



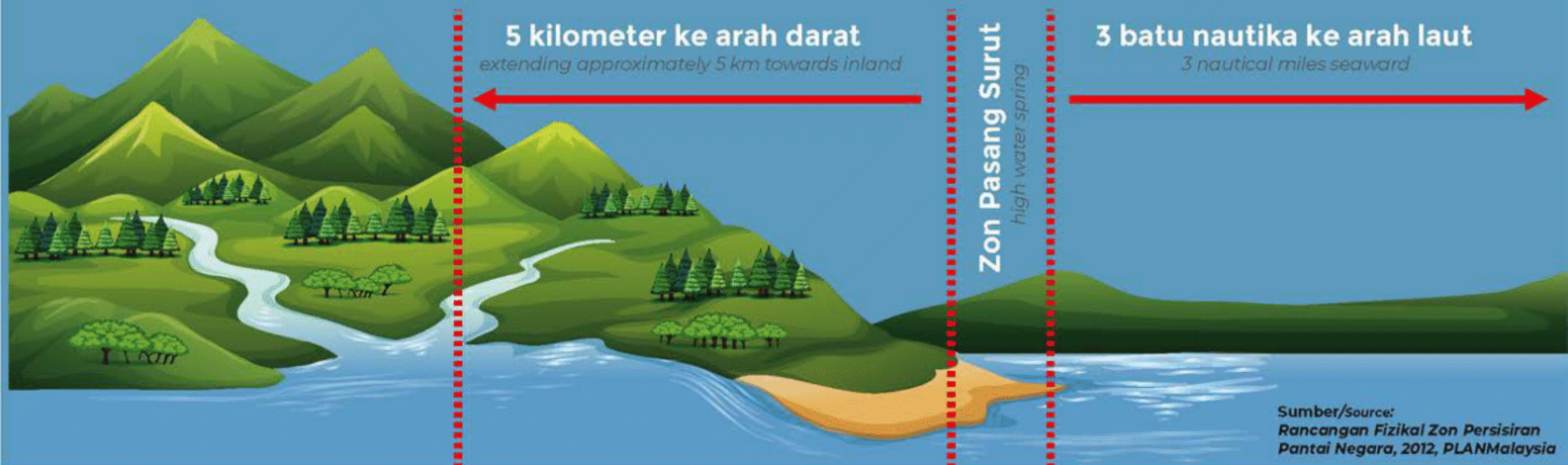
Persisiran Pantai: ASET NEGARA

COASTAL AREAS : A NATIONAL ASSET

DEFINISI PERSISIRAN PANTAI *Definition of Coastal Areas*

“ Kawasan yang mempunyai **garisan persisiran pantai sejauh 5 km ke daratan** daripada **air pasang perbani** dan **3 batu nautika ke laut** daripada garisan surut terendah ”

A coastal area extending approximately 5 km towards inland from the mean high water spring and 3 nautical miles seaward from the lowest tide



Sumber/source:
*Rancangan Fizikal Zon Persisiran
Pantai Negara, 2012, PLANMalaysia*



