



The 6th NARBO General Meeting

Water resources development through IRBM consolidation approach

Jakarta 23 February 2017

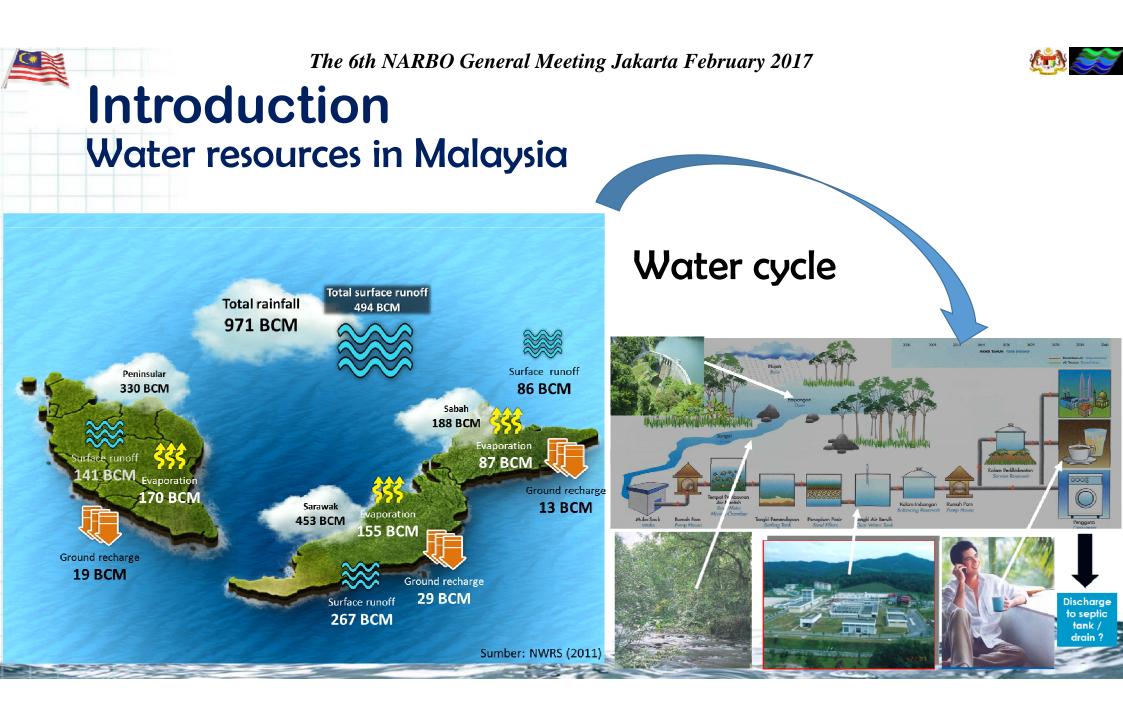
Md Khairi bin Selamat

Department of Irrigation and Drainage Malaysia





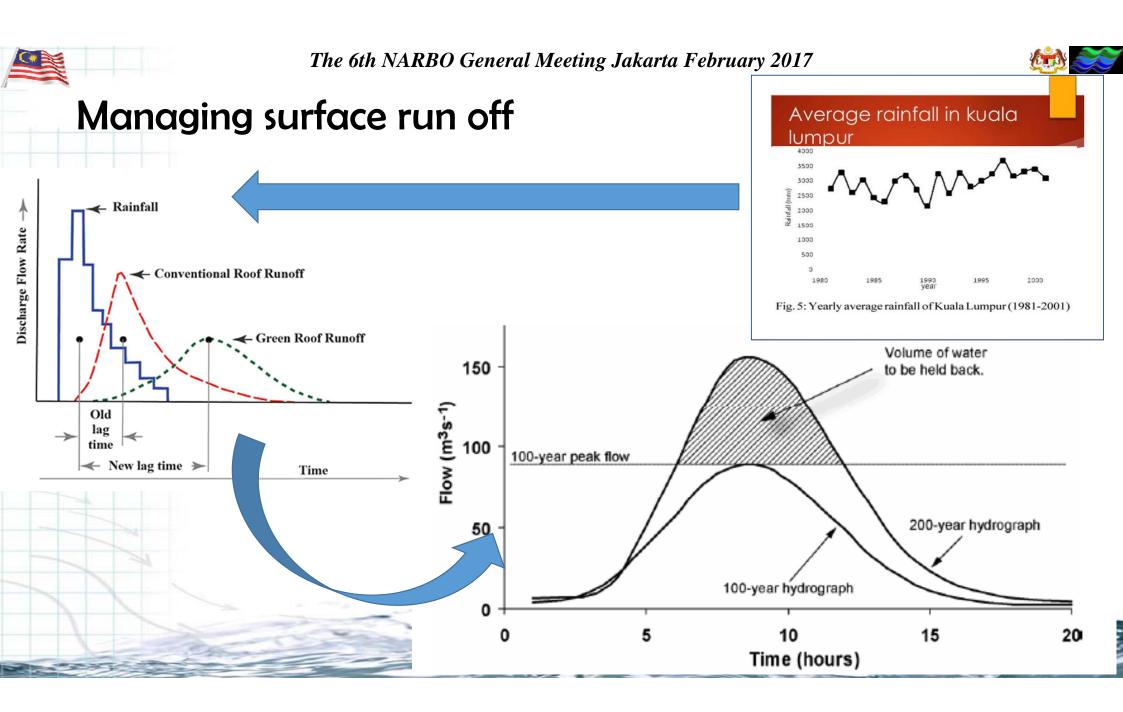
Content of presentation ✓ Introduction **National directive Guiding principle** Way forward V Conclusion











