



RIVER RESTORATION IN MALAYSIA

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9 November 2006



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- Rivers and its functions in Malaysia
- Issues and Problems
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- Conclusion

River Restoration in Malaysia

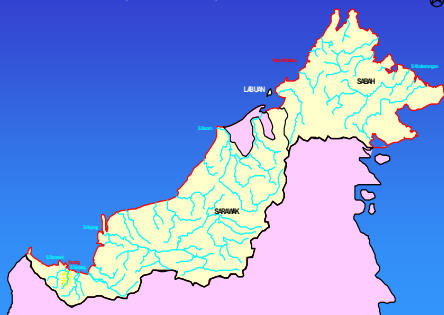


Malaysia is rich in rivers

RIVER SYSTEM (WEST MALAYSIA)




RIVER SYSTEM (EAST MALAYSIA)




- *Peninsular Malaysia = 89*
- *Sarawak = 22*
- *Sabah = 78*
- *Total = 189 (57,300 km length)*

River Restoration in Malaysia


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River Restoration in Malaysia





Floral





















River Restoration in Malaysia

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River Restoration in Malaysia








Fauna




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River Restoration in Malaysia



Recreation



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Transport



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River Restoration in Malaysia



Source of Food and Income

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River Restoration in Malaysia

Religious Functions

Historical Function

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River Restoration in Malaysia

Water Supply

Irrigation

Power Generation

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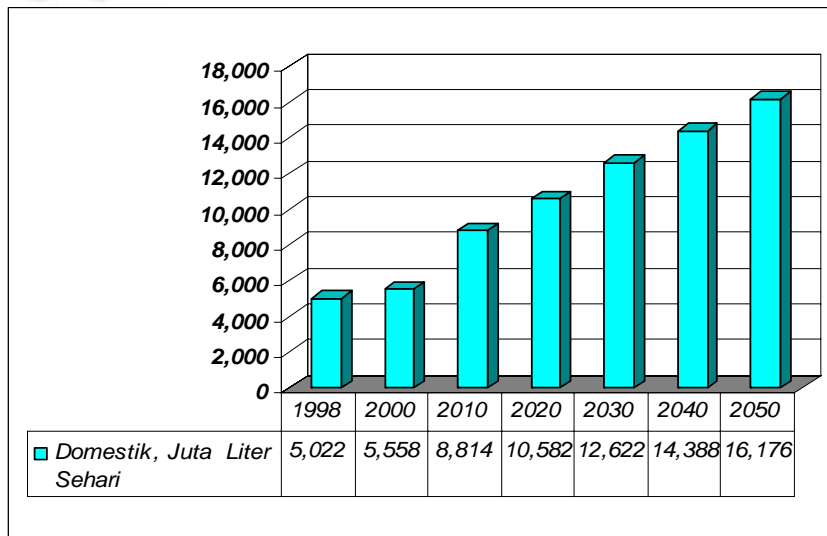


**RIVERS
PROVIDE 97 %
OF ALL THE
WATER USED
IN MALAYSIA**

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DEMAND FOR DOMESTIC WATER SUPPLY



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ISSUES & PROBLEMS



**Average Annual Rainfall
2,500 mm to 3,000 mm**

Floods



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Drought



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Sedimentation



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Rivers silting up

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Effect of siltation

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River erosion poses a threat to railway tracks



