

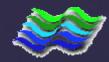
# Soving Urban Flooding Through Sustainable Stormwater Management

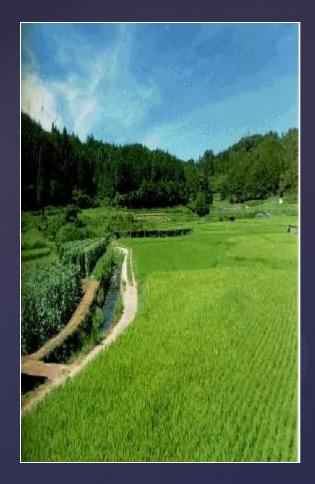
Dr Hj Md Nasir bin Md Noh

Department of Irrigation and Drainage Malaysia

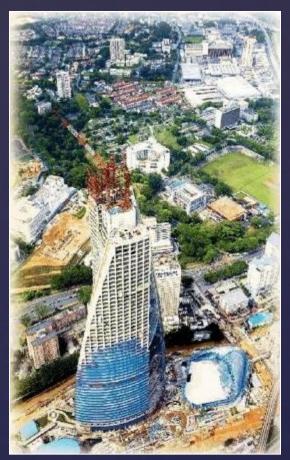
### Contents

Introduction and Background
 Issues and Challenges
 Urban Stormwater Management
 Strategic Direction
 Program and Activities
 Expected Outcomes and Conclusions