The 6th NARBO General Meeting Jakarta February 2017 Too much or too little water – management issues



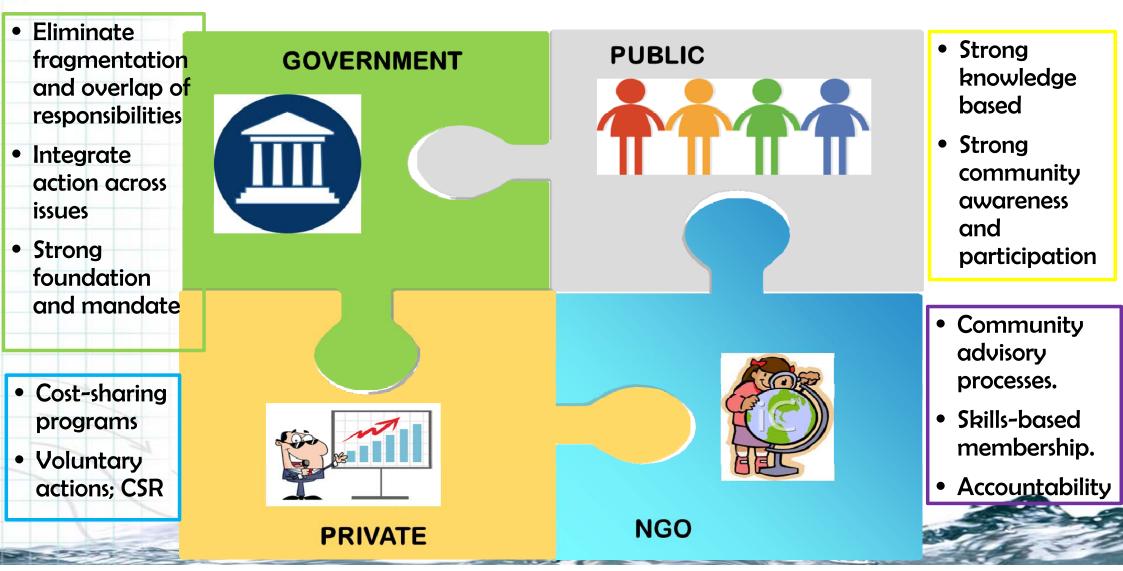






Eliminating Water Security Challenges Too Dirty Water Too Little Water Too Much Water Increasing water demand, flood disasters, and deterioration of water quality Population growth, Urbanization, Economic development Climate change, Recent extreme hydrological events Lack of proper facilities, poor governance structure to stop negative spiral wrt water related disasters Increased hydrological runoff from development and climate change Existing water infrastructure inadequate to cope with increased flows Shortcomings in legislation and institutional setups Poor planning and policies wrtwater related disasters

The 6th NARBO General Meeting Jakarta February 2017 Role and responsibility - complex relationship and process



The 6th NARBO General Meeting Jakarta February 2017 **National directive**

NEW STRAITS TIMES

Master plan for river basins

Monitoring land use for development

By Jaswinder Kaur news@nstp.com.my

KINABATANGAN

Drainage

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About 40 people representing government agencies, non-governmental organisations, students and

NWRC (29th July 2003) \rightarrow River Basin Master

"DID sees rivers as a heritage we should care for. Rivers provide 98 per cent of our drinking water

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Plans to be the Basis for Development within a as it was ment's monitor River Basin to achieve the objectives; the count sary as " was part sufficient, clean, reduce flood risk tivities h nessing . dustry A Mannan environment Sungai 1 in Sukau

makers of the media participated

the remaining two per cent

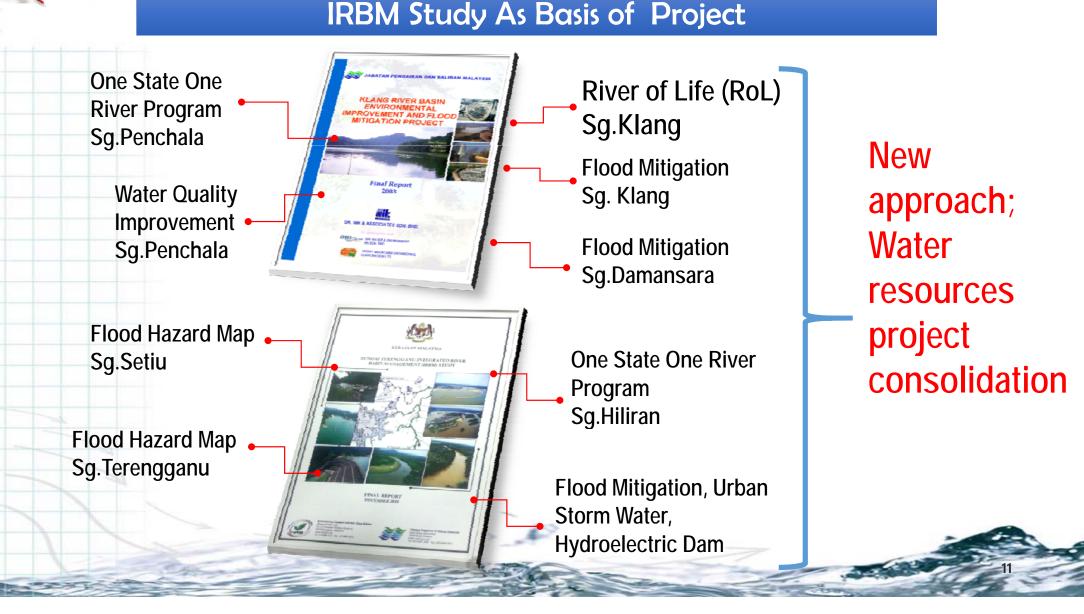


NATI













Protection area

- Forest Act; Permanent forest reserve for water resources sustainability
- Water Resources Bill; protect, conserve, develop and manage wisely
- > Sustainable future water resources demand





Do it as soon as possible, states ordered

BY MERGAWATI ZULFAKAR

PUTRAJAYA: The order is out to all state governments to gazette all water catchment areas as soon as possible.