PLANMalaysia

Perancangan Melangkaui Kelaziman
Planning : Beyond Conventional

**PERSISIRAN PANTAI:
ASET NEGARA**
COASTAL AREAS : THE NATIONAL ASSET

**GUNA TANAH UTAMA
DI KAWASAN PERSISIRAN PANTAI**
MAJOR LAND USES IN COASTAL AREAS

PANJANG | **3,773**
PERSISIRAN PANTAI | **KILOMETER**
LENGTH OF COASTLINE OF PENINSULAR MALAYSIA

22.70%
TEPU BINA
BUILT UP AREAS



21.22%
HUTAN
FOREST

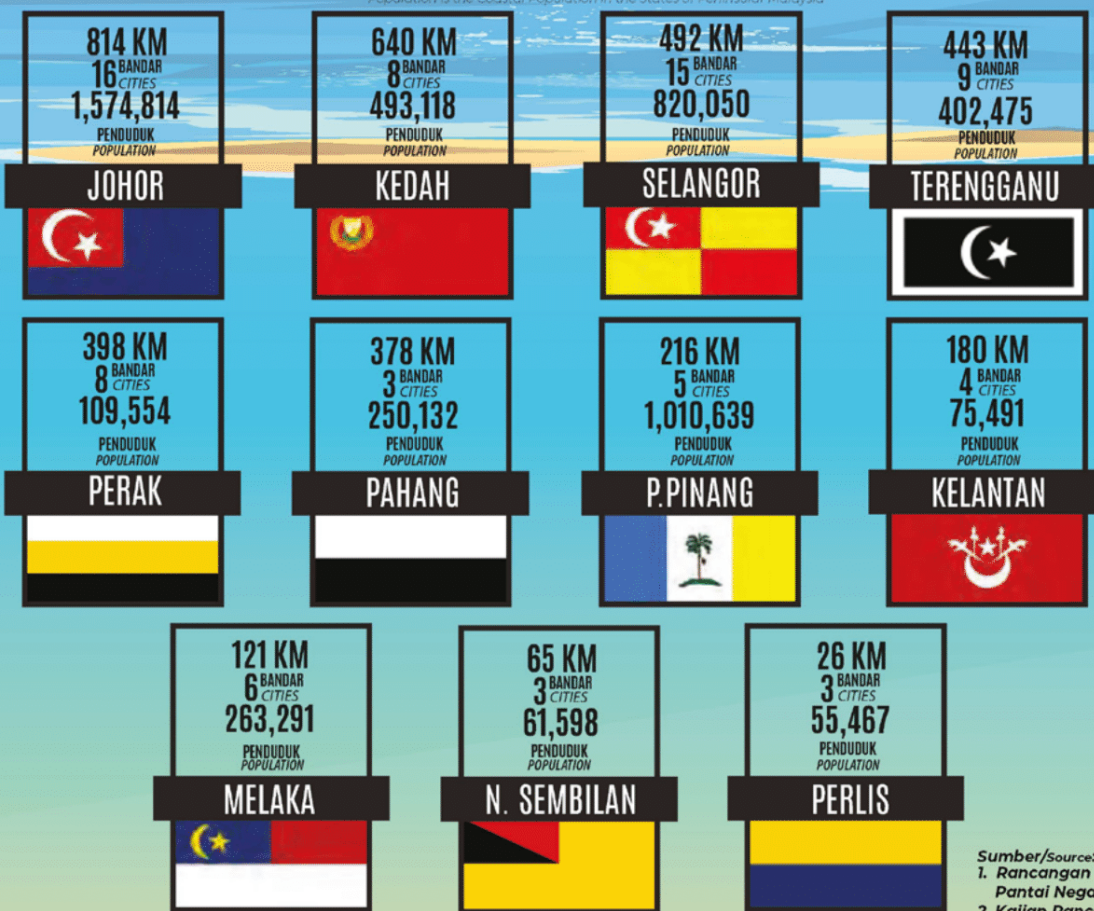


4.62%
BADAN AIR
WATER BODIES



41.46%
PERTANIAN
AGRICULTURE

**Jumlah Penduduk adalah Populasi Penduduk di Persisiran Pantai di Negeri-negeri Semenanjung Malaysia
Population is the Coastal Population in the States of Peninsular Malaysia*



Sumber/Source:

1. Rancangan Fizikal Zon Persisiran Pantai Negara, 2012, PLANMalaysia
2. Kajian Rancangan Fizikal Zon Persisiran Pantai Negara Ke-2, 2019, PLANMalaysia
3. National Coastal Erosion Study, 2015, JPS



SDGs

MATLAMAT PEMBANGUNAN MAMPAN BERKAITAN DENGAN PENGURUSAN PERSISIRAN PANTAI *SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS RELATED TO COASTAL MANAGEMENT*

SDG 13
PERUBAHAN IKLIM
CLIMATE CHANGE



SDG 14
KEHIDUPAN BAWAH AIR
LIFE BELOW WATER



SDG 15
KEHIDUPAN DARATAN
LIFE ON LAND



SDG 17
KERJASAMA BAGI MENCAPAI MATLAMAT
PARTNERSHIP FOR THE GOALS



Peningkatan aras laut memberi kesan kepada ekosistem pantai, kehidupan marin dan manusia

Global warming will cause rise of sea level. The impact of sea level rise will effect changes in coastal, marine and human ecosystems

Memelihara kelestarian kawasan pantai, laut dan sumber hidupan laut

Maintaining the sustainability of coastal area, ocean and marine resources

Pemeliharaan dan pengurusan ekosistem dan biodiversiti kawasan persisiran pantai

Maintaining the sustainability of coastal area, ocean and marine resources

Menjalinkan dan memperkukuh kerjasama di semua peringkat bagi mencapai matlamat pembangunan mampan di kawasan persisiran pantai

Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the global partnership towards achieving the goal of sustainable development of coastal areas

Sumber/source:
Sustainable Development Goals, UNDP, 2015



DASAR KEBANGSAAN BERKAITAN PENGURUSAN PERSISIRAN PANTAI

NATIONAL POLICIES RELATED TO COASTAL MANAGEMENT



RANCANGAN FIZIKAL NEGARA KE-3 (RFN Ke-3)

