

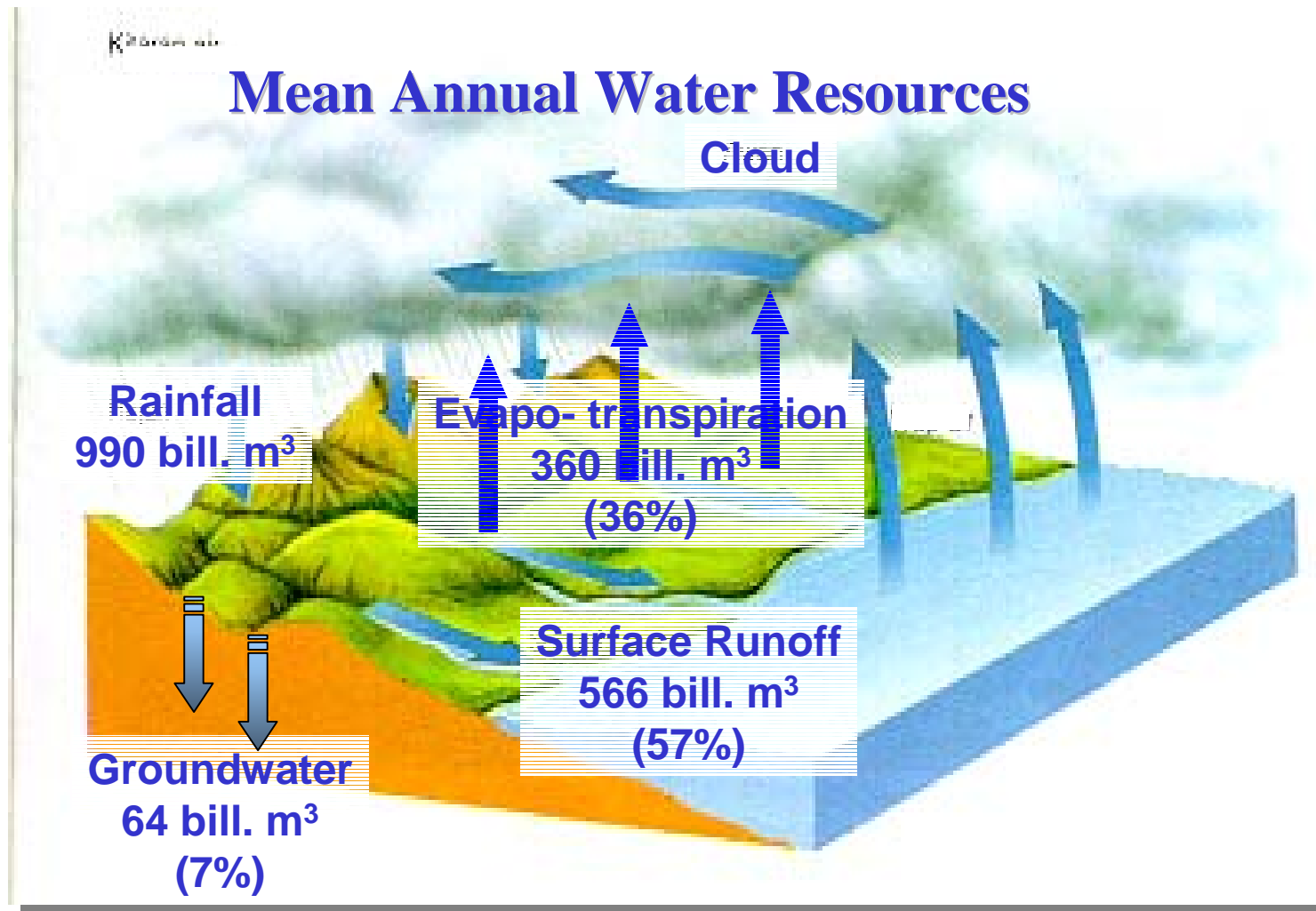


# **Financing in Malaysia's IWRM**

**Salmah Zakaria**

*Director, Corporate Development Division, Department of Irrigation Malaysia*

*Secretary, Malaysian Water Partnership (MyWP)*





# Rapid Development

- Moved from Agrarian Economy
- Urban Dwellers in Malaysia
  - 1970: 26.8%
  - 1980: 35.8%
  - 1991: 50.7%
  - 2000: >60 %
  - 2020: anticipate >65 %