River Bank Erosion

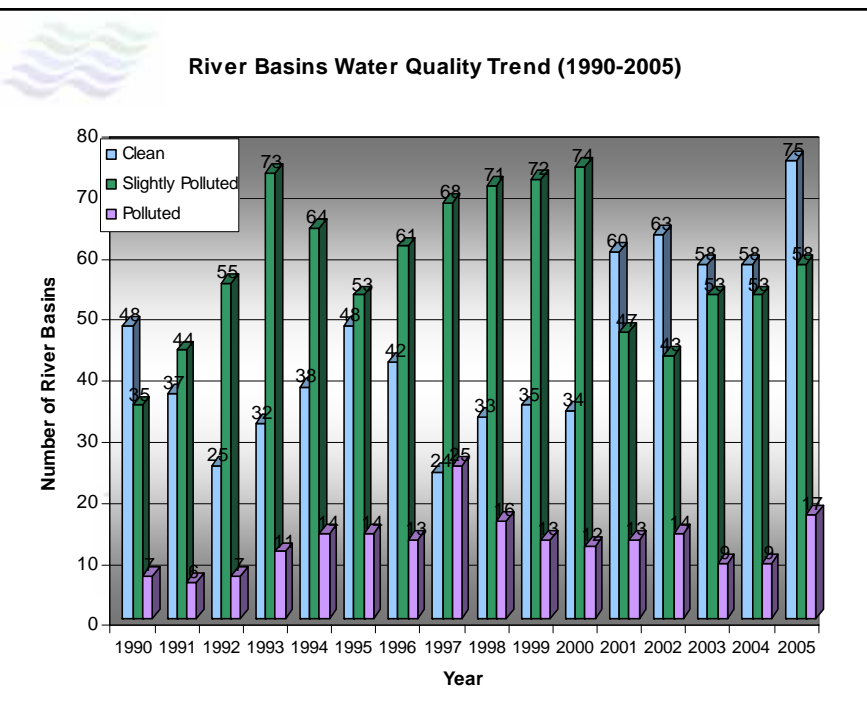




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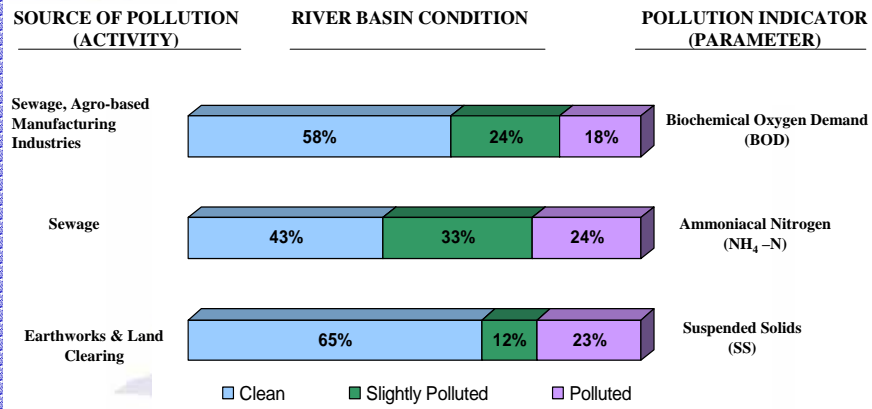


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Status of River Basin Water Quality, 2002



Note:- Number of River Basins Monitored = 120
Number of Monitoring Station = 927

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Why is this happening?

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Logging



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Clearing of Land for Agriculture and Development



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Sand Mining

Encroachment of River Reserves





Squatters

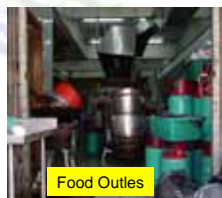


Landfills





Direct Discharges into Rivers



Food Outlets



Wet Markets



Slaughter Houses



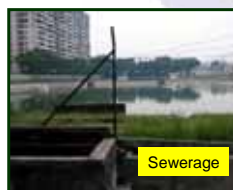
Animal Farms



Household Waste



Cottage Industries



Sewerage



Agriculture



Urgent need for cleaner rivers



SOURCE OF LIFE... SK St John and SRJK (Tamil) Batu Caves students at the water treatment pond with Puncak Naga staff in colourful costumes.

Pollution cited as one main cause of water supply disruptions

DISRUPTIONS of water supply can be avoided if there is greater effort by the public to preserve the cleanliness of waterways. Puncak Naga Sdn Bhd executive chairman Tan Sri Rozali Ismail said river pollution was one of the main reasons for water supply disruptions as treatment procedures had to be stopped until the affected water source was cleaned.