NATIONAL PHYSICAL PLAN-3 (NPP 3)

TERAS 2: Kemampunan Spatial dan Daya Tahan Terhadap Perubahan Iklim

THRUST 2: Spatial Sustainability and Climate Change Resilience

Kawasan persisiran pantai diklasifikasikan sebagai **sebahagian kawasan sensitif alam sekitar yang perlu dilindungi kerana nilai warisan semulajadi yang tinggi**. Pada masa yang sama ia **mempunyai risiko tinggi sebagai kawasan berisiko bencana hakisan dan kenaikan aras laut** disebabkan perubahan iklim global

Coastal areas are classified as part of environmentally sensitive areas that needs to be protected considering of their high natural heritage value, while at the same time facing a high risk of erosion and rising of sea level due to global warming impacts

Sumber/Source:

Rancangan Fizikal Negara Ke-3, 2015, PLANMalaysia

TINDAKAN KD2.2B: Memulihara kawasan persisiran pantai

ACTION KD2.2B: Conservation of coastal areas



RANCANGAN FIZIKAL ZON PERSISIRAN PANTAI

NATIONAL PHYSICAL PLAN FOR COASTAL ZONE

Panduan perancangan spatial bagi pembuat keputusan untuk merancang dan membangunkan zon persisiran pantai

A spatial planning guidance for decision makers involve in planning and development of coastal zone areas

Sumber/Source:

Rancangan Fizikal Zon Persisiran Pantai, PLANMalaysia, 2012

PELAN PENGURUSAN PERSISIRAN PANTAI BERSEPADU

INTEGRATED SHORELINE MANAGEMENT PLAN (ISMP)

ISMP adalah pelan pengurusan yang mengambil kira keperluan segala sektor dan aktiviti yang terlibat di kawasan persisiran pantai

ISMP is a management plan that takes into account the need of all sector and activities on coastal areas

Sumber/Source:

Pelan Pengurusan Pesisiran Pantai Bersepadu, Jabatan Pengairan dan Saliran, 2015





PERUNDANGAN BERKAITAN PERSISIRAN PANTAI

LEGISLATIONS RELATED TO COASTAL MANAGEMENT



Kanun Tanah Negara, 1965 [Akta 56]

National Land Code, 1965 [Act 56]

Akta Kualiti Alam Sekeliling, 1974 [Akta 127]

Environment Quality Act, 1974 [Act 127]

Akta Perancangan Bandar dan Desa, 1976 [Akta 172]

Town and Country Planning Act, 1976 [Act 172]

Akta Perikanan, 1985 [Akta 317]

Fisheries Act, 1985 [Act 317]

Akta Pemuliharaan Tanah, 1960 [Akta 385]

Land Conservation Act, 1960 [Act 385]

Akta Perhutanan Negara, 1984 [Akta 313]

National Forestry Act, 1984 [Act 313]

Akta Taman Negara, 1980 [Akta 226]

National Park Act, 1980 [Act 226]

Akta Pembangunan Mineral, 1994 [Akta 525]

Mineral Development Act, 1994 [Act 525]

Akta Jalan, Parit dan Bangunan, 1974 [Akta 133]

Street, Drainage and Building Act, 1974 [Act 133]

**Akta Kawasan Larangan dan Tempat Larangan,
1959 [Akta 298]**

Protected Areas and Protected Places Act, 1959 [Act 298]

Akta Pelantar Benua, 1966 (Disemak 1972) [Akta 83]

Continental Shelf Act, 1966 (Amendments 1972) [Act 83]

Akta Kerajaan Tempatan, 1976 [Akta 171]

Local Government Act, 1976 (Act 171)

Akta Warisan Kebangsaan, 2005 [Akta 645]

National Heritage Act, 2005 (Act 645)



GP

GARIS PANDUAN BERKAITAN PEMBANGUNAN PERSISIRAN PANTAI

GUIDELINES ON COASTAL DEVELOPMENT

ISU-ISU UTAMA PERSISIRAN PANTAI

KEY ISSUES IN THE COASTAL AREAS



Garis Panduan Perancangan Pembangunan Fizikal Pulau-Pulau dan Taman Laut

Planning Guidelines for Physical Development of Islands and Marine Parks

Sumber/Sources: PLANMalaysia, 2015



Garis Panduan Eko-Pelancongan Kebangsaan, 1997

National Eco-Tourism Guideline, 1997

Sumber/Sources: Kementerian Pelancongan, Seni dan Budaya Malaysia, 1997



Garis Panduan Penyediaan Kajian Hidraulik dan penilaian impak persisiran pantai

Guideline for Preparation of Coastal Hydraulic Study and Impact Evaluation

Sumber/Sources: Jabatan Pengairan dan Saliran, 1997

Garis Panduan Perancangan Pemuliharaan dan Pembangunan Kawasan Sensitif Alam Sekitar (KSAS) Kawasan Persisiran Pantai

