

YAYASAN HASANAH



A foundation of Khazanah Nasional

Water Resources Management by Non-State Actors in Malaysia

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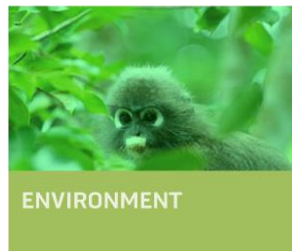
15& 16 April 2019



EDUCATION



COMMUNITY
DEVELOPMENT



ENVIRONMENT



ARTS, HERITAGE
AND CULTURE



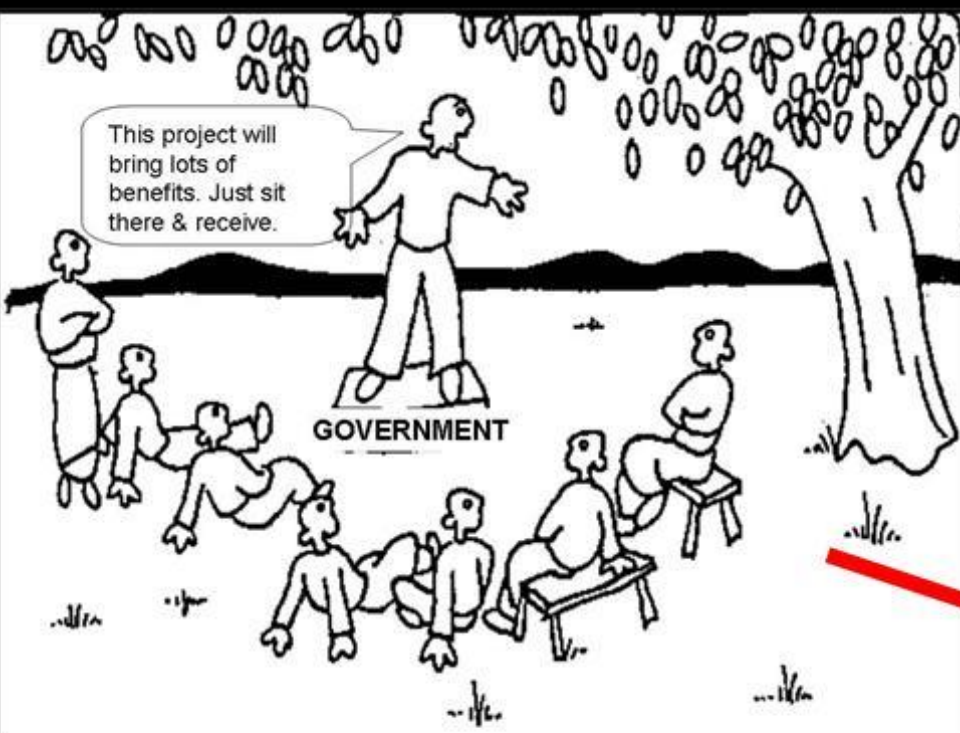
KNOWLEDGE



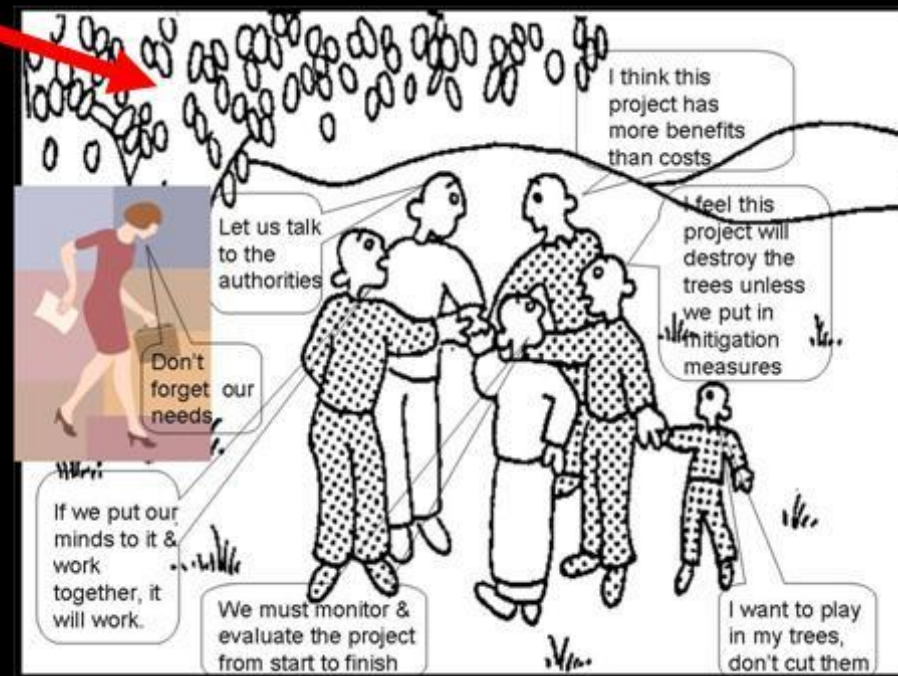
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DECISION MAKING IS MOVING FROM UNILATERAL GOVERNMENT ACTION TO PUBLIC CONSENSUS