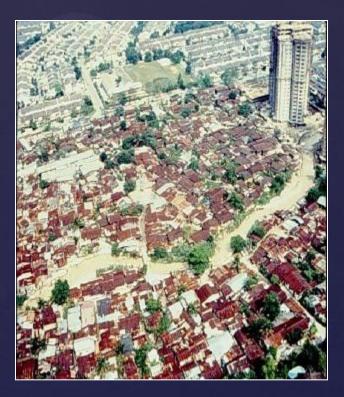




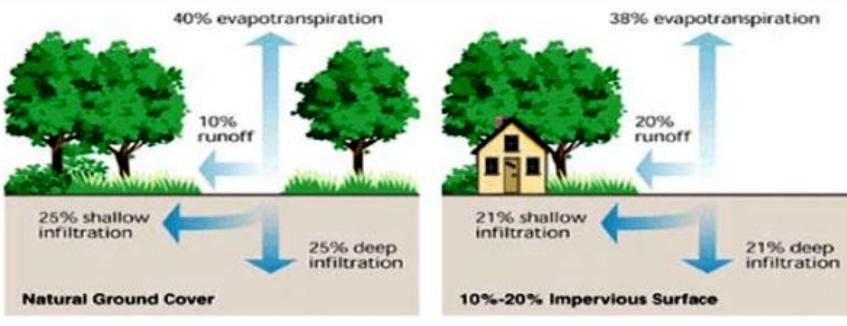
Agricultural Area

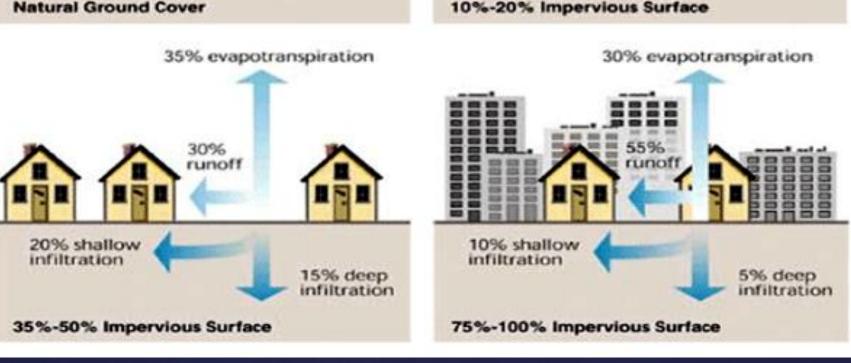


**Urban Area** 

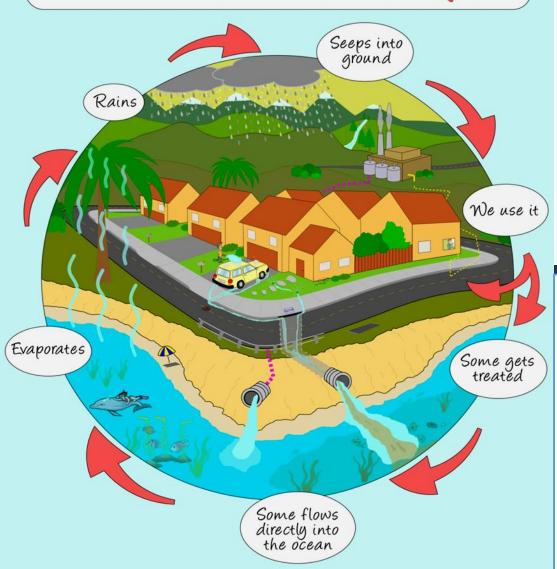


Residential Area

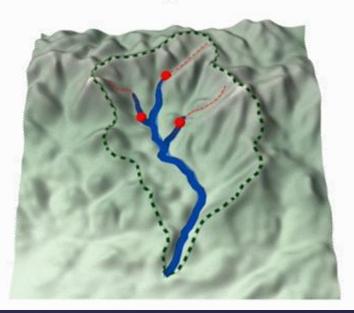




# The Urban Water Cycle



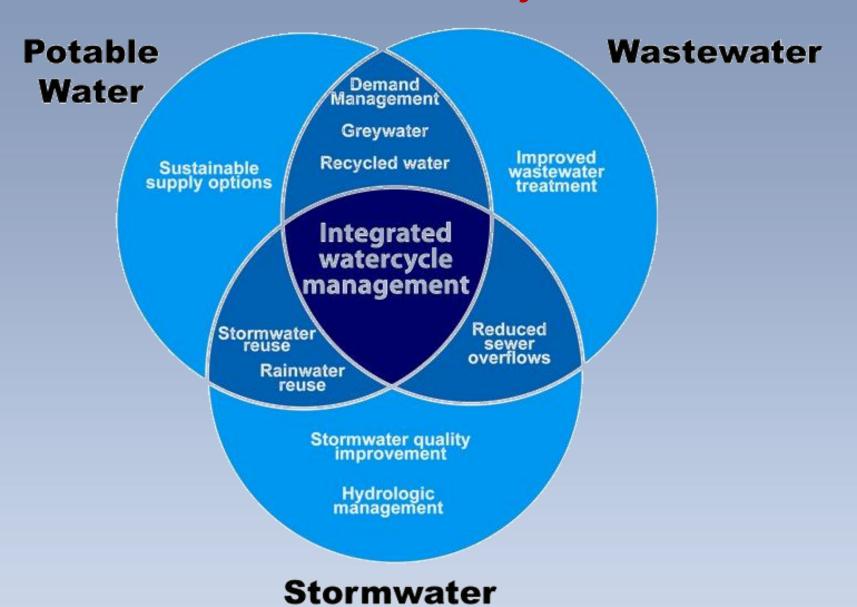
#### A Drainage Basin



### **Urban Hydrology**

Change in landuse within the catchment area for development directly influences the hydrological cycle; alters the natural water cycle in the basin.

### **Urban Water Cycle**



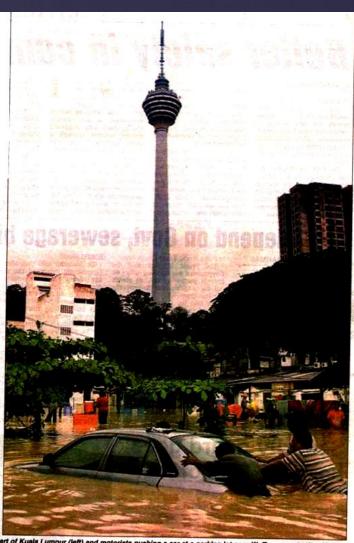
# Issues and Challenges

- □ Flood
- □ Erosion and Sedimentation
- □ Pollution
- □ Climate Change

# Kuala Lumpur - 29<sup>th</sup> Oct 2001

# **FLOODS**





CITY OF WATER ... flood victims getting a boat ride to safety through the heart of Kuala Lumpur (left) and motorists pushing a car at a parking lot near KL Tower yesterday. Major roads in the city were inundated after three hours of heavy rain. — APpix