And once done, a total of 880,000ha would be gazetted as water catchment areas to meet the future water needs of Malaysians.

Deputy Prime Minister Datuk Seri Najib Tun Razak said the authorities must use satellite photos and aerial surveillance to curb illegal logging in all forest reserves.

He said the country's water resources must be protected as demand for water was on the rise.

"Some state governments have already gazetted these areas and others are in the



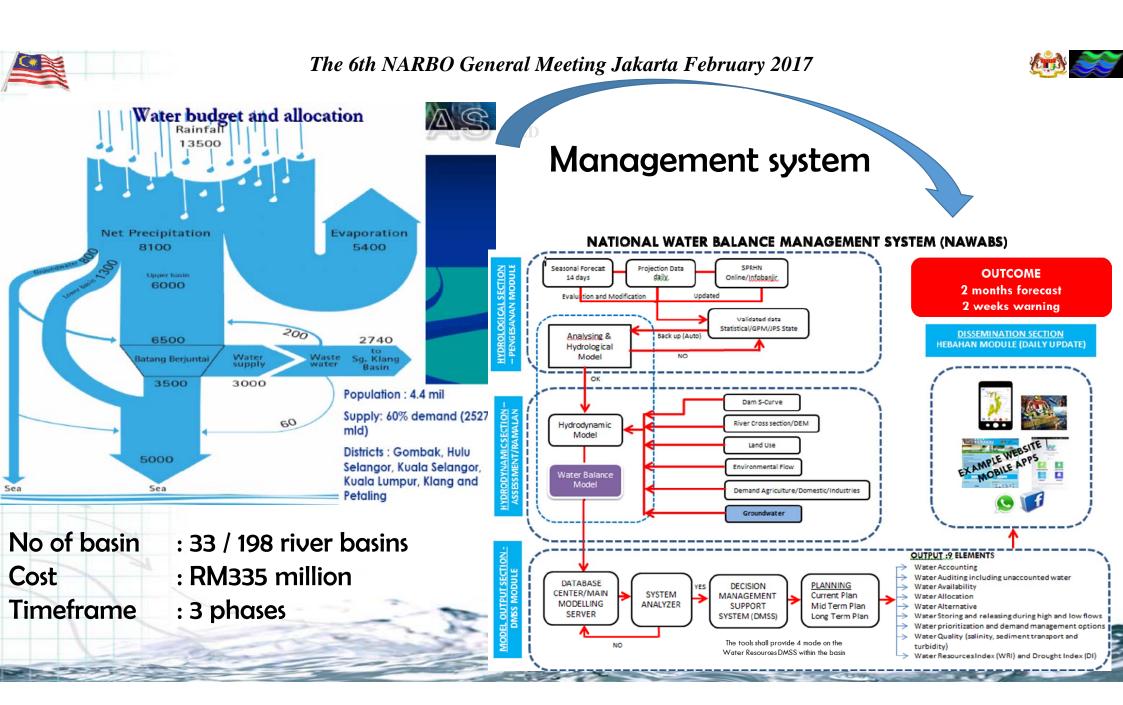
Najib: Says water resources must be protected because demand for water is rising

Forestry Council meeting here yesterday.

Malaysia had been recognised as one among the 12 countries in the world with rich biodiversity where there were 12,500 species of flower plants, 300 species of mammals, 750 species of birds, 350 species of reptiles, 165 species of amphibians, 300 species of freshwater fish and millions of invertebrates.

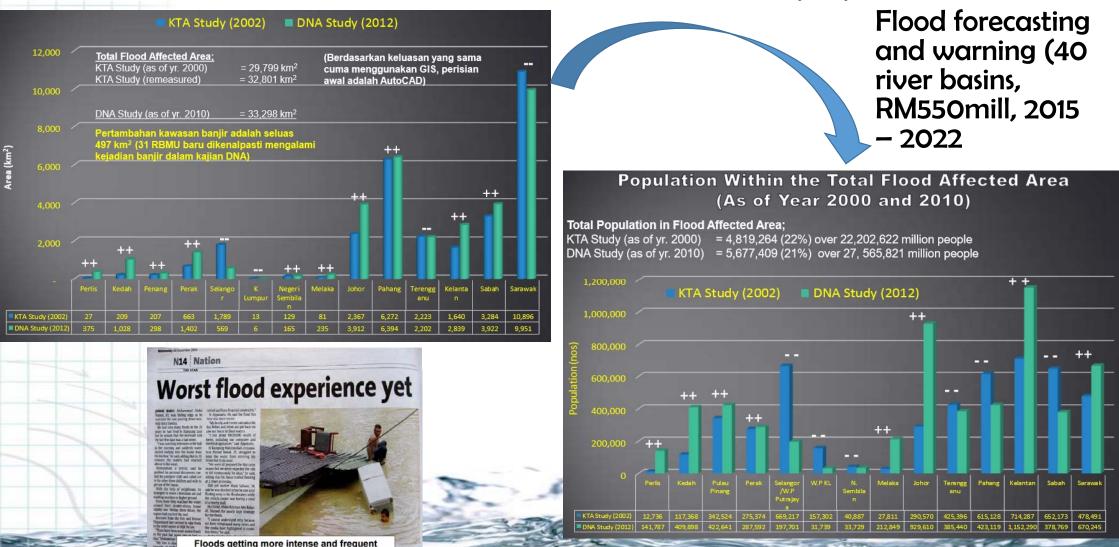
Najib also said the council was getting the cooperation of the Malaysian Centre for Remote Sensing to supply satellite and aerial photographs to state governments to check on illegal logging activities.