Planning Guideline for Conservation and Development of Environmental Sensitive Areas

Sumber/Sources: PLANMalaysia, 2017



Garis Panduan Perancangan Bandar Berdaya Tahan Bencana di Malaysia

Planning Guideline for Disaster Resilient City

Sumber/Sources: PLANMalaysia, 2019



Garis Panduan JPS 1/97: Kawalan Hakisan Bagi Projek Pembangunan Kawasan Pantai

JPS Guideline 1/97: Coastal Erosion Protection Zone

Sumber/Sources: Jabatan Pengairan dan Saliran, 1997



Pemendapan & Hakisan
Coastal Erosion and Sedimentation



Kenaikan Aras Air Laut
Sea Level Rise



Ancaman Tsunami
Tsunami Threats



Muara Sungai & Perlombongan Pasir
River Mouths and Sand Mining



Aktiviti Penambakan & Tebus Guna Tanah
Reclamation Activities





ISU-ISU UTAMA

PERSISIRAN PANTAI

KEY ISSUES IN THE COASTAL AREAS



Sumber/Source: Rancangan Fizikal Negara Ke-3, PLANMalaysia, 2015



KEPENTINGAN KAWASAN PERSISIRAN PANTAI

THE IMPORTANCE OF COASTAL AREAS

Economic benefits and resources that is vastly available includes fish, agriculture and poultry for food, mangrove for construction or fuel, mining for raw material supply and industry. Its nature pristine condition is generating tourism industry

Manfaat dan sumber ekonomi yang banyak termasuk ikan dan pertanian untuk makanan, bakau untuk pembinaan atau bahan bakar dan perlombongan untuk bekalan bahan mentah dan industri. Keadaan semula jadi menjana industri pelancongan dan ekonomi negara

Serve as a purpose of transport, food supply, livelihood, energy, medicine as well as recreation

Berfungsi sebagai pengangkutan, bekalan makanan, mata pencarian, tenaga, perubahan serta rekreasi



Zon perlindungan semula jadi pantai dan kawasan pembiakan hidupan marin

Coastal zone serves as beach natural protection and spawning area for marine life



Aktiviti yang mendominasi zon pantai termasuk industri, pertanian, perikanan, akuakultur, penternakan ayam, pembangunan bandar, kediaman, perlombongan, pelabuhan dan perkapalan

Among the activities that vastly dominates the coastal zone includes industry, agriculture, fisheries, aquaculture, poultry rearing, urban development, residential, mining, port and shipping





PENGURUSAN PERSISIRAN PANTAI

COASTAL MANAGEMENT



ZON PERLINDUNGAN PERSISIRAN PANTAI

Merupakan zon yang mempunyai pelbagai habitat dan ekologi semula jadi yang perlu dipelihara dan dilindungi sepenuhnya. Sebarang jenis pembangunan lain tidak dibenarkan, sama ada dalam bentuk tebus guna tanah, tambakan tanah atau lain-lain kaedah pembangunan

COASTAL PROTECTION ZONE

Is a zone which consists of wide range of natural habitats that must be fully protected and preserved. No development is allowed within the zone whether in the form of land reclamation, land infilling or other development methods



ZON PEMBANGUNAN PERSISIRAN PANTAI

Merupakan kawasan di mana pembangunan boleh dipertimbangkan, tertakluk kepada kaedah pembangunan. Sebarang pembangunan yang melibatkan tambakan dan/atau tebus guna tanah hendaklah dirujuk kepada Majlis Perancang Fizikal Negara dan Kabinet Negeri bagi Negeri Sabah sebelum Kerajaan Negeri mempertimbangkan pembangunan tersebut

