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<AT><remove picture pageno 1>Development of neighbourhood renewal in Malaysia for middle income households through case study in New Village Jinjang, Kuala Lumpur

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<ABS-HEAD>Highlights

<ABS-P> ► The current neighbourhood renewal practices in most of the countries focus mainly on deprived neighbourhoods with project selection to be determined by central government or local authorities. Middle income households that formed majority in urban area in developing countries have been eradicated in neighbourhood renewal based on current practices. This paper aimed to close this gap. ► Neighbourhood renewal shall be initiated by local communities with local authorities to act as resource providers rather than implementers. This eliminates top-down project selection system which has been affected by human factor, i.e. political influences and economy potentiality of a neighbourhood. ► Regulated funding from both public and private sectors shall be implemented to enable sustainable funding system in neighbourhood renewal. ► The needs of middle income households are differ from neighbourhood renewal in deprived area. Middle income household emphasis on safety, social interaction and practicality of the facilities rather than the provision of basic living environment. ► This paper highlighted the real local engagement, i.e. neighbourhood renewal to be kick-start by local communities whenever is necessary. This is in contrast with current practice in which project selection is to be determined by central government or local authorities. Time spent is the key issue to determine the participation rate of local communities in neighbourhood renewal for a neighbourhood with middle income households as majority.

<ABS-P>**Abstract** - Neighbourhood renewal policy and strategies in Malaysia yet to be established with most of them are ad-hoc. Project selection is fully controlled by the government and have been influenced by economic and political aspects. This paper aimed to establish neighbourhood renewal strategies in Malaysia through lessons learnt from developed countries and case study in New Village Jinjang. Jinjang was selected as it represents middle-low income households that have been sacrificed in urban regeneration due to its history background and current governance system. This study was conducted via literature review, questionnaire survey and site visit. It found that safety is the main concern and willingness to involve in neighbourhood renewal rely heavily on the time spent as middle class treated these programmes as a ‘social interaction’ programme rather than a necessity. Facilities for elderly emphasis on its practicalities in social interaction and as a tool to take care of their grandchildren. A sustainable neighbourhood renewal shall meant for the entire nation in order for them to improve, maintain and upgrade their quality of life whenever is necessary. Hence it shall be initiated by local communities through regulated funding system with local authorities act as resource providers rather than implementers.

<KWD>Keywords: Community engagement; diversity; indicator-based; new village;

sustainable funding

Introduction

Area-based neighbourhood renewal was introduced in developed countries in 1990s aimed to enhance the urban regeneration at local level through the integration of people- and place-

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