"This will make it easier to detect illegal logging activities and enforcement could be beefed up to eventually curbed it totally."



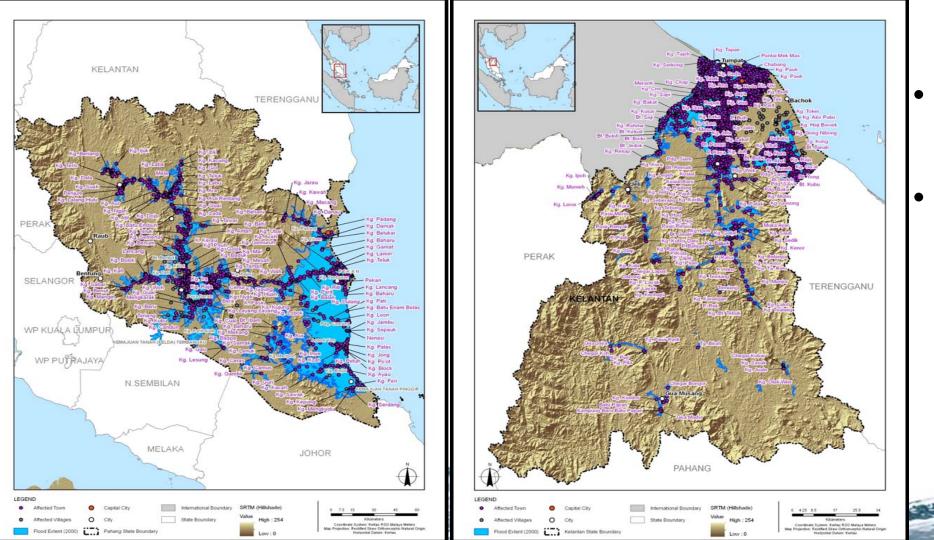


Flood risks – flooded area and effect to population





The 6th NARBO General Meeting Jakarta February 2017 Flooded area – extreme event

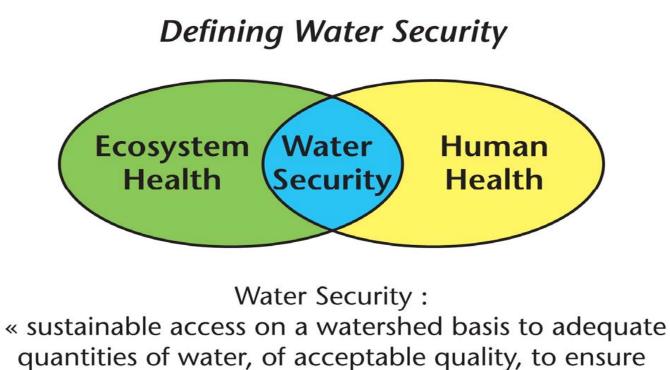


- Develop management plan;
- Access the present scenario and plan for the future (25 plan, 2016 – 2020)

