



WATER SECTOR TRANSFORMATION: WATER BEYOND ENABLER

Ministry of Economic Affairs

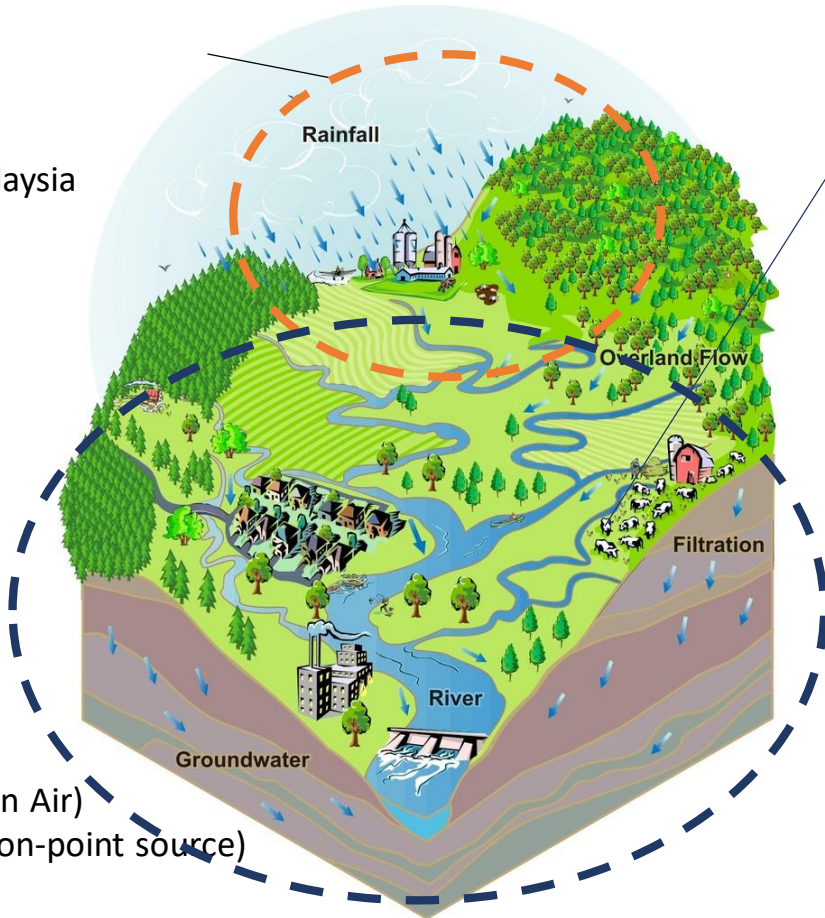




Various stakeholders involved in protecting water resources

UPSTREAM

1. Kementerian Air, Tanah dan Sumber Asli
 - i. Jabatan Mineral dan Geosains
 - ii. Jabatan Perhutanan Semenanjung Malaysia
 - iii. Jabatan Ketua Pengarah dan Galian
2. Pihak Berkuasa Negeri
 - i. Pejabat Tanah dan Galian
 - ii. Jabatan Perhutanan Negeri
 - iii. Jabatan Pengairan Saliran



DOWNSTREAM

1. Kementerian Air, Tanah Dan Sumber Asli
 - i. Jabatan Bekalan Air
 - ii. Jabatan Perkhidmatan Pembentukan
 - iii. Suruhanjaya Perkhidmatan Air Negara
 - iv. Pengurusan Aset Air Berhad
 - v. Syarikat/ Operator Bekalan Air
 - vi. Syarikat/ Operator Pembentukan
 - vii. Jabatan Pengairan dan Saliran
 - viii. Jabatan Mineral dan Geosains
2. Kementerian Pertanian dan Industri Asas Tani
 - i. Jabatan Pertanian
 - ii. Jabatan Perikanan
3. Kementerian Perumahan dan Kerajaan Tempatan
 - i. JKT
 - ii. Jabatan Pengurusan Sisa Pepejal
 - iii. SWCorp
4. Kementerian Pembangunan Luar Bandar
5. Kementerian Wilayah Persekutuan
 - i. Plan Malaysia
6. Kementerian Kesihatan
 - i. Jabatan Kesihatan
7. Pihak Berkuasa Negeri
 - i. Pejabat Tanah Daerah/ PBT
8. Jabatan Laut Malaysia
9. FELDA
10. JAKOA

WATER QUALITY CONTROL:

1. Jabatan Alam Sekitar (Point-source)
2. Jabatan Kesihatan (Pusat rekreasi, Loji Rawatan Air)
3. Pihak Berkuasa Negeri/ Kerajaan Tempatan (non-point source)
4. SWCorp
5. JPS



Many policies, acts, enactment, management instruments created to improve water governance

Enabling Environment

- National Water Resources Policies 2012
- National Biological Diversity Policy 2017
- National Environment Policy
- National Climate Change Policy
- National Green Technology Policy
- Rancangan Fizikal Negara 3