## River erosion poses a threat to railway tracks



## THIS, A RIVER?



**Water quality of all Klang Valley rivers has worsened**



## Dry spell can hit Kedah's 63,000 padi farmers soon

### Planting season delayed by a month

By Abdul Razak Ahmad  
razak@nsp.com.my

ALOR STAR, Wed. — The current dry spell, which has led to water shortages in several states, can soon affect Kedah's 63,000 padi farmers.

Authorities are delaying the next padi planting season by a month while awaiting water levels at its three dams to rise.

The Muda Agricultural Development Authority (Mada) deputy Engineering Department head Teoh Weng Chaw said water from the dams would be released for use in padi planting in three stages, begin-

ning on March 25 followed by April 4 and 14.

Teoh said Mada originally scheduled to begin releasing the water from Friday, but decided to delay it as the water levels were currently lower than at the same time last year.

"As such, we hope the farmers will take extra measures to prevent wastage of the water."

Padi farmers in Kedah plant twice a year, with each seeding exercise spaced about six months apart. The next padi planting season is in September.

Teoh said although the water levels at the dams were currently sat-

isfactory, prolonged lack of rain for the next few months could lead to shortages during the next planting season.

The Pedu dam is now registering an 87 per cent water level, with the critical level at 80 per cent.

The Muda dam was at 56 per cent capacity, six per cent over the critical level, while the Ahning dam was registering an 80 per cent water level, with the critical level at 50 per cent.

Teoh said despite the low water levels at the Pedu and Muda dams, non-agricultural users need not worry as water supply was still comfortably above danger levels for the next few months.



24-26  
Feb  
2004



## 28 Comment

TheStar

# Address root problem of KL flash floods

THE flash floods in Kuala Lumpur on Tuesday caused havoc in the city. There is nothing extraordinary about this since Kuala Lumpur has been prone to flooding ever since I moved here in 1969 to study at Universiti Malaya.

I remember riding my motorcycle to Kuala Lumpur in January 1971 when the whole city was inundated.

Yes we regularly hear of the authorities doing this and that but Tuesday's flood is a good yardstick of how effective these measures have been.

In short, what the authorities have been doing all this while have not been effective in addressing the root problem.

I was at the Dataran Merdeka car park on Wednesday morn-

ing and saw hundreds of motorists waiting for the Flood Department to drain the water.

Some blamed the management of the parking lot for inability to drain the water quickly because some of the pumps were spoilt.

But those who were at the Royal Selangor Club will attest to the fact that the water rose within minutes and there was nothing anybody could do.

Are we doing the right thing by only questioning the fact and pointing fingers after a disaster?

Have we addressed the real problem?

In the first place how can we have the authorities be so lax in addressing this perennial problem?

2 City News

## Urgent need for cleaner rivers



At the KL River Festival, the KL River and the Klang River are the main focus of the festival.

Pollution cited as one main cause of water supply disruptions

**D**URING THE past few years, the Klang River has been the focus of many projects aimed at improving its water quality. The Klang River is the main source of water for the Klang Valley and its water quality is crucial for the health of the region.

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NEW HORIZONS PAPER

EARTH MATTERS

RESERVE 2 FEB 10 2004

## Time to manage our rivers better

A fresh approach is needed to arrest the damaging effects of development in river basins, but can it be done? asks JEROME LIMAN.