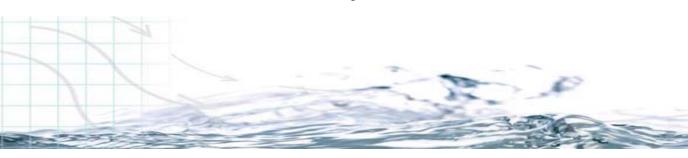


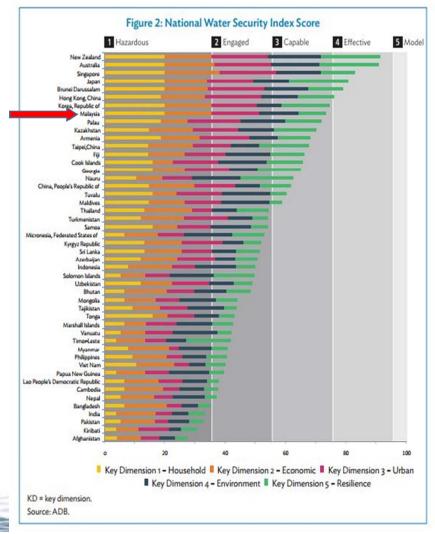


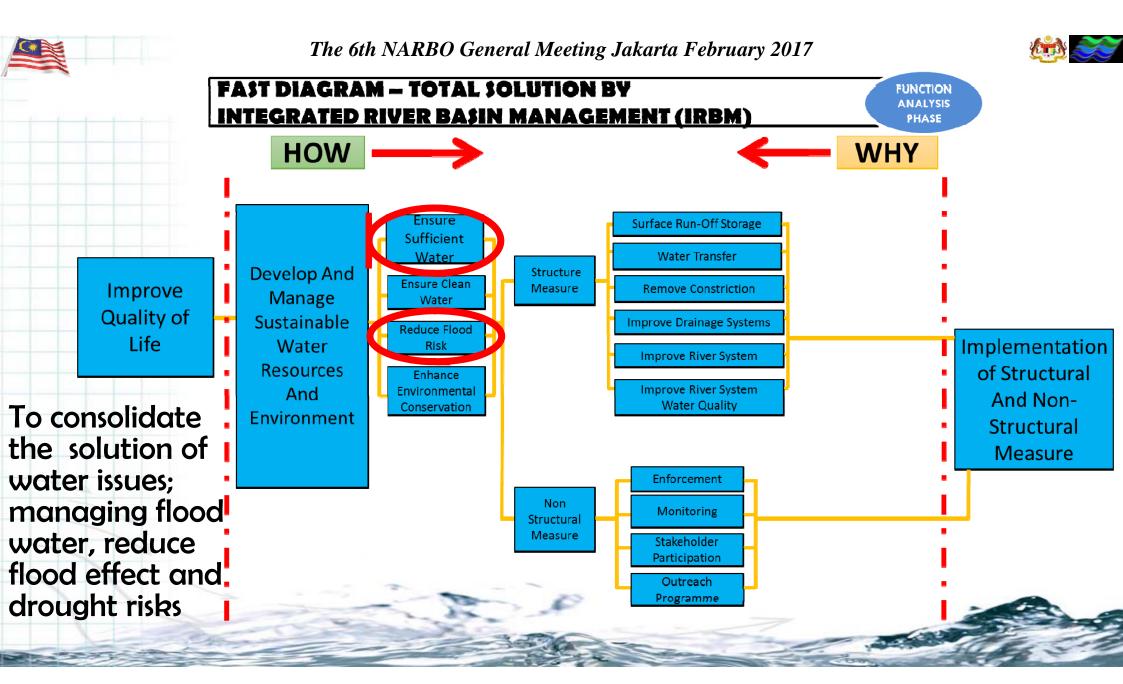




human and ecosystem health. »













Climate change effect

- **Temperature:**
- Increase in mean surface temperature: 0.6°C to 1.2°C , 1969-2009 (MMD)

Rainfall

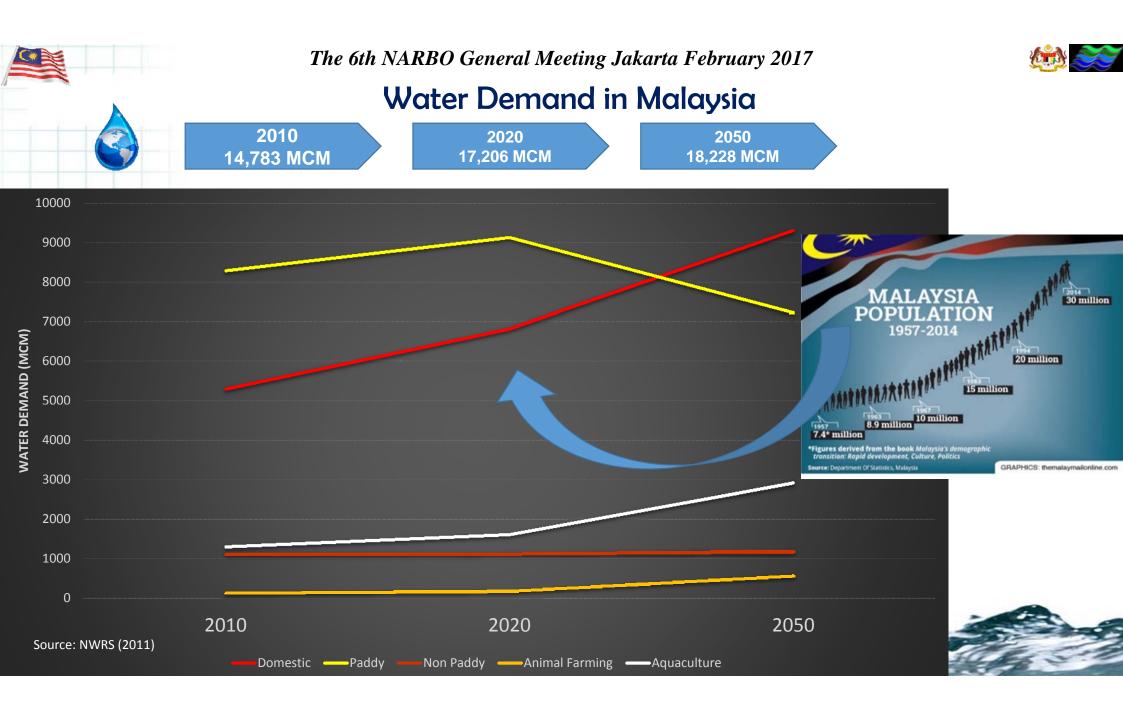
 Increased rainfall intensity -> 1-hour rainfall intensity (2000-2007) increase by 17% compared to 1970s values (NAHRIM)

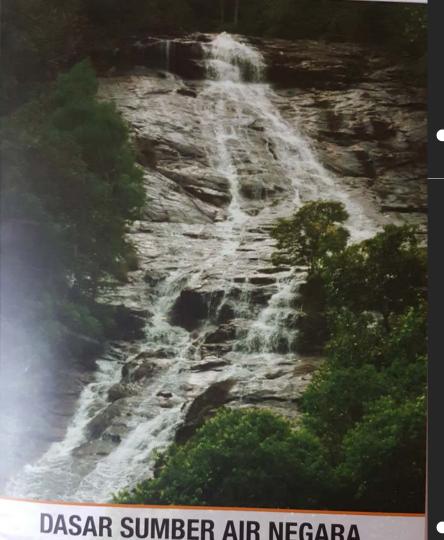
"Above average" rainfall cause flood losses RM 1.5 billion

