK FOR MALAYSIA

Source: ASM
Significant Technologies for 2050

**Increasingly Significant Technologies for 2050**

- Synthetic Biology
- Artificial Intelligence
- Computational Science
- Pure meat, leather, without animals & augmenting medicine
- Tele-Everything & Tele-Everybody, the Semantic Web
- Augmented Reality, Tele-Presence, Holographic Communications
- Quantum computing
- Increasing individual and collective intelligence
- 3-D Printing biology as well as materials and 4-D Printing
- Nanotechnology
- Robotic manufacturing
- Conscious-Technology Civilization potentials
The New Landscape Declaration

New Landscape Architecture for the 21st Century

Across borders and beyond walls, from city centres to the last wilderness, humanity’s common ground is the landscape itself. Food, water, oxygen – everything that sustains us comes from and returns to the landscape. What we do to our landscapes we ultimately do to ourselves. The profession charged with designing this common ground is landscape architecture.

After centuries of mistakenly believing we could exploit nature without consequence, we have now entered an age of extreme climate change marked by rising seas, resource depletion, desertification and unprecedented rates of species extinction. Set against the global phenomena of accelerating consumption, urbanization and inequity, these influences disproportionately affect the poor and will impact everyone, everywhere.

Simultaneously, there is profound hope for the future. As we begin to understand the true complexity and holistic nature of the earth system and as we begin to appreciate humanity’s role as integral to its stability and productivity, we can build a new identity for society as a constructive part of nature.

The urgent challenge before us is to redesign our communities in the context of their bioregional landscapes enabling them to adapt to climate change and mitigate its root causes. As designers versed in both environmental and cultural systems, landscape architects are uniquely positioned to bring related professions together into new alliances to address complex social and ecological problems. Landscape architects bring different and often competing interests together so as to give artistic physical form and integrated function to the ideals of equity, sustainability, resiliency and democracy.

As landscape architects we vow to create places that serve the higher purpose of social and ecological justice for all peoples and all species. We vow to create places that nourish our deepest needs for communion with the natural world and with one another. We vow to serve the health and well-being of all communities.

To fulfil these promises, we will work to strengthen and diversify our global capacity as a profession. We will work to cultivate a bold culture of inclusive leadership, advocacy and activism in our ranks. We will work to raise awareness of landscape architecture’s vital contribution. We will work to support research and champion new practices that result in design innovation and policy transformation.
Leading Minds: Declarations

Inspired by LAF’s 1995 Declaration of Concern, the Summit featured 25 “Declarations” from key thought leaders and nine thematic panels, laying a hand look at whether the landscape architecture profession has fulfilled its promise and how it can effect change looking forward to the next 50 years.

Overarching themes of humanism, interdependence, and concern regarding climate change ran through most of the declarations and discussions. Other common themes were the increasing importance of cities, how landscape architecture contributes to managing and preserving vital resources like water, food, and biodiversity, the importance of integrating communities into the design process, and how to communicate the value of landscape architecture to the broad public.

A few highlights from the two days include:

▶ James Corner of Field Operations stressed that with continued population growth, cities are the future and will demand new organizational frameworks. Landscape architects are well positioned to lead because they see the city as a kind of dynamic ecosystem and can go further than planners and engineers by striving to embed beauty, desire, and pleasure into the system.

▶ Kate Drift of SCAPE declared that she is interested in making public, not projects. She emphasized that landscape can be a pilot for physical and social change if designers invest in building ecological constituencies and community capacity.

▶ Mario Schiffran of Grupo de Diseño Urbano in Mexico City called landscape architecture to a global perspective, as most of the urban expansion and environmental deterioration is happening in the so-called developing nations.

▶ Nina-Kiana List of Ryerson University asked what will become of wilderness, wild things, and the wild in man as we continue on this relentless trajectory of global urbanization. She asserted that E.O. Wilson’s “half earth movement is a blunt instrument that needs designers.”

▶ Brian Merkl of Gehr Studio emphasized happiness and sustainability as self-reinforcing systems. He advocated for a new mentality of design humanism that fosters human-scale development, local social ties, people-powered mobility, and places for common ground.
New Landscape Architecture in Malaysia

Year 2050
Landscape Architecture

Landscape Architecture Agenda 2050
A VISION FOR THE NEXT 30 YEARS
Landscape Architecture Agenda 2050 is a 30 years agenda, comprising a vision and Value with 10 Strategic Focus Area (SFA) requires to drive the landscape architecture professions and industry forwards
VISION: Landscape as a base for wellbeing and inspires living, through innovative technology and sustainable values.

VALUES: Landscape Architects need to be key players in planning and designing the built environment and take a more influential role to lead and inspire design solutions that will shape our future, for better living environment for all
LAA2050 Lead-Aspire-Alive

Vision
Landscape as a base for wellbeing and inspired living through innovative technology and sustainable values.

Value
Landscape architects need to be key players in planning and designing the built environment and take a more influential role to lead and invite design solutions that will shape our future, for a better living environment for all.