"The public must understand that sometimes it is their own doing which leads to water cuts."

He was speaking to reporters at Puncak Naga's Open Day held in conjunction with World Water Day on March 22.

Also present was Works Minister Datuk Seri S. Samy Vellu, who officiated at the event held at the company's water treatment

for public consumption," he said.

Due to the increasing level of river pollution, Rozali said Puncak Naga had to deploy more staff to monitor the quality of the waterways, which is the source of its water supply.

Samy Vellu said the Klang Valley water crisis should serve as a reminder to consumers to value water and use it wisely.

"It is a lesson to be learnt...our rivers and waterways are the source of the water which we have come to take for granted," he said.

In conjunction with the event, eight Puncak Naga water treatment plants were opened to visits by the public until yesterday.

They were the Wangsa Maju, Ampang Intake, Sungai Selangor Phase

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Secretaries' Week Luncheon 2001
Presents



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 IDROSS ISMAIL.

If you look back time, we know that the quality of our rivers has deteriorated significantly in the urban areas. Even at the urban government departments, the quality of the water is poor.

The National Water Policy (NWP) has been in place since 1992. It sets out the framework for the management of water resources in the country.

The NWP also states that the government should ensure that the water supply is sufficient for the needs of the population.

In fact, it is not just the quantity of water that is the problem, but also the quality.

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WITHIN A RIVER BASIN

All of us live in a river basin. As sustainability depends on how well we manage the limited land and water resources found within the basin.



The diagram illustrates the various land uses and water resources within a river basin. It shows how different activities can impact the water quality and quantity in the river. The diagram also highlights the importance of sustainable management of the river basin to ensure a healthy and productive environment.

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Back to nature

We should be so lucky as Taman Negara, a forest that is 130 million years old, is right in our backyard. As hundreds of visitors have discovered, exploring the national park is an adventure of a lifetime. ROSLI ZAKARIA writes.



LONG his famous fellow American, Naturalist Theodore Roosevelt, who once said: "The world is full of nature." Rosli Zakaria has found the same. Only this time in Taman Negara.

The professional bug collector has just returned from exploring the heart of Taman Negara. First days, he says, are not enough. "There is a lot to explore and

COOL. DIP... Visitors can't resist the temptation of swimming at Lata Berchub, but be warned that certain parts of the pool are 10m deep.



Now want to "Bring Nature Back" to our Rivers



CLEAN, LIVING & VIBRANT

DEFINITION**River Restoration**

Defined as :

“the **return of a river ecosystem** to a **close approximation** of its **condition prior to disturbance**”

The objective is to emulate a natural, self-regulating system that is integrated ecologically with the landscape in which it occurs

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Ref : National Research Council (NRC) United States

River Management

- **Corrective Measures**
- **Curative Measures**
- **Preventive Measures**

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River Management

- **Corrective Measures**
- **Curative Measures**
- **Preventive Measures**

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River Maintenance Works



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Riverbank Protection & Re-vegetation :
w/high river traffic @ Sg. Sarawak river mouth, Kuching



Riverbank Protection :
River embankment protection w/flexible green system
Sg. Bentong, Pahang



**Trash booms
constructed**



Workers removing rubbish dumped into rivers

In Klang Valley about 50 tons collected daily



Major Rivers Identified For Rehabilitation / Restoration.

- Sg. Pinang, Penang (RM30 m.)
- Sg. Melaka, Malacca (RM160 m.)
- Sg. Tebrau, Sg. Skudai and Sg. Segget in Johor (RM 900 m.)