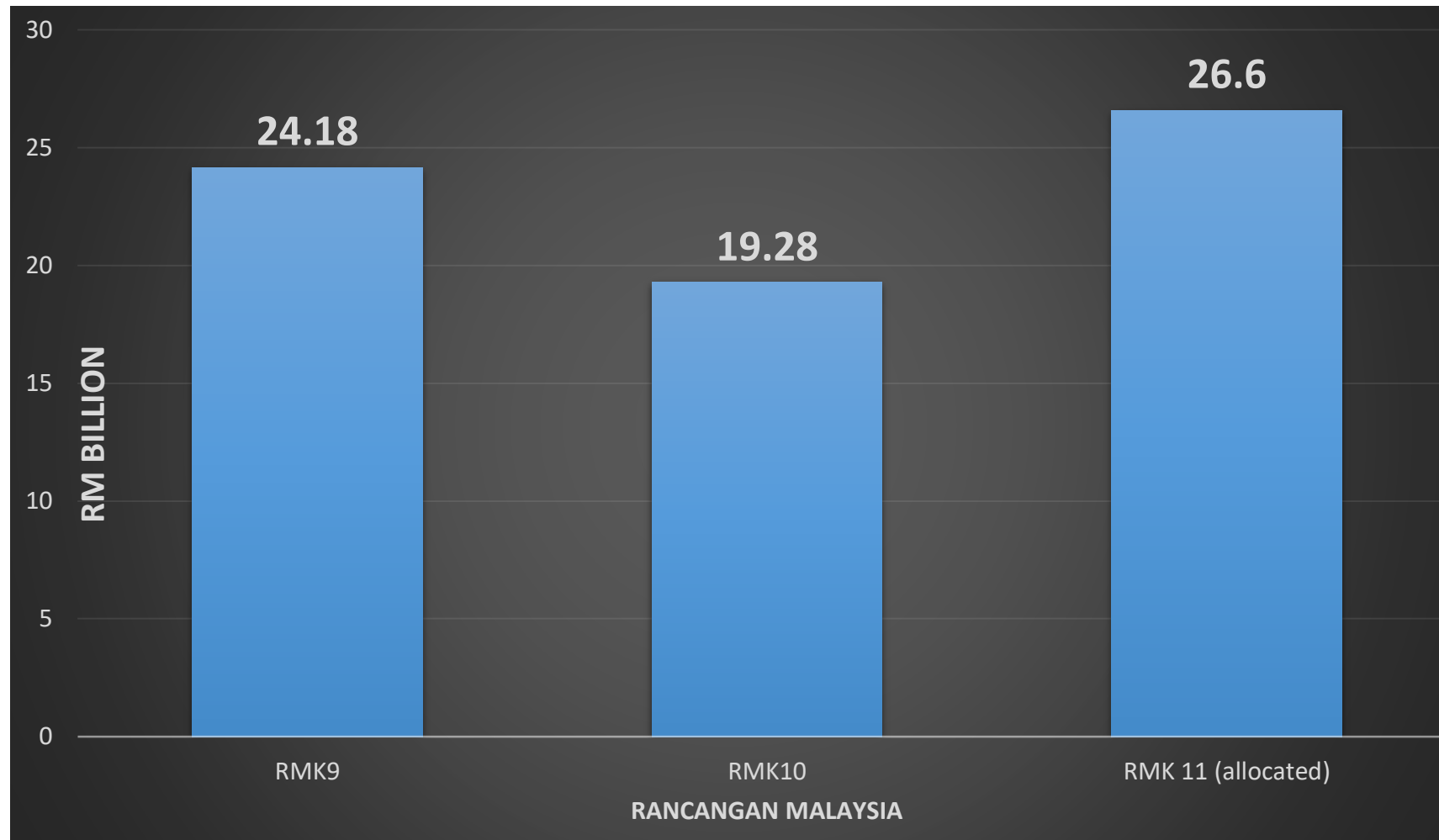
Institutional framework

- Establishment of NRE in 2004
- Establishment of KeTAK in 2004 and KeTTHA in 2009
- Majlis Sumber Air Negeri
- Majlis Tanah Negara
- Majlis Teknologi Hijau dan Perubahan Iklim
- Other technical and research agencies

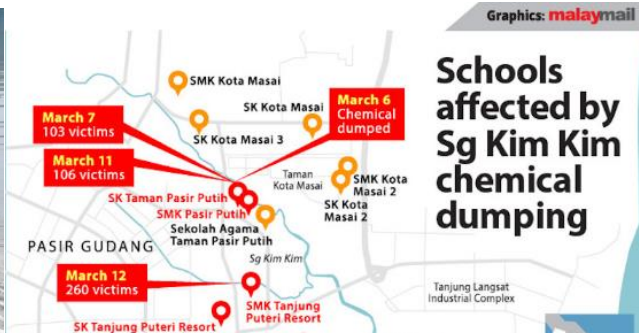
Legislation

- States Water Enactments/ Ordinance (Sabah, Selangor, Kedah, Pahang, Johor, Negeri Sembilan, Melaka, Pulau Pinang, Perlis, Sarawak)
- Waters Act 1920
- Environmental Quality Acts 1974

Total Water-Related Development Expenditure



However, managing water continue to remain challenging



14 - Kosmo - Wednesday , 17 December 2014

1,673 orang dipindahkan di Terengganu, 19 mangsa di Pasir Puteh

Pantai Timur terus dilanda banjir

TERENGGANU
NUALATERINGGANU - Jumaat, 19 mangsa banjir di Terengganu meninggal karnya 1673 orang daripada 424 keluarga semalam berbanding 580 orang semalam. Menurut portal Majlis Keselamatan Negara (MKN) Terengganu, sehingga 9 pengsan, 10 orang mangsa banjir ditanggulangi di 29 pusat penempatan sementara. Manakala, 1673 orang meninggal karnya 1673 orang daripada 424 keluarga semalam berbanding 580 orang semalam. Menurut portal Majlis Keselamatan Negara (MKN) Terengganu, sehingga 9 pengsan, 10 orang mangsa banjir ditanggulangi di 29 pusat penempatan sementara. Manakala, 1673 orang meninggal karnya 1673 orang daripada 424 keluarga semalam berbanding 580 orang semalam.