COASTAL DEVELOPMENT ZONE

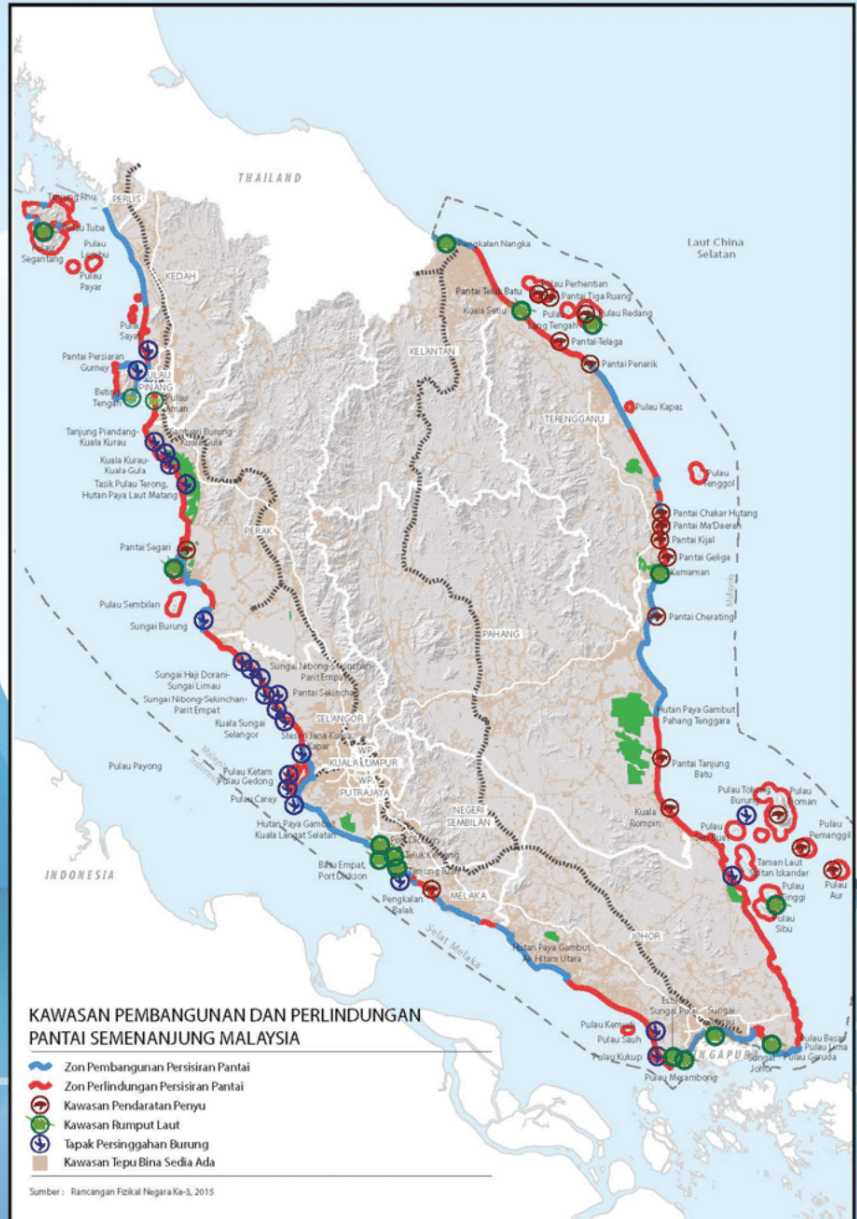
Is an area where development can be considered, subject to the development methods applied. Any development involving a landfill and / or land reclamation should be referred to the National Physical Planning Council and the State Cabinet of the State of Sabah before the Government can consider the approval of the development

Sumber/source: Rancangan Fizikal Negara Ke-3, PLANMalaysia, 2015
Sumber: Rancangan Fizikal Negara Ke-3, 2015, PLANMalaysia



PENGURUSAN PERSISIRAN PANTAI

COASTAL MANAGEMENT



Sumber/Source: Rancangan Fizikal Negara Ke-3, PLANMalaysia, 2015



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PERSISIRAN PANTAI:
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AGENSI TERLIBAT DALAM PENGURUSAN PERSISIRAN PANTAI

AGENCIES INVOLVED IN COASTAL MANAGEMENT



KERAJAAN PERSEKUTUAN FEDERAL GOVERNMENT

**Kementerian Perumahan
dan Kerajaan Tempatan**
*Ministry of Housing
and Local Government*

**Kementerian Alam
Sekitar dan Air**
*Ministry of
Environment and Water*

**Kementerian Tenaga,
dan Sumber Asli**
*Ministry of Energy
and Natural Resources*

**Kementerian Pertanian
dan Industri Makanan**
*Ministry of Agriculture
and Food Industries*

**Kementerian Pelancongan,
Kesenian dan Kebudayaan**
*Ministry of Tourism,
Arts and Culture*

AGENSI KERAJAAN GOVERNMENT AGENCY



JABATAN PENGAIRAN
DAN SALIRAN MALAYSIA



PLANMalaysia
Perancangan Melangkaui Kelaziman
Planning : Beyond Conventional



PIHAK BERKUASA NEGERI (PBN) STATE AUTHORITY

PIHAK BERKUASA TEMPATAN (PBT) LOCAL AUTHORITY