- ✓ In 2007: Massive floods in some part of Johor
- In 2014: Massive floods in Pahang and Kelantan

Sea Level Rise

4.6 cm to 11.9 cm, satellite altimetry data (1993-2010)

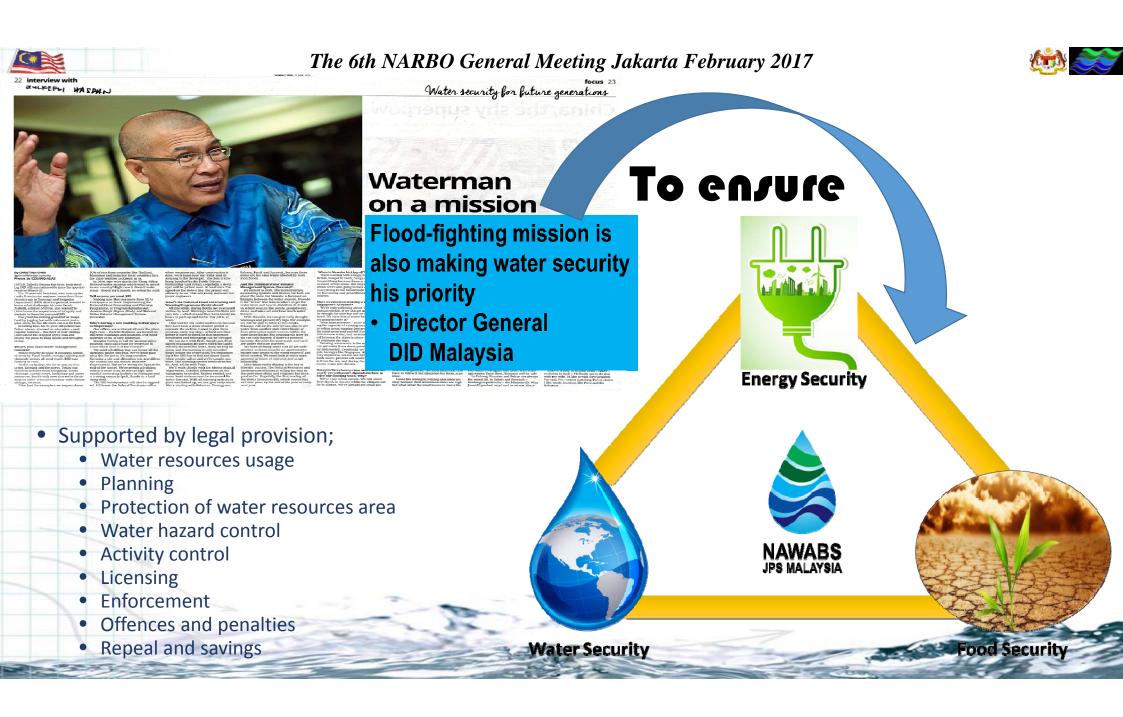




VAL WATER RESO

Guiding principle

- National Water Resources Policy, thrust;
 - Water for people
 - Water for food and rural development
 - Water for economic development
 - Key Area, focus area;
 - Water resources security
 - Water resources sustainability
 - Partnership
 - Capacity building and awareness
- Ministerial Function Act
 - Manage and develop water resources





The 6th NARBO General Meeting Jakarta February 2017 Total Demand vs Availibility of Water Resources NWRS 2011



18												
State	Area	Total water demand (mm)					Effective	Excess / Shortage (mm) – Uncontrolled flow				
	Sq km	2010	2020	2030	2040 40%	2050 46%	rainfall (mm) 14%	2010	2020	2030	2040	2050
Perlis	821	372.3	364.2	348.0	345.5	342.3	71	(302)	(294)	(277)	(277)	(272)
Kedah	9,500	307.6	313.2	299.1	302.4	302.8	113	(195)	(201)	(187)	(190)	(190)
Pulau Pinang	1,048	729.4	791.3	797.5	834.4	853.2	120	(609)	(671)	(677)	(714)	(733)
Perak	21,035	92.7	91.6	85.5	85.6	86.1	140	47	48	54	54	53
Selangor	8,396	266.6	296.6	306.0	328.7	348.0	114	(153)	(183)	(192)	(215)	(234)
Negeri Sembilan	6,686	51.0	54.1	53.6	54.7	56.0	74	23	19	20	19	18
Melaka	1,664	193.9	220.1	225.9	246.0	263.4	86	(108)	(135)	(140)	(161)	(178)
Johor	19,210	37.2	45.8	53.8	60.6	67.7	171	134	125	117	110	103
Pahang	36,137	20.1	26.2	24.8	25.2	26.5	165	145	139	140	140	138
Terengganu	13,035	67.8	74.8	74.4	76.7	78.7	254	186	179	179	177	175
Kelantan	15,099	108.1	107.2	105.0	106.0	106.2	176	67	68	70	70	69
Pen Malaysia	132,631	96.5	103.1	102.2	105.9	109.2	159	62	56	57	53	50
Sabah	73,631	12.4	18.4	18.9	19.6	20.0	177	165	159	158	157	157
FT Labuan	91	197.7	264.3	285.0	304.0	318.0	323	125	58	37	19	4
Sarawak	124,450	8.4	17.3	17.0	17.5	18.0	221	212	203	203	203	202
East Malaysia	198,172	10.0	17.9	17.9	18.4	18.9	269	258	251	251	250	250
Total Malaysia	330803	44.7	52.0	51.7	53.5	55.1	225.0	180.3	173.0	173.3	171.5	169.9