KELANTAN
SEBAHAGIAN penduduk minalah (ber) pemindahan selepas rumah mereka ditaklak air sedalam 1.5 meter di Kampung Tasek, Bukit Awang, Pasir Putih semalam. 6 petang semalam, dua batang sungai di Kelantan telah melimpas tepus, berlepas-juga, ialah Sungai berlepas-juga, sementara Sungai Grikah di Jenoh menandakan aras 50.25 meter melampaui paras.



Resources 'drained' to cope with water shortage

NATION
Wednesday, 27 Apr 2016

Water solution: Authorities inspecting the on-going work to divert water supply to affected residents in Kuantan.

KUANTAN: The water shortage in Felda Chini, Pekan, has become so severe that residents are resorting to collecting water from a drain.

Settler Rasil Jaafar, 44, said he has no choice but to look for alternative sources of water, seeing that the disruption has been going on for two weeks.

"The residents in Chini 1 go to a nearby well but about 100 people are sharing the supply there now.

"We found there is water flowing from the hill but the problem is that it goes into a drain," he said yesterday.

Rasil said so many residents were trying to get the drain water that he has heard of quarrels starting because of the rush.



Huge expenditures for water resources; recovery; & addressing pollution



Batu Ferringhi
Remediation Cost
RM11.8 mil

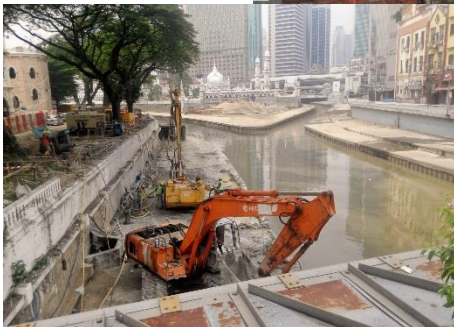


NRW Reduction
2013-RM253mil
2014-RM184 mil
2015RM109 mil
2016RM844 mil

Post-Disaster
Cost
(Flood 2014)
>RM1.5 bil



To Unclog
Blockage in
Sewerage
System
>RM26 mil
/year



River of Life
Cost
>RM1 bil



River Remedial
Works
2016 >RM1.66 bil
2017 >RM1.59 bil



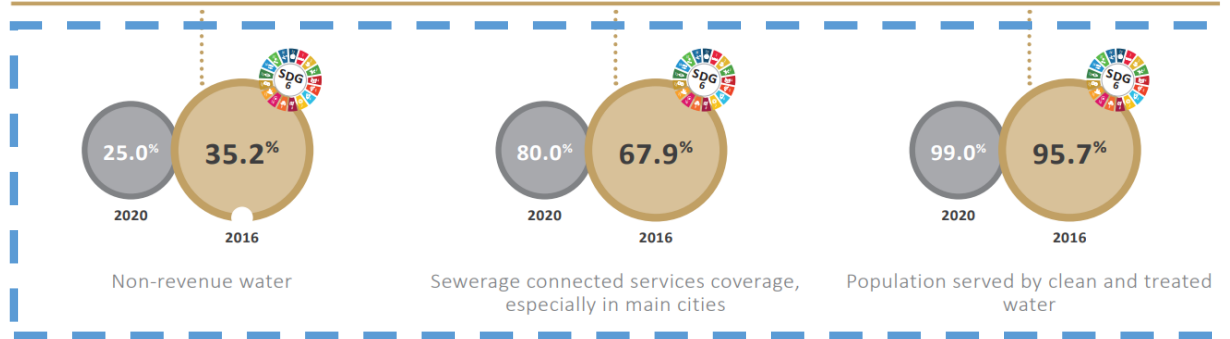
and the list
goes on ...