Current Issues
Who-manufactures and distributes the world's coffee for the next 20 years? In this time, it is believed that coffee production will increase by 50% and an increase in climate change phenomena, enabling food security issues on a global scale. These factors will have implications of billions of dollars, with millions of lives in urban and rural areas.

Visibility
Landscape architects should be more social and engaged in political debates, collaborate and cooperate with related organizations in order to be relevant, influence decision makers and think big.

Resource Management
Landscape architects should safeguard and incorporate adaptive resource management in each design approach, particularly the fragile environmental components of water, soil, food, waste, and natural and sensitive ecosystems, via conservation, preservation and rehabilitation efforts.

Security and Safety
Natural and human threats have escalated in the past decade and landscape architects should play a vital role in designing landscape spaces and places which respond to natural disaster phenomena. These include emergency preparedness, resilience and community engagement. Through Environmental Design (CPTEEd) standards, which focuses on promoting sustainability and non-violence.

Experiences and Needs
Landscape architectural design should emphasize on user experience, such as inclusion of local social and natural values, community engagement and participation in the design process, promote local identity and image, and cater to the needs of the less fortunate via universal design.

Economic Return
Any form of future project should take sustainable economic value into consideration so as to ensure the viability, generate economic returns for local businesses, diversify socio-economic impact, promote greater livability and benefit the stakeholders at large.

Conducive Living
Greenization has caused a deterioration in the quality of life, hence, promoting conducive and improving living environments should be a key priority. Whether it is a new city, a city square, a park, a campus, or a commercial zone, landscape architects should create more public spaces in urban areas, enhancing the lifestyle of the people, promoting community involvement, reducing carbon footprint and creating more sustainable landscape elements. Promoting social security via urban farming, conducting climate change through design, and promoting thermal comfort in every spatial design.

Best Practice
The practicing landscape architecture firms should increase productivity through an organized structure which promotes high efficiency, enhanced best practice standards and quality control in delivering the services.

Human Capital Enhancement
The landscape architecture industry should focus on the development of leadership, increased productivity, promoting creativity, originality and skills, encouraging effective team building, and empowering designers to take charge and become an influential and versatile brand. To achieve this, and be successfully viable, the number of landscape architects should be increased.

Education and Research
Education and research fields should unveil into the discovery of new ideas and philosophies, setting future directions, bridging academia and industry, promoting pragmatic solutions, and increasing involvement in international markets.

Technology and System
Promote the landscape architecture industry log-b宥a (which incorporates the large volume of data – both structured and unstructured) and the IoT (the Internet of Things) in the industry. Utilize and implement the latest tools and techniques to bridge these disciplines to collect and exchange data, application of augmented reality, tools and cutting-edge technology in design.
Urban Farming: Community Farm
Permaculture for Sustainable Living

The development of agricultural ecosystems intended to be sustainable and self-sufficient. The practice of producing food, energy, etc, using ways that do not deplete the earth’s natural resources.

PERMACULTURE PRINCIPLES

1. Observe and interact
2. Catch and store energy
3. Obtain a yield
4. Apply self-regulation and accept feedback
5. Use and value renewable resources and services
6. Produce no waste
7. Design from patterns to details
8. Integrate rather than segregate
9. Use small and slow solutions
10. Use and value diversity
11. Use edges and value the marginal
12. Creatively use and respond to change

Earth care

Fair share

People care
“I have come to understand that culture is our daily bread, garden fruits and forest meads — the origins of which, and our relationships to, are the forms of all that we are. For culture is the propensity to sing more life into life and to nurture the operations and ecologies that make this possible. My wheel of ecological culture illustrates how biodiversity isn’t just relegated to forests and national parks but is in everything we do, everywhere we are.” – Patrick Jones
Go Green Initiatives

Semporna Go Green Initiatives: Permaculture Approach
Limited land in cities and do not enough land for urban farming, Vertical Farming (VF) could be one of the solution in urban food system, which is a system of commercial farming whereby plants, animals, fungi and other life forms are cultivated for food, fuel, fiber or other products or services by artificially stacking them vertically above each other.
The objectives of the research are to identify the factors that influence the public acceptance of vertical farming in urban high density areas, to determine the different attitude toward public acceptance in the vertical farming in urban high density areas of Kuala Lumpur and to investigate the influence of these critical factors toward the public acceptance of vertical farming in urban high density area to support food security program in Malaysia.
Green Canopy Fund

Indigenous Fruit Trees Planting Programme 2017
9 SEPTEMBER 2017 | ALOR GAJAH, MELAKA
Other Green Initiatives
Way Forward

Landscape as a BASE for Conducive, Innovative and Inspiring Living Environment and Wellbeing
A BETTER PLACE TO LIVE...

FUTURE WORLD

...FOR ALL LIVING THINGS
Thank You

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“Landscape as a base for wellbeing and inspires living, through innovative technology and sustainable values”.

Landscape Architecture Agenda LAA2050