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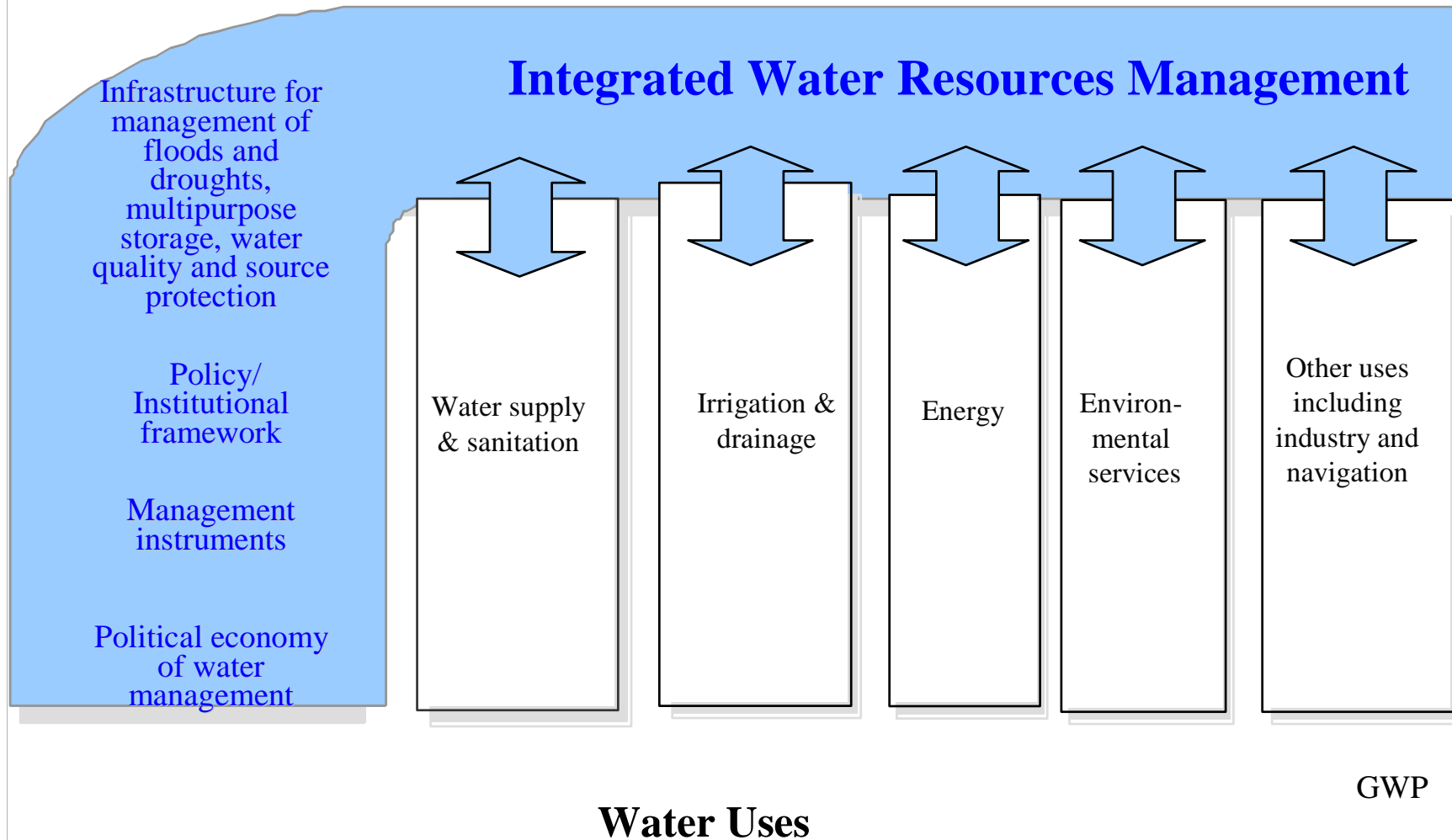
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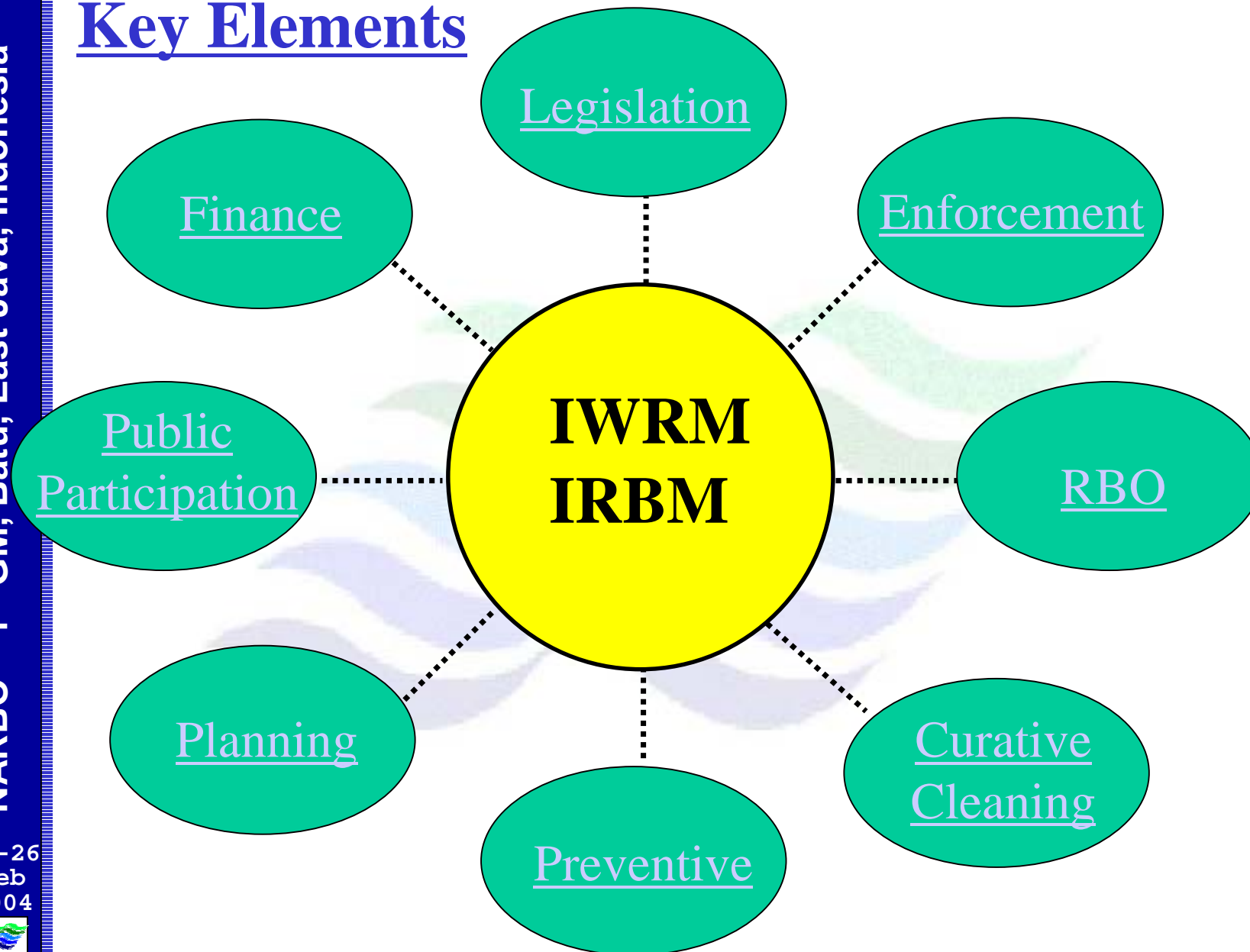
The diagram illustrates the flow of water from the catchment area through the river channel to the sea. It highlights various factors that affect water quality, including land use, pollution, and sedimentation. It also shows the impact of human activities on the river ecosystem.