Pressing Issues

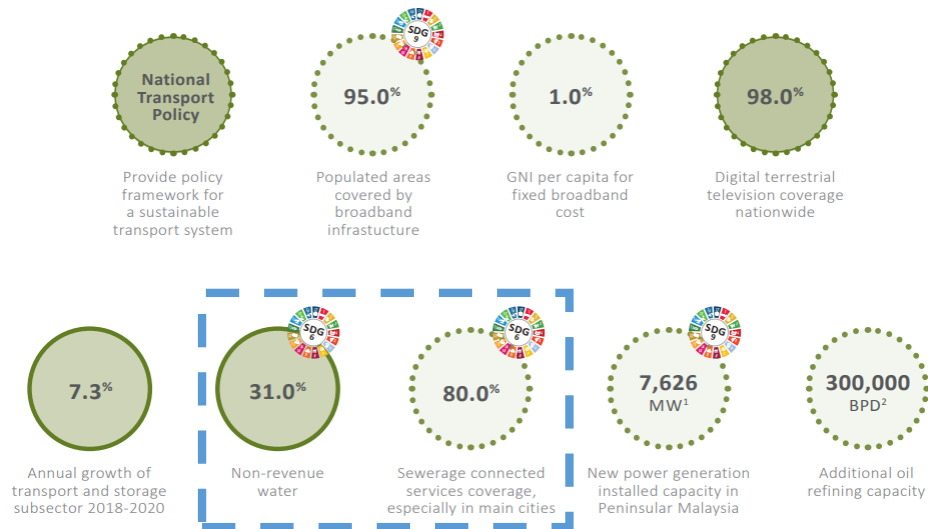
- **Water catchment areas are being compromised** for economic activities
- **Water resources quality** issues-high turbidity due to land use change, industrial pollution, pesticides/ fertilizers, salt water intrusion
- **Unreliable supply** of water for industrial activities- affect investor's interest
- **Improper planning**- water availability is given least concern in considering new development areas
- Existing water resources infrastructure **not functioning-dams/ reservoirs**
- **High NRW/ low** utilization of surface **run-offs water**
- **Flood/** flash flood occurrences
- **High operational and maintenance costs for plants**
- **High capital expenditure** to build/ upgrade water and sewerage infrastructure
- Focus were given more to urban areas- **access of rural population** to water supply and sewerage services **are still limited**



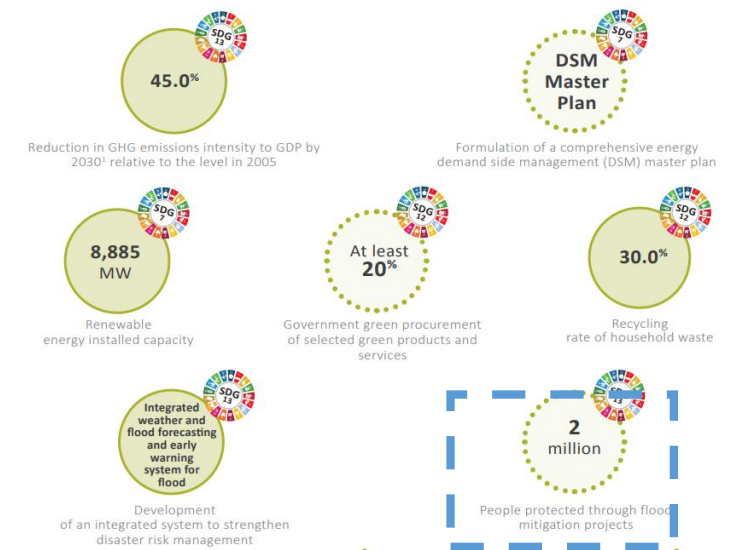
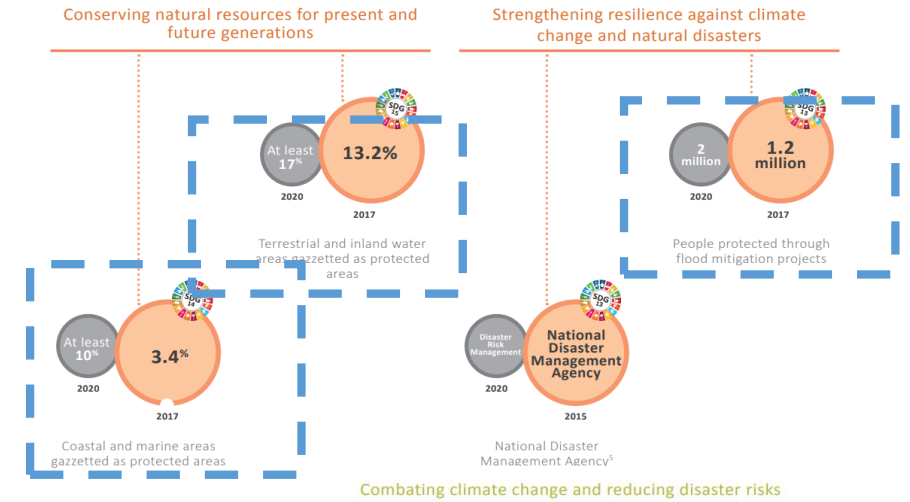
Continuing the transition to a new water services industry framework



Providing quality infrastructure



mid-term review of the ELEVENTH MALAYSIA PLAN 2016-2020 new priorities and emphases





6 CLEAN WATER AND SANITATION



6.1 By 2030, achieve universal and equitable access to **safe and affordable drinking water for all**

6.2 By 2030, achieve access to **adequate and equitable sanitation and hygiene for all** and end open defecation, paying special attention to the needs of women and girls and those in vulnerable situations

6.3 By 2030, **improve water quality by reducing pollution**, eliminating dumping and minimizing release of hazardous chemicals and materials, **halving the proportion of untreated wastewater** and substantially **increasing recycling and safe reuse globally**