Prominent NGOs involved in IWRM in Malaysia

- Malaysian Environmental NGOs (MENGOs)
- Malaysian Water Partnership (MyWP)
- WWF Malaysia
- Global Environment Centre (GEC)
- Water Watch Penang (WWP)
- Wetlands International
- Federation of Malaysian Consumers Association (FOMCA)
- Malaysian Nature Society (MNS)
- Yayasan Anak Warisan Alam (YAWA)



**MALAYSIAN
ENVIRONMENTAL
NGO**



Role of Non-State Actors in IWRM in Malaysia

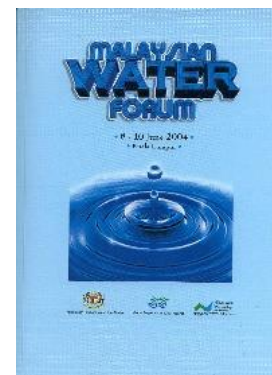
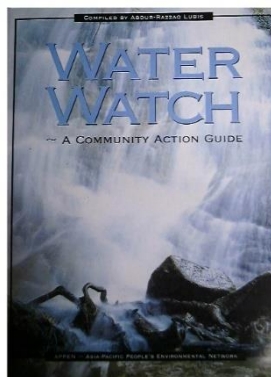
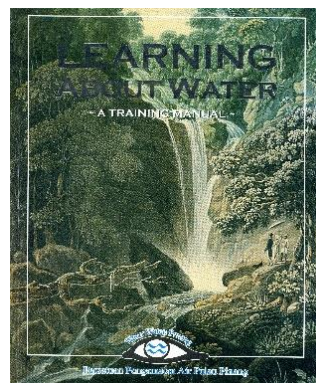
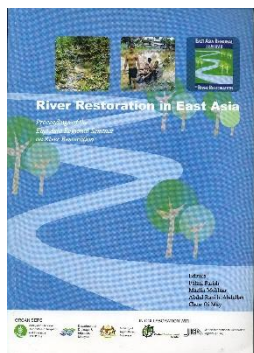
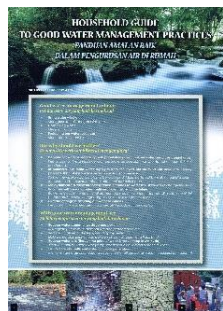
Public Awareness Initiative

- Enhancing the conservation status of key peatlands areas in Malaysia by **WIM**
- Conserving our Wetlands” School Project (**WIM and MNS** with support from Hong Kong and Shanghai Bank);
- River Education & Conservation Campaign for school children in Penang, Malaysia (**WWP**)
- Partnership with Local Community in Highland Catchment Management, Cameron Highlands (**WWF**)

Training, Seminar & Conference

- Malaysia Water Forum - Implementing IWRM in Malaysia (**MyWP**);
- Sustainability Malaysia 2007 (**MENGOS**);
- Rivers 2007 (**WWP** with REDAC & SRB);
- National Workshop “Integrated Water Resources Management (IWRM) Training Workshop”2007 (**MENGOS**) (Penampang & PJ);
- Gender Indicators For Monitoring and Evaluation in relation to Environment 2008 (**MENGOS**)

Publications



Water Resource Management

1. Integrated river basin management of the Kinabatangan Basin, **Sabah** by WWF
2. Development of Integrated Management Plan for Tasek Bera Ramsar Site, **Pahang** by WIM
3. Guidelines for Development in Water Catchment Areas in the State of **Penang** - Section on Guidelines for Hydrology by WWP
4. Assessment on the Sustainability of Malaysia's Water Resources Utilization by Using Sustainable Development Indicators (SDI) by WWP