Optimizing existing infrastructures - Water storage facility



Dual purpose dam; flood detention and water resources for domesticwater supply

The 6th NARBO General Meeting Jakarta February 2017 Flood retention pond



Surface runoff collection and storage to reduce flood risks; water resources development to meet future demand

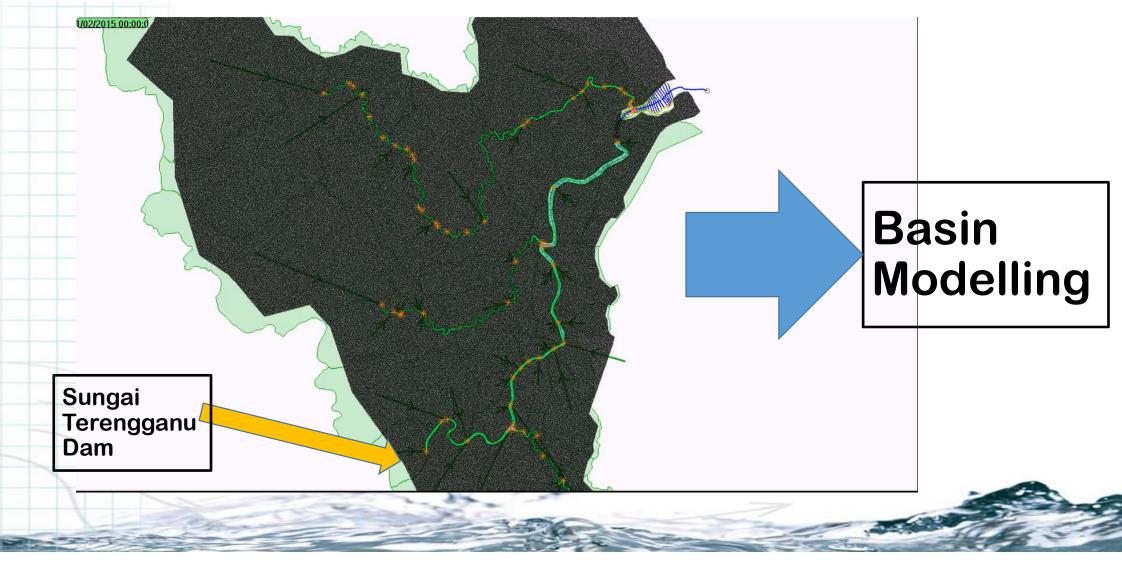


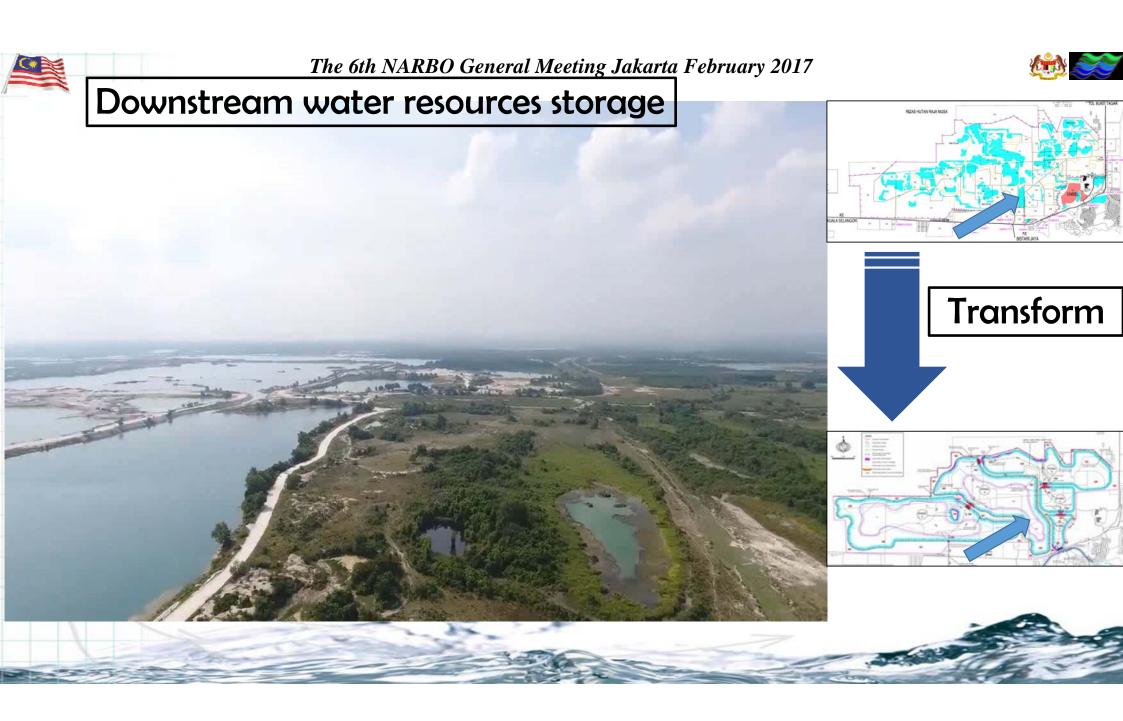


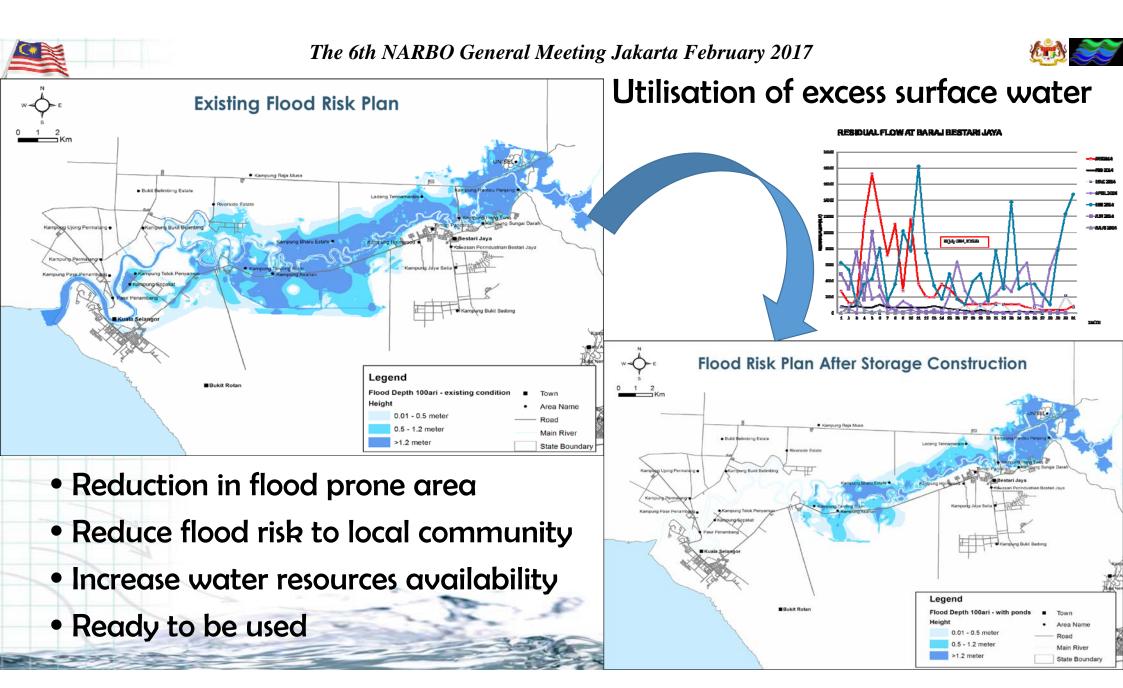


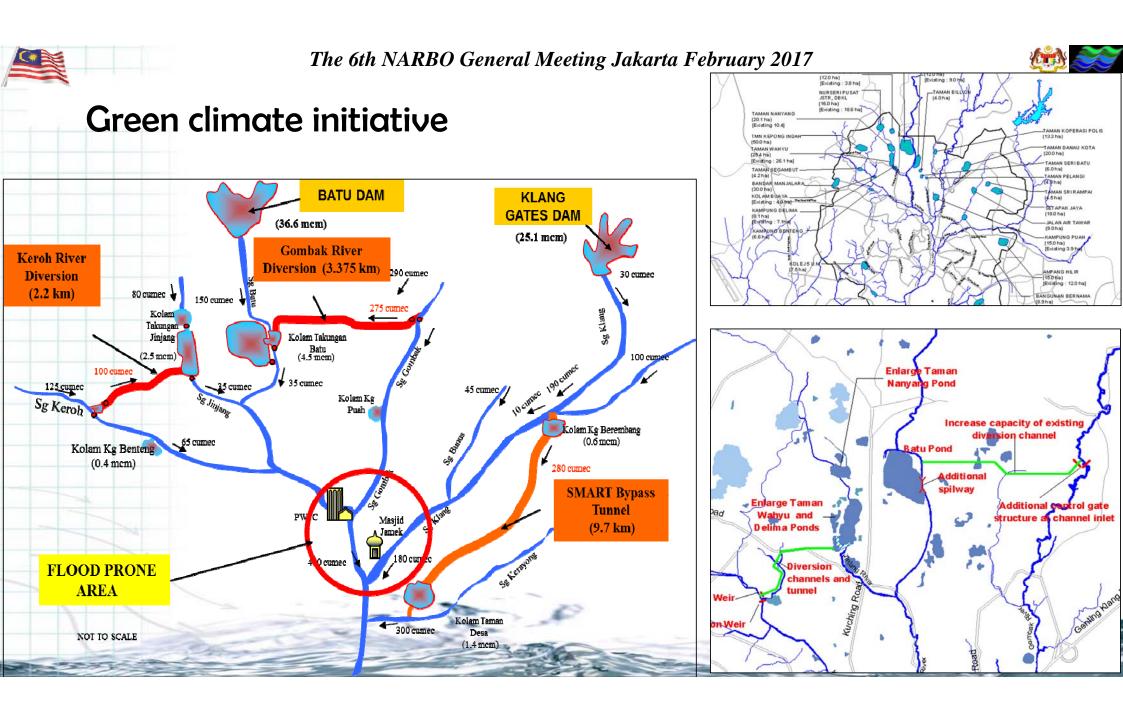


River modelling











Conclusion

- Water resources as national agenda; planning, development and investment
- Water security and build climate resilience
- In managing water resources, require data integrity (sustainable, reliable and sufficient)
- Data collection, data management, data sharing and application system
- Utilisation of flood water
 - Optimising the existing infrastructure





- ✓ New approaches, integrate water related project
- More innovative solution including science based
- Basin management is extremely complex; conflict resolution
- Management of basins in growing development
- Providing sufficient budget to execute the action plan