6.4 By 2030, substantially **increase water-use efficiency** across all sectors and **ensure sustainable withdrawals and supply of freshwater** to address water scarcity and substantially reduce the number of people suffering from water scarcity

6.5 By 2030, **implement integrated water resources management** at all levels, including through transboundary cooperation as appropriate

6.6 By 2020, **protect and restore water-related ecosystems**, including mountains, forests, wetlands, rivers, aquifers and lakes

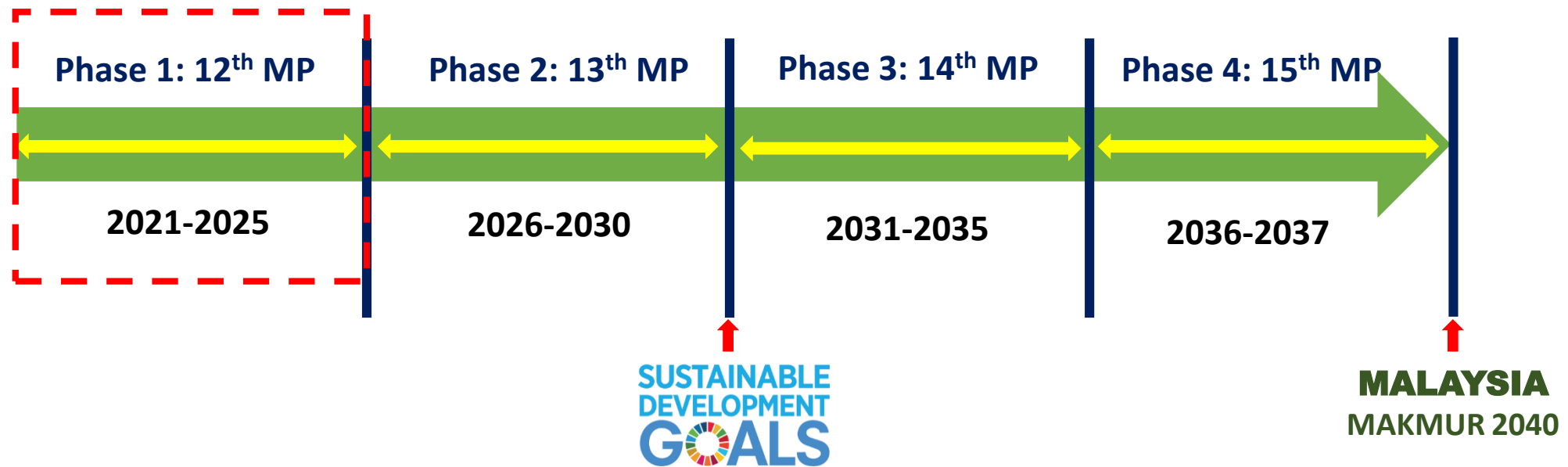
6.A By 2030, expand international cooperation and capacity-building support to developing countries in water- and sanitation-related activities and programmes, including water harvesting, desalination, water efficiency, wastewater treatment, recycling and reuse technologies

6.B **Support and strengthen the participation of local communities** in improving water and sanitation management



Visions for Water Sector Transformation

1. Achieve an inclusive and sustainable provisions of safe and affordable water supply and sanitation systems
2. Recognise water as a wealth creation sector
3. Putting Malaysia as a tropical Asian frontier in Integrated Water Resources Management





12th Malaysia Plan



Why do we need transformation? Why can't we live in BAU?