# Dimensions of IWRM in Malaysia



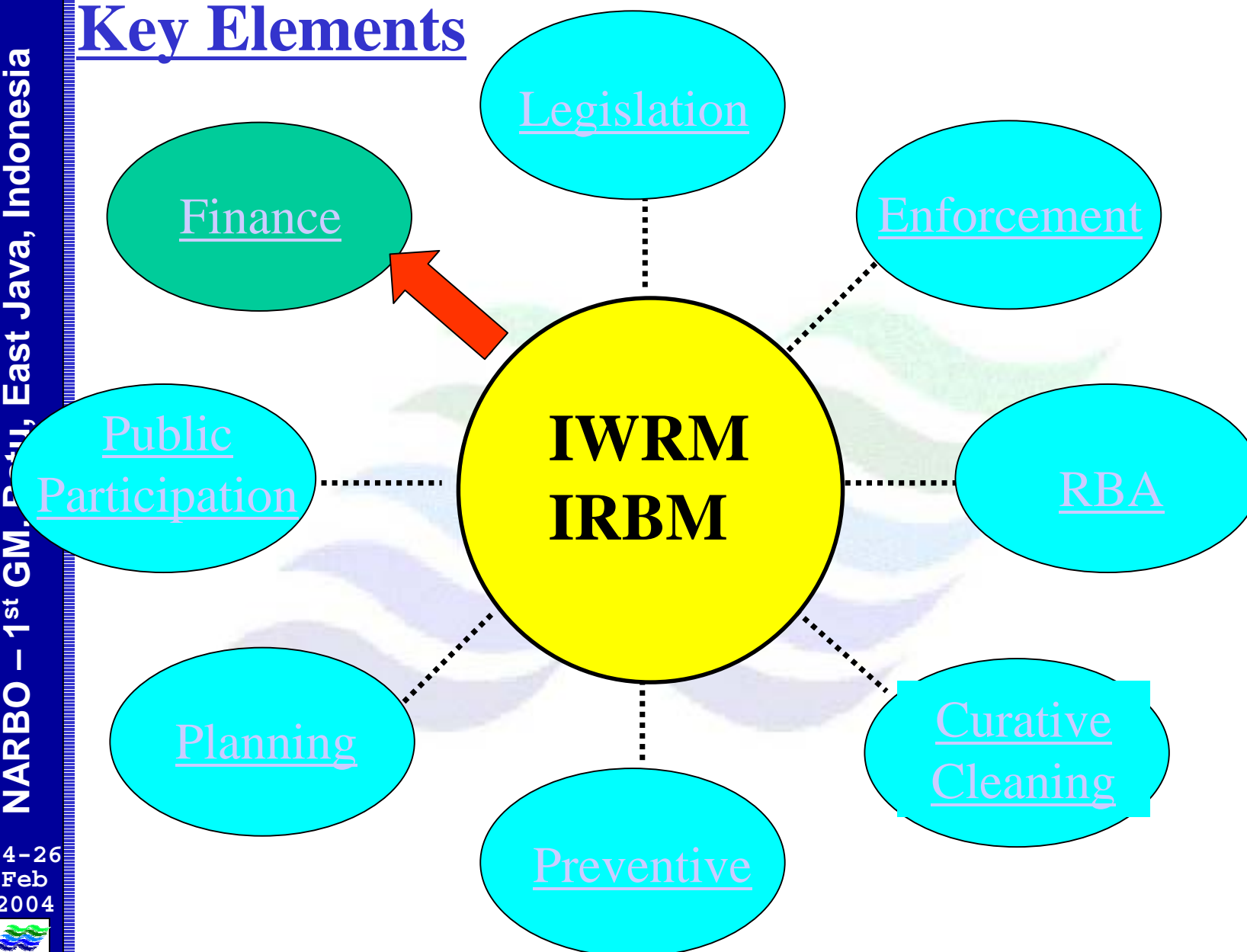


## Key Elements





## Key Elements







## FINANCE

- **Critical resource for all elements**
  - Financial resource must match objective and anticipated results
- **IWRM processes have both direct and indirect costs and benefits**



## **Sources of funding**

- **Federal Government**
- **State Governments**
- **International Agencies/NGO**
  - Grants, seed money, to initiate new programs
- **Other Stakeholders**
  - corporate citizen
  - local communities



## Water Resources Funding Arrangements Within Malaysia

- Largely Federal Government, through EPU
  - Identified by projects, services and preventive measures or programs
  - Both, Top Down and Bottom Up
    - From the people at the districts, then state level and then federal level
  - Generally at the recommendation of technical agencies which are sector based