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SG MELAKA, Malacca

Before – July 2003



After – Nov 2004



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River Management

- Corrective Measures
- Curative Measures**
- Preventive Measures

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Some Pilot Projects in Malaysia

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Use of Effective
Micro-organism
(EM)
for Sg. Perlis
(2006)



25 April 2006



23 Jun 2006



100 mm

Substantial decrease of sludge after 58 days



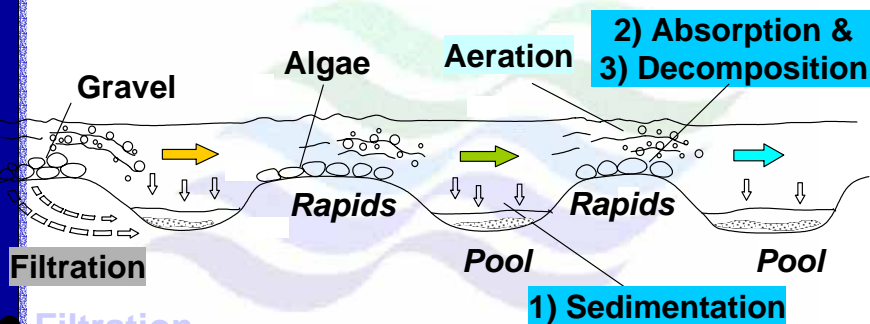
Location and Structure of the Experiment