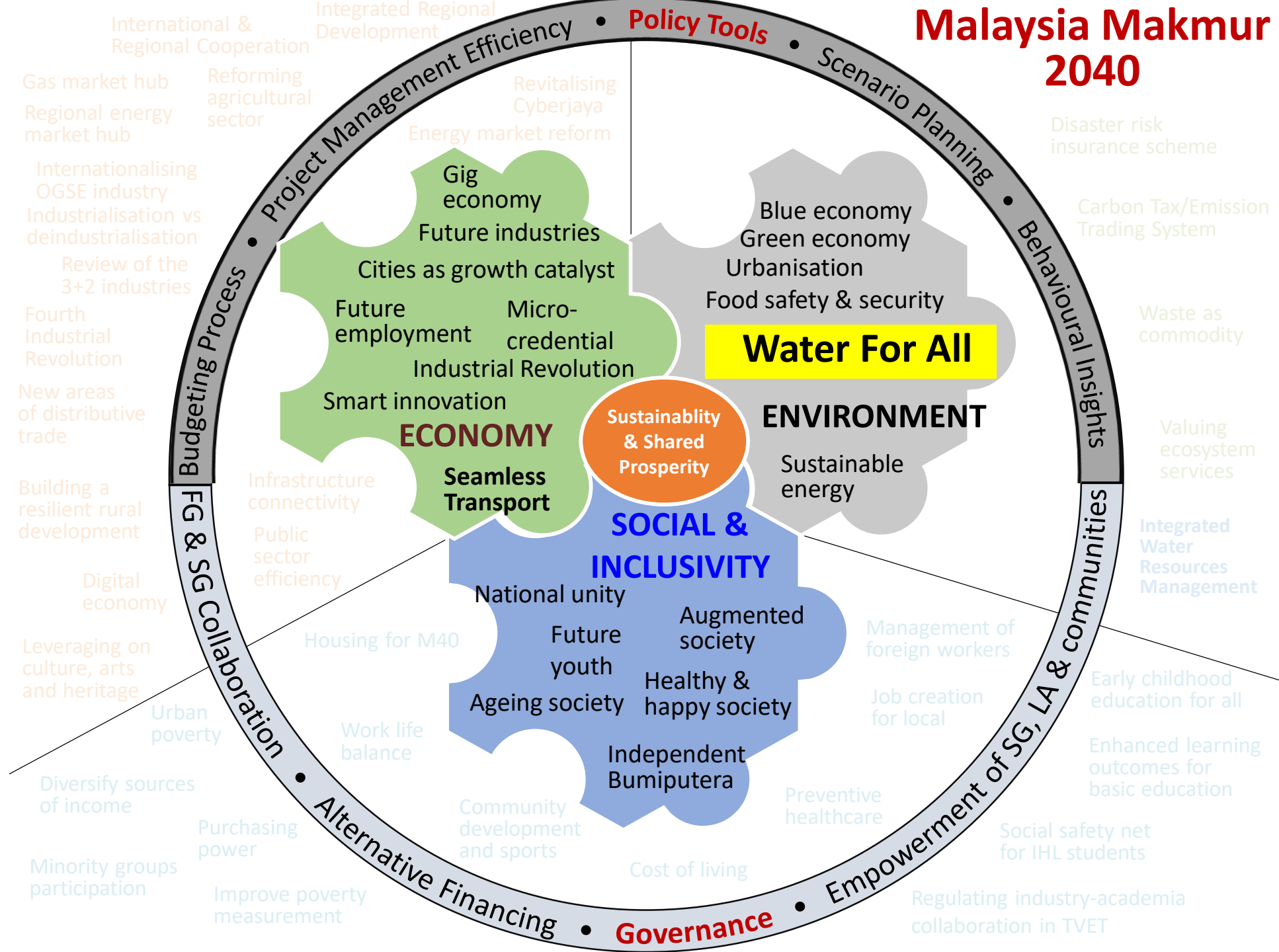
What does transformation mean for water sector? What will it look like? What benefit we'll gain?

Who will do the transformation? Who will be affected? Who will benefit?

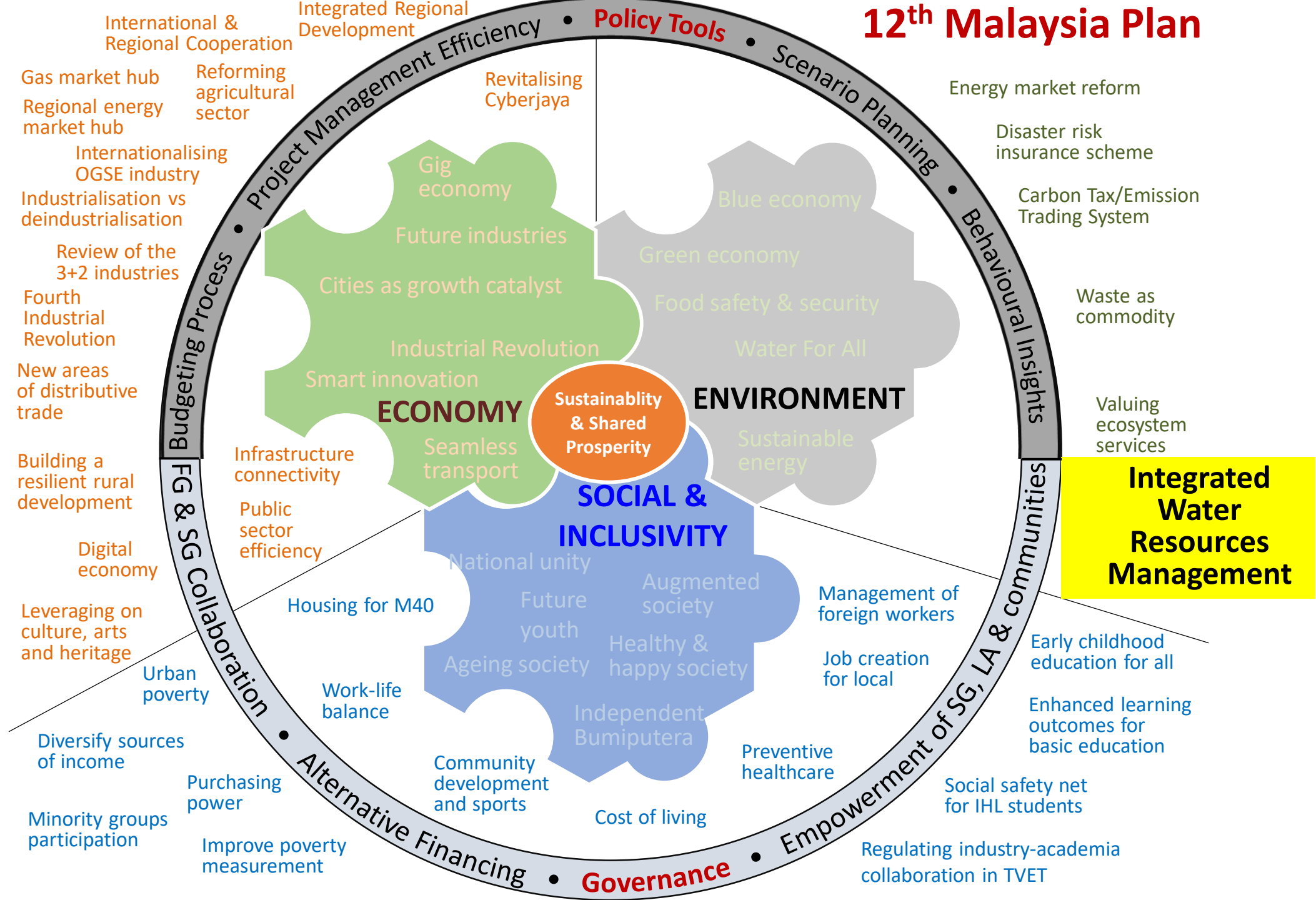
How do we transform the sector? How much does it cost?