## What Next

- Request for more funding from EPU, but
- Money is always limited
  - Within a planning period (usually 5yr planning period – we are now in our 8<sup>th</sup> and now planning for the 9<sup>th</sup>)
    - By the strategy set forth at the beginning
    - By the country's ability to procure the funds
    - By the capacity of the implementing agencies
    - By the priority of programs/projects submitted



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## Adoption of over-arching Integrated Water Resources Management (IWRM)

➤ Third Outline Perspective Plan (OPP3)

➤ 8<sup>th</sup> Malaysia Plan (RM-8)





## The Third Outline Perspective Plan (OPP3)

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*Chapter 7 of the Third Outline Perspective Plan (OPP3) on Sectoral Strategies and Practices regarding the Environment highlighted **the need for a National Water Policy** which would be formulated in the 8thMP to provide a framework for water conservation and management to ensure adequate and safe water supply for the nation. The **focus of the policy will be on the integrated river-basin** approach; the protection of catchment areas and reservoirs; and addressing the issues of inter-State and inter-basin water transfers.*

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# Prioritizing

- High profile Water Issues on the Malaysia's Development Agenda
  - need to create awareness
  - need to have information
- Again, need Funding
- Must engage the Economic Planning Unit, other central agencies and political leaders



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# **PUBLIC PARTICIPATION**

- **Participatory approach**
  - Involvement of all stakeholders
- **Awareness campaign targeting at all sectors**
  - Public and Private Agencies, Political Masters, Policy Decision Makers
- **Bringing in corporate citizens**
  - Participation and sponsors
- **Education program, for sustainability**
  - Working with Ministry of Education, NGOs, Local communities



## MyWP – Malaysian Water Partnership

- Non-governmental national consultative body subscribing to IWRM principles and practices
- Established in November 1997 following a National Consultation and formally registered in January 2003 under the Societies Act
- Provides Common Platform for all stakeholders to meet
- Articulate the National Water Vision and its Framework of Vision
- Focuses on Capacity Building to Facilitate IWRM Implementation



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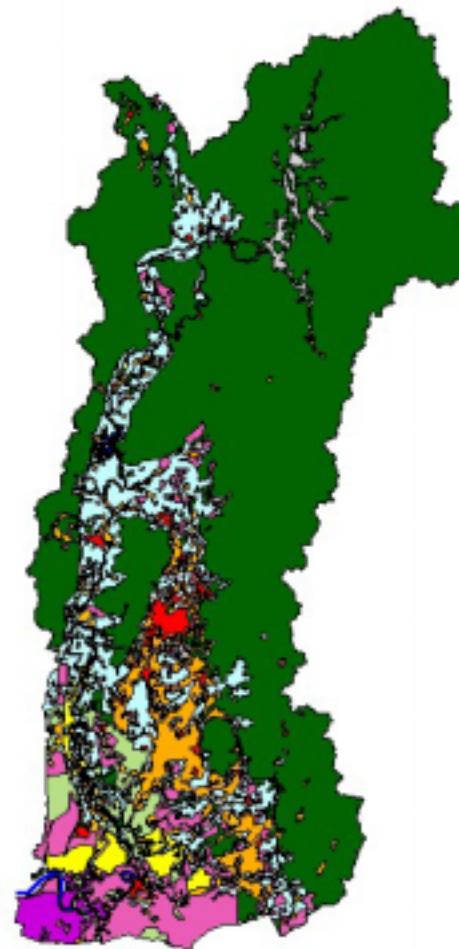


# Capacity Building

- **Capacity Building**
  - Public agencies, Corporate Groups, Public at large
- **Data Collation and analysis**
  - In all relevant sectors
- **Networking and join efforts among all players/stakeholders**
  - Public agencies, Corporate groups, NGOs, Public at large
- **Technology prospecting, technology capture**