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PURIFICATION FUNCTIONS OF THE GRAVEL CONTACT OXIDATION PROCESS

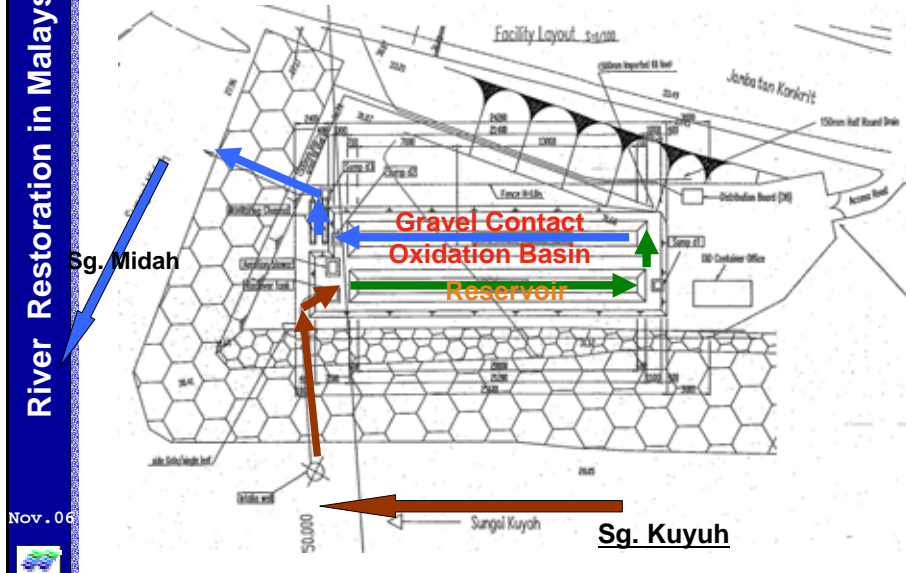
Self-purification Mechanisms of Rivers



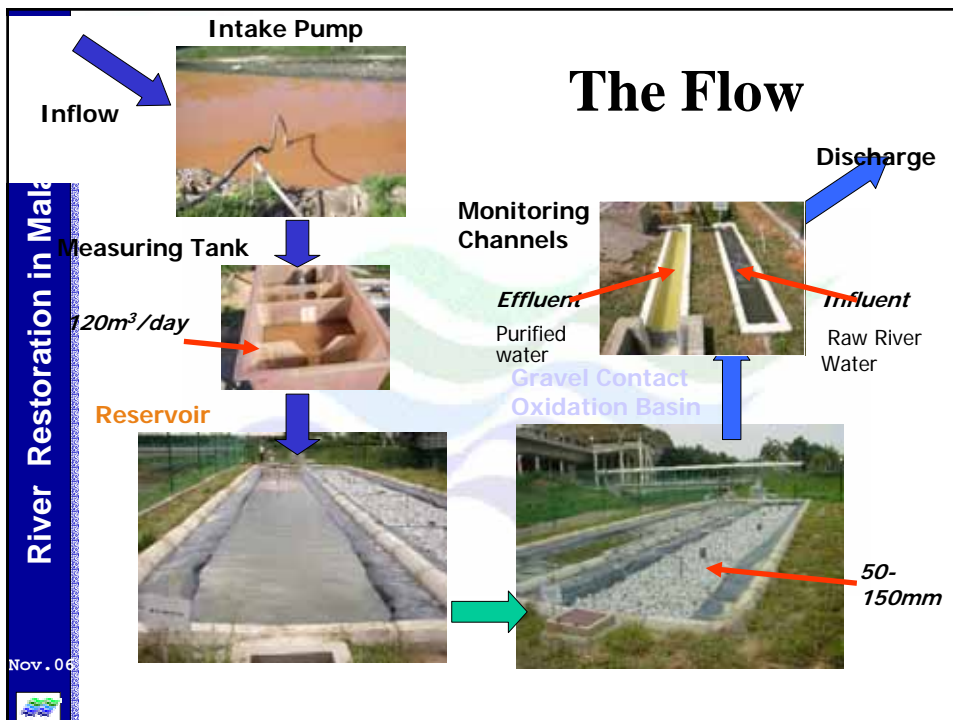
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- Filtration
- 1) Sedimentation
- 2) Biological Absorption & 3) Decomposition

Facility Layout and Water Flow



The Flow



Results of the Experiments - Water Quality of the Inflow Water

Parameter	Water Quality of Influent			Water Quality Standard
	Ave.	Min	Max	
NH ₄ -N(mg/l)	7.58	2.88	11.20	
BOD(mg/l)	25.0	8.1	67.4	
COD _{Cr} (mg/l)	82.8	34.0	186.0	
DO(mg/l)	3.7	0.68	6.0	
pH	7.2	6.6	7.8	
Conductivity(μS/m)	310	118	424	
SS(mg/l)	322.9	21.0	1200.0	

No.1 Heavily Polluted Influent

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Water Purification Effects (1st Monitoring)

Items	Sample Number	Influent (A)	Effluent from the reservoir (B)	Effluent (C)	Removal ratio (%) Whole facility [(A-C)/A]
Transparency (cm)	12	6.6	8.3	38.5	-
SS (mg/l)	12	283.3	109.3	8.5	97%
Turbidity (NTU)	12	177.7	98.4	28.7	84%
BOD (mg/l)	12	22.2	14.7	6.5	71%
D-BOD (mg/l)	12	11.3	8.0	3.9	65%
DO (mg/l)	12	3.5	3.1	4.8	-
NH ₄ -N (mg/l)	4	6.08	5.97	0.54	91%
Fecal Coliform (cfu/100ml)	4	3.9 × 10 ⁴	3.5 × 10 ⁴	1.0 × 10 ³	97%

Good Purification Efficiency!!

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Sebahagian dari kawasan ternakan khinzir



Coconut Shell Carbon



Coconut Husk Carbon



Dia Mirach

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Pilot Project on Use of Activated Crystal Carbon, Tuang River, Malacca



Antara proses-proses yang terlibat di dalam projek ini



Carbonaceous Activated Carbon



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<p>FAMILI CYPRINIDAE</p> <p>NAMA SAINTIFIK <i>Puntius lateralis</i> (Valenciennes, 1842)</p> <p>NAMA TEMPATAN Benggah</p>	
<p>FAMILI CYPRINIDAE</p> <p>NAMA SAINTIFIK <i>Latesoma sp.</i></p> <p>NAMA TEMPATAN Seluang</p>	
<p>FAMILI CYPRINIDAE</p> <p>NAMA SAINTIFIK <i>Cyclocheilichthys apogon</i> (Valenciennes, 1842)</p> <p>NAMA TEMPATAN Cempuran</p>	
<p>FAMILI CYPRINIDAE</p> <p>NAMA SAINTIFIK <i>Crossocheilus oblongus</i> (Kuhl and van Hasselt, 1823)</p> <p>NAMA TEMPATAN Seluang siam</p>	
<p>FAMILI CYPRINIDAE</p> <p>NAMA SAINTIFIK <i>Danio rerio</i> (Fowler, 1934)</p> <p>NAMA TEMPATAN Seluang leper</p>	