Malaysia Makmur 2040



12th Malaysia Plan





Five global mega trends shaping the future



Rapid urbanisation



Demographic and social change



Climate change and resource scarcity



Shift in global economic power



Technological breakthroughs



35% more

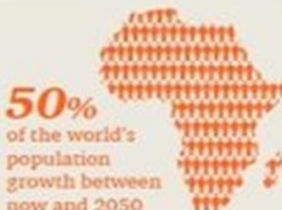
Expected increase in global food demand by 2030¹

2030

We predict that seven of the world's biggest 12 economies in 2030 will come from emerging markets, the 'E7'²



Years taken for telephone to reach half of US households; the smartphone in under ten³



50% of the world's population growth between now and 2050 is expected to come from Africa⁴



1.5 million people are added to the global urban population every week⁵



The world's **85** richest people own as much wealth today as the poorest **3.5 billion**⁶



2015

In 2015 the size of the middle class in Asia Pacific is expected to overtake Europe and North America combined⁷



50% of global GDP is generated by the 300 largest metropolitan areas⁸



Around half of US jobs are at risk of being computerised over the next two decades⁹

source: PwC via @mikequindazzi

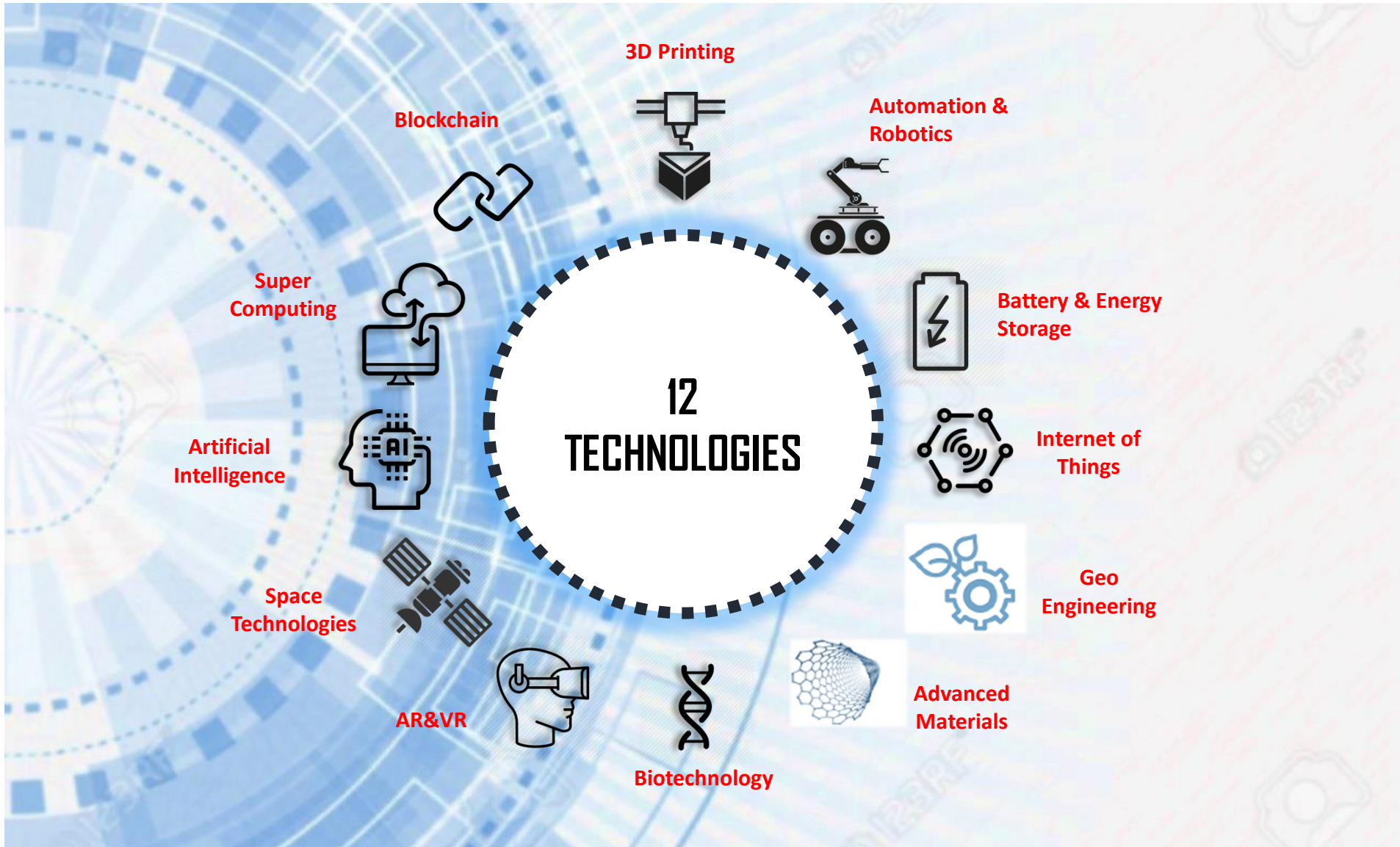


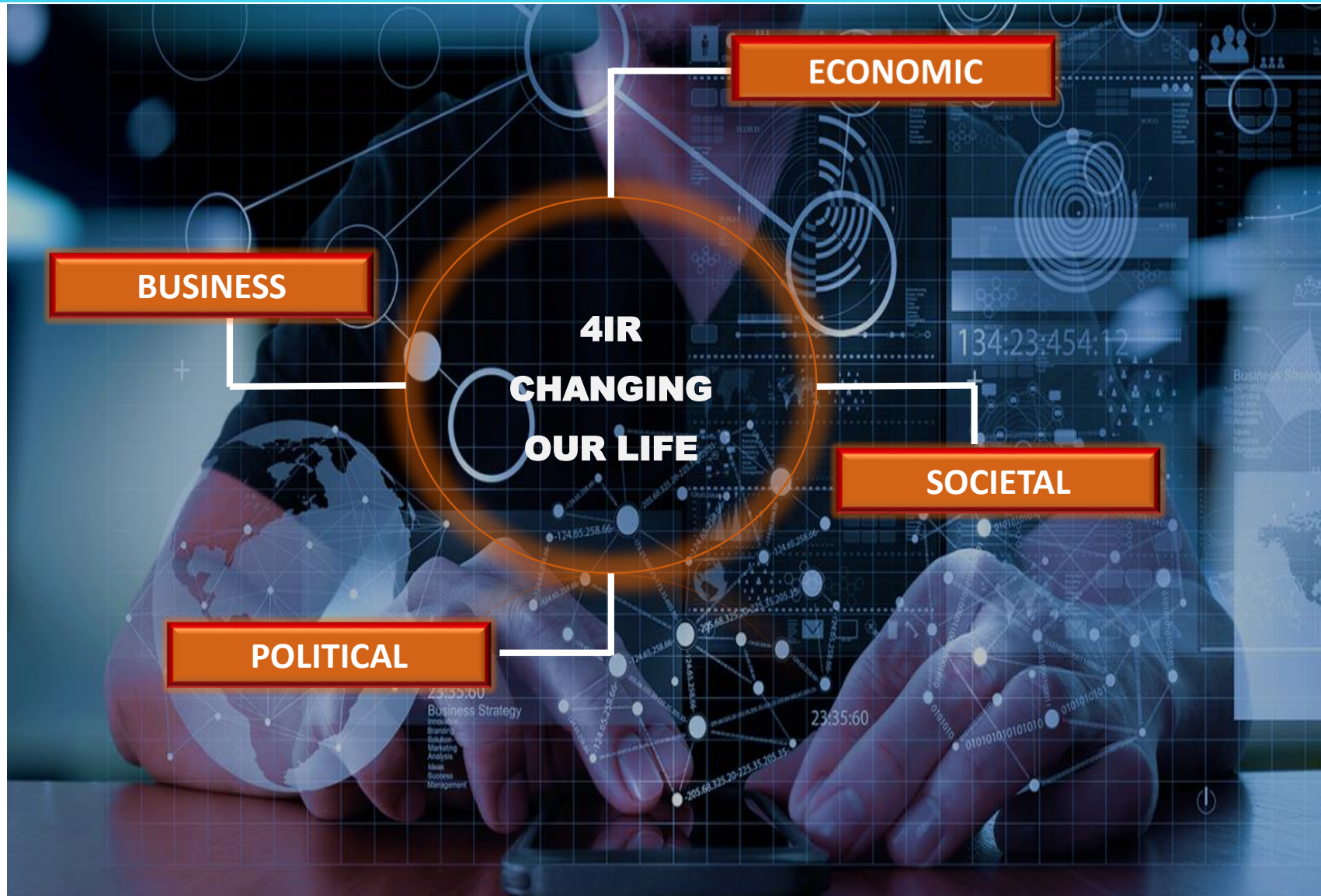
THE POWER

How long to reach 50 million users?











FGD: To gain input to develop a strategic paper for the 12th Malaysia Plan

- **Transforming issues and challenges** facing water sector Malaysia into opportunities
- **Mainstreaming water management** in development activities. Covers upstream to downstream-source to services-intake to discharge
- **Focus and reprioritise strategies** to transform water sector by 2040
- **Targets and KPIs for 12th MP** to transform the water sector by 2040 to be identified, supportive to national and global targets: **SDG 6, GTMP 2030** etc
- **Estimate allocation needed** according to the proposed strategies



Thank You