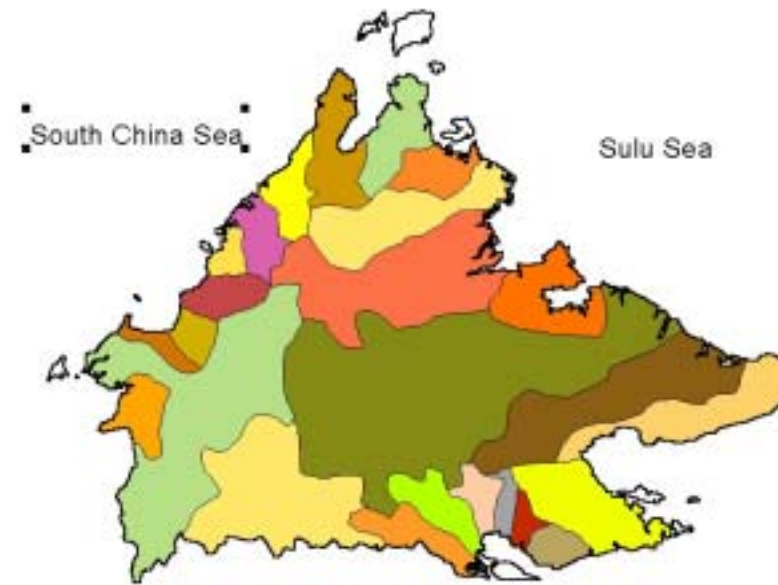
PERAK RIVER BASIN



JICA Pilot Study - RBIS for Perak River Basin



## 189 River Basins in Malaysia



**SARAWAK - RIVER BASINS**  
For development planning purposes, the state of Sarawak is divided into 21 major river basins.





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## Engaging the Top Decision Makers

- Present Policy Papers at various meetings
- Invite them to attend workshops and conferences both locally and internationally
- Get international agencies to include them in the networking





NEW STRAITS TIMES

NATIO

# Master plan for river basins

## Monitoring land use for development

By Jaswinder Kaur

*news@nstp.com.my*

KINABATANGAN, Mon. — The Drainage and Irrigation Department will formulate a master plan on land use at 150 river basins in the country, its director-general Datuk Keizrul Abdullah said.

The master plan would become a basis for all local authorities to use as it was impossible for the department's enforcement officers to monitor the almost 12,000 rivers in the country.

He said a master plan was necessary as "every inch" of the country was part of a river basin and all activities have an impact on rivers.

Keizrul was speaking after witnessing Agriculture and Food Industry Assistant Minister Datuk Mannan Jakasa close the two-day Sungai Kinabatangan Expedition in Sukau on Saturday.

About 40 people representing government agencies, non-governmental organisations, students and members of the media participated in the expedition which was organised by DID under the "Love Our River" campaign.

Keizrul said integrated plans would be made for major rivers like Sungai Klang and Sungai Langkat in Selangor first, while in Sabah, the plan would be for Sungai Kinabatangan which, at 560km, is the longest river in the State.

He said the department aimed to rehabilitate rivers back to Class Three and then down to Class Two.

(Class One refers to pristine rivers; Class Two for rivers which can be used as a drinking source with treatment; Class Three allows for contact sports; Class Four refers to rivers which do not allow body contact; while Class Five is for rivers with poor water quality.)

"DID sees rivers as a heritage we should care for. Rivers provide 98 per cent of our drinking water while the remaining two per cent is from underground water," Keizrul said.

"Rivers are also a source of protein in terms of fish, and provides recreation, economic income, eco-tourism and transportation," he added.