Pollution Control, Monitoring and Management

1. In **Selangor**, the Kelana Jaya Lakes Rehabilitation Programme is a joint effort by GEC, AAM and CETEC
2. In **Selangor**, technical Assistance for Putrajaya and Kota Kemuning Constructed Wetlands is by WIM
3. Educational programme with school children to monitor river pollution in **Penang** by WWP

Research & Documentation

1. The Multidisciplinary assessment (MDA) of South East **Pahang** Peat swamp forest by WIM
2. The Ecological assessments of South-west **Johor** Mangroves by WIM
3. A Biological Management Study of Bukit Larut, **Perak** by FOMCA, ERA & WWF



Local Communities - *Tagal & Tagang Systems* by *Sabah & Sarawak Villages*

Tagal & Tagang Systems are native traditions of preserving and protecting fish stocks for the benefit of the villages within totally protected areas.

Tagal System

Zoning certain sections of river: off-limits to fishing activities for a period of time to allow the resources to flourish before being harvested jointly by villagers

Tagang System

Villagers themselves are the policemen: do not allow anyone to fish or net in the waters. Small fish as well as those of breeding size will be released back into the water

“Petagas River has become so filthy because of rubbish dumping and so on, by the riverbank and in the river itself, by those living in the area”, said villager of Tagal system



Example: Petagas River tagal system (3km), managed by 4,000 villagers



Through these systems people living in the surrounding areas can help protect and rehabilitate the fish population in the river and stop indiscriminately dumping rubbish into rivers.

National River Care Fund – YH supported Partners

Organisation	Pertubuhan Gagasan Prihatin Semeniyh	Kelab Alam Sekitar Sekolah Menengah Kebangsaan Agama (SMKA) Al-Irshad	Kawasan Rukun Tetangga Taman Meru Perdana 1
Project	Pemantauan Pencemaran Sungai Semeniyh	Mengurus Bahan Terbuang	Air Saliran dan Komuniti Sihat
Location	Sungai Semeniyh, Selangor	Kepala Batas, Penang	Chemor, Perak
Activities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Identification of rivers suspected of pollution Collect water pollution samples, document with photos or videos as evidence Reporting to relevant authorities upon signs of pollution 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Upcycling, turning wastes into useful products Organic composting and making of fertilizer Awareness-raising campaign at school 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cleaning of neighbourhood's drainage Cleaning of water retention pond Aquatic system development in water retention pond

Air Sungai Semeniyh boleh memudaratkan



SEMEINYH – Sebuah pertubuhan bukan kerajaan (NGO), Gagasan Prihatin Semeniyh (GPS) akan menghantar laporan hasil analisis pemantauan kualiti air Sungai Semeniyh yang dilaksanakan selama enam bulan kepada agensi berkaitan untuk tindakan lanjut.

GPS
• Pemantauan selama enam bulan ini dilakukan menggunakan drone selain uji kaji melalui penapisan air

tersebut antaranya ialah sisa

Beliau berkata demikian dalam sidang media selepas merasmikan penutupan Program Pemantauan Sungai Semeniyh di sini, semalam.

Menurutnya, uji kaji kualiti air ini dilakukan mengikut prosedur operasi standard (SOP) yang dilaksanakan oleh GEC, selain GPS mencarong-



Citizen Science Approach by LEAP in Babagon Water Catchment, Sabah

Biological water quality indicators

Assess water quality via understanding diversity of fish, dragonflies and other biological indicators



The above serve as basic capacity building trainings to equip communities with necessary skills and knowledge to conduct its own water quality monitoring activities in Babagon community



Challenges

1. Lack of active involvement by stakeholders throughout the entire process from planning to implementation, monitoring and project appraisal
2. Civil society and NGOs have to be empowered/trained
3. Unwillingness of authorities to delegate adequate IWRM tasks to NGOs.
4. Lack of trust between authorities and NGOs (both ways)

Strategies Moving Forward

1. Changing the mindset of authorities regarding the professionalism, capability and involvement of NSA in IWRM leading eventually to active NGO involvement
2. Adoption of the horizontal approach and PPPs in IWRM
3. Empowerment of NGOs in IWRM
4. Sharing knowledge, data and expertise between government, private sector and NGOs
5. Provision of public funds to NGOs



Conclusion

- IWRM is everyone's responsibility
 - government, academia, private sector, donor agencies, NGOs & local communities, i.e. RAKYAT



Thank You

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