Restocking of Fishlife



River Management

Corrective Measures

Curative Measures

Preventive Measures



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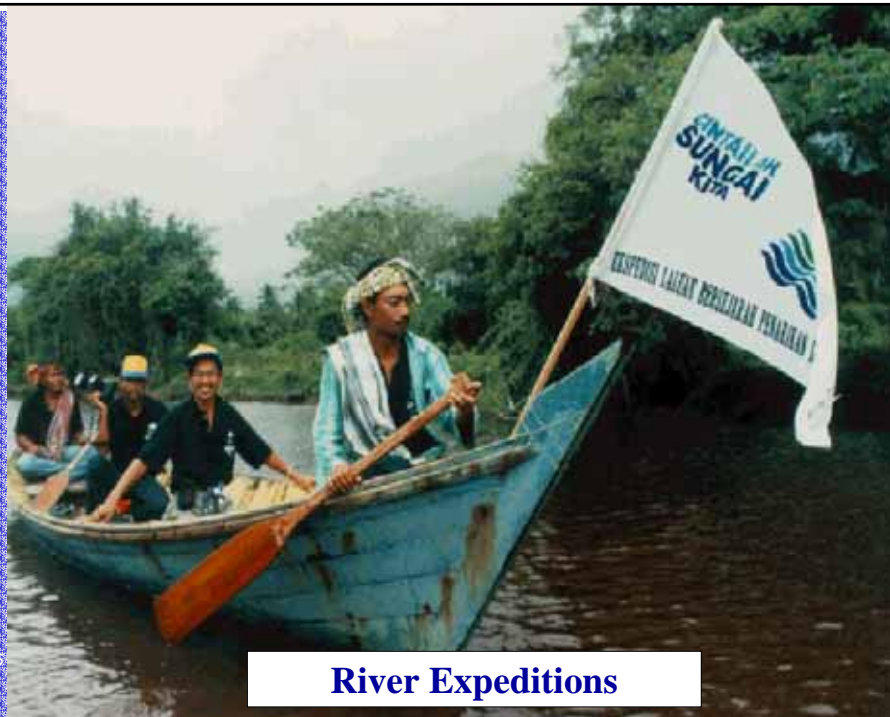
**Public awareness
and education**

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Pelajar-pelajar dari salah sebuah sekolah yang terlibat sedang mengambil sampel air untuk dianalisis bagi menentukan tahap kualiti air sungai.