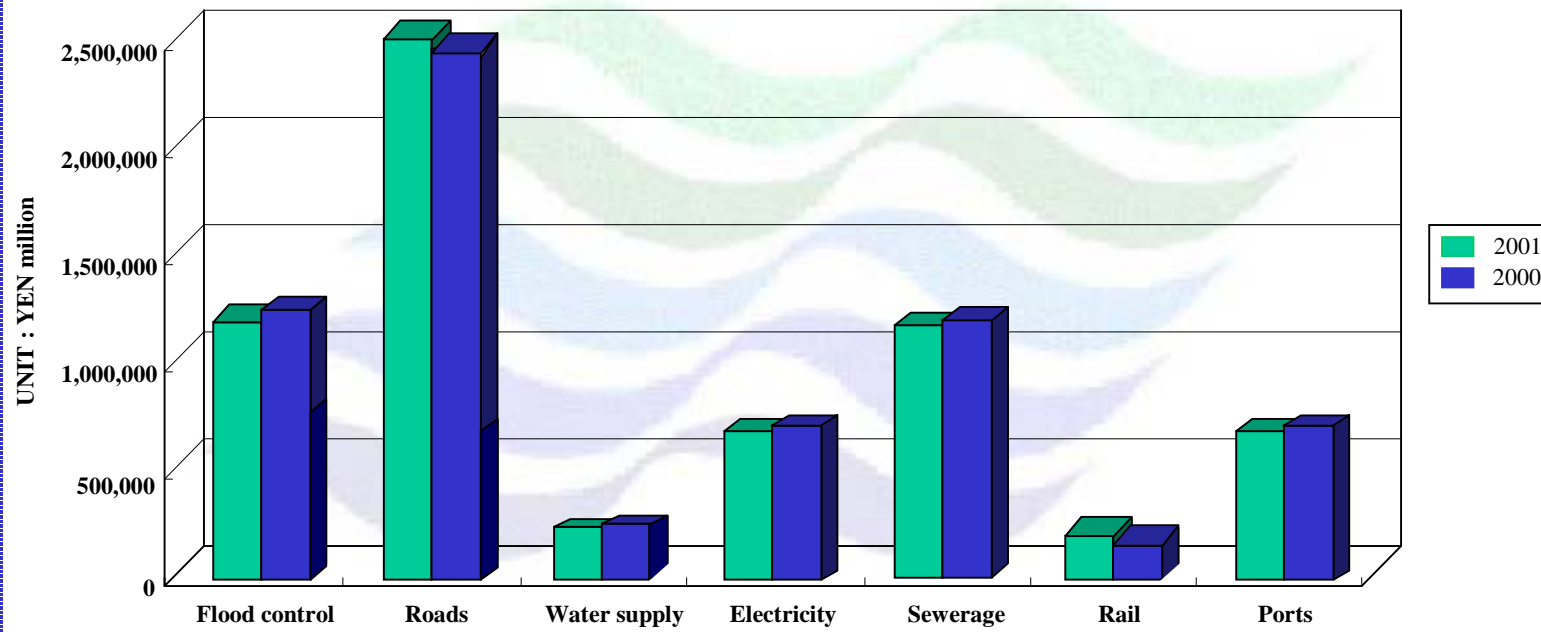
Mannan, who represented Deputy Chief Minister Datuk Lajim Ukin, said the Government was committed in its efforts to keep rivers clean.

"In 1998, the State Government passed the Water Resources Enactment to ensure sustainable management of water and to maximise the benefits of rivers.

"We want to make it possible for future generations to continue using rivers as a source of income and for transportation," he said.



### Development Allocation for Infrastructure in JAPAN





## The Water Scene

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- Resources are scarce
- Demands are outstripping supplies
- Environmental/Ecological issues are serious
- Policy and institutional issues are complicated
- Current approach is sectoral and fragmented
- Financing is poor and options are expensive





## Constraints

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- Absence of an enabling environment
- General lack of awareness of IWRM countrywide
- Lack of capacity in implementing agencies (public, private and NGO's)
- Absence of Best Management Practices (BMPs) in IWRM appropriate in the Malaysian context





# **National Study for the Effective Implementation of Integrated Water Resources Management in Malaysia**

By  
Malaysian Water Partnership (MyWP)





# What do we need

- Help us to engage the policy and political decision makers in the understanding of the IWRM and IRBM processes
  - IWRM and IRBM is more than just managing water resources. It include
    - land within the river basin, the biodiversity
    - the demography, the people, the culture, the economy
    - the power brokers
- On a G to G basis, perhaps, through regional political and economic organisations eg ASEAN, APEC etc
  - Governments have to follow through, the implementation of IWRM processes





...political commitment and awareness  
are essential to IWRM

a new culture of managing water resources





*Thank you*