'River Watch' program in schools



River Expeditions

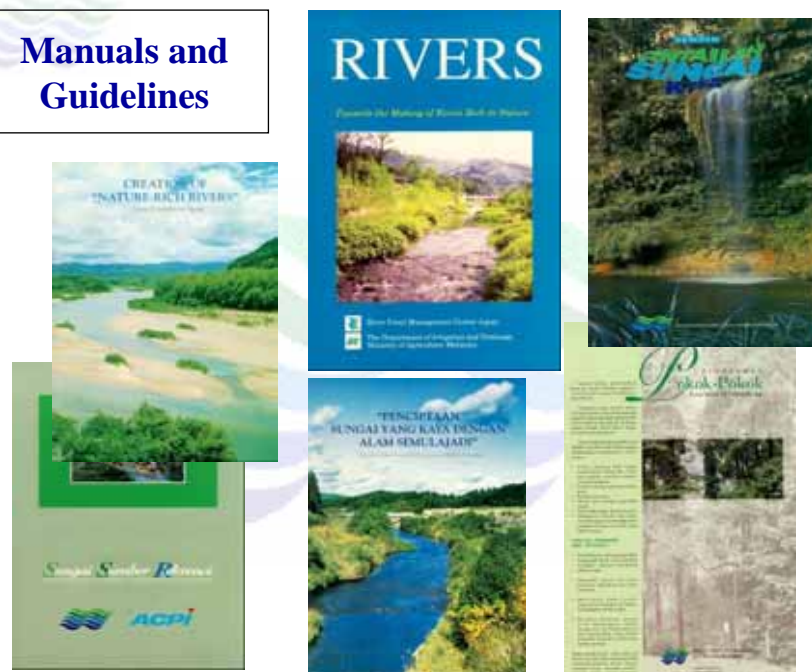


Recreation facilities for Rivers



Posters dan pamphlets

Manuals and Guidelines





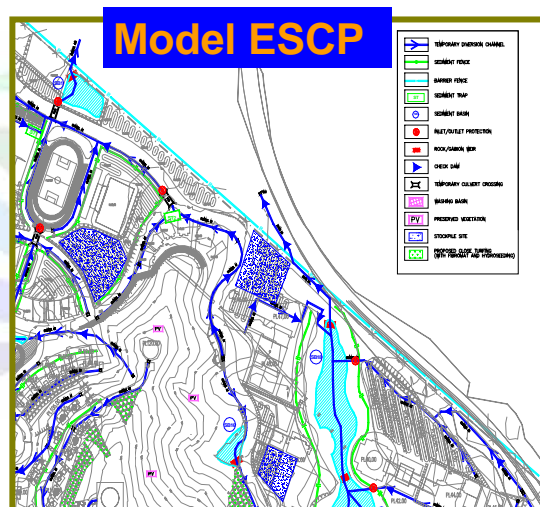
Other Measures

Implementation of zero contribution to peak discharges arising from development. (2001)



Other Measures

Mandatory Erosion and Sediment Control Plan (ESCP) for development projects.





Other Measures

Installation of Food, Oil and Grease Trap for all food outlets.



Batik Factory Discharge Treatment

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River Basin Master Plans provide overall framework for development in a river basin

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NEW STRAITS TIMES

NATION

Master plan for river basins

Monitoring land use for development

By Jaswinder Kaur
netes@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 ac-

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 590km, 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 riv-

"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, ecotourism 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 Enact-

National Water Resources Council at its meeting on 29 July 2003 agreed to the preparation of River Basin Master Plans



Other Measures

- IRBM Plan for Sg. Kedah and Sg. Selangor in progress. (2002-2007).
- Blueprint for IRBM plan being prepared.
- Efforts being taken to convince State Governments to gazette river reserves.
- Efforts being taken to convince Federal Government to place rivers as concurrent list with the intention to finally draft a River Law to govern all activities in a river basin.



Other Issues

Gaps in Knowledge Base

- Insufficient evaluation on success of river restoration pilot projects
- Insufficient understanding of how key river management tools impact on rivers
- Insufficient understanding of the natural recovery processes of streams and rivers under monsoonal conditions



Summary

- River restoration possible with proper control and techniques
- Restoration can provide multiple benefits e.g. biodiversity enhancement, cleaner water, enhanced water storage, reduced flood risk
- Restoration more successful using ecosystem approach within framework of IRBM



Summary

- Protection and rehabilitation of forests and wetlands in river basin an important strategy for restoration
- Natural hydrological regimes and habitat diversity should be restored
- Weightage should be placed on scientific viewpoint, engineering knowledge and local experience in restoration projects



Conclusion

- Rapid urbanisation and industrialisation
→ problems/issues relating to river and riverine environment expected to intensify
- For sustainable development, river basins need to be managed in an integrated and holistic manner (IRBM)
- A major component is River Restoration



Conclusion

- River restoration needs involvement and commitment of all parties
- All stakeholders need to actively contribute resources (user and pollution pay principles) and work together to protect and restore river systems for the benefit of present and future generations
- Need to share experiences and co-operate with others



Conclusion

- To build awareness and capacity at local, national and regional levels
- Regional River Restoration Network or Centre should be established to link activities, & document and share knowledge and experiences



Thank
You