By ANGELA RAO and SIMON KHOO

KUALA LUMPUR: The city was

Jalan Sultan Ismail (near Sheraton Imperial Hotel) Jalan Yap

Roads were cut off by the waters
from the drains clogged with silt
forcing the residents to prepare for Kwan Seng, Jalan Tun Razak (near and garbage from upstream. Some evacuation if the situation worsthe LRT station), Jalan Gurney and workers were shocked when they the LRT station), Jalan Gurney and

The damage is expected to be massive as private car parks were flooded including Wisma AIA,

# Kuala Lumpur - 11<sup>th</sup> June 2002





Kuala Lumpur - 10<sup>th</sup> June 2003

# KL hit by floods

# Three-hour downpour causes havoc in city

RUALA LUMPUR: Hundreds of thousands of people were caught in chans caused by Bash floods that saw one person drowned in what has been described as the worst foliage yet to hit the city, for the past year.

Hundreds of cars were damaged when underground car parks were turned into giant pools as police reported that several people were also injured in various accidents due to the have:

The three-lower rain that brought much relief from the heat started at 4 pm and within 30 minutes became a heavy down-pour trapping the hundreds of thousands as they tried to make their way home from work.

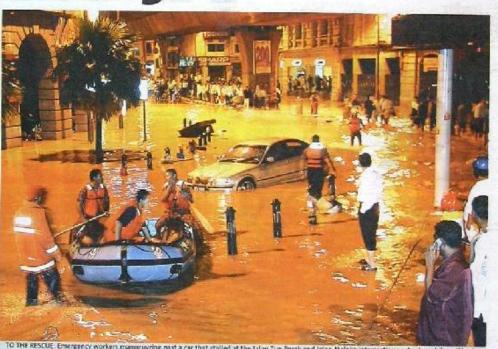
Even the Sentul Fire Station fell victim to flood waters and all the engines had to be parked outside as the water level in the building was chest-high at the peak.

City Mayor Danuk Shaid Mohd Taufile had to take to a motor-cycle to get to visit the various affected places.

City Hall's 24-hour moneturing centre also reported flooding at the nearby areas of Bataran Mendeka, Masjid Jamek, St. Many's Cathedral and parts of Jalan Sultan tenall.

The low-tying areas of Kampung Barn,

TURN TO PAGE 3



TO THE RESCUE: Emergency workers manuscriving past a car that stailed at the Jalan Tun Perak and Jalan Melaka intersection yesterday while getting to those stranded following a three-hour downpour.

# Kuala Lumpur - 4<sup>th</sup> June 2007

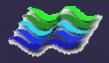


# I wish I had a boat Not 4/6

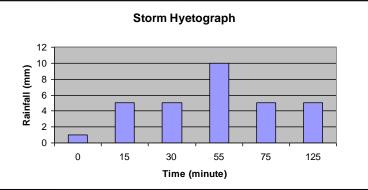
A downpour which began about 4.30pm and lasted for two hours caused water levels in several areas in Kuala Lumpur to rise to more than half-a-metre. Among the worst-hit areas were Jalan Bangsar, Jalan Travers heading to the Mahameru highway (picture), Jalan Duta, Jalan Semantan in the Damansara area, Jalan Pantal, Jalan Chan Sow Lin and Jalan Masjid

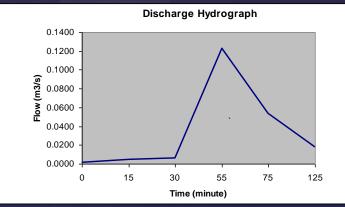
Jamek. According to a City Hall spokesman, the traffic jams in these areas only cleared after the water level subsided. Meanwhile, a landslide at the Mahameru highway heading towards Jalan Duta caused a road closure for several hours, resulting in a massive traffic congestion. There were no casualties in the 7.10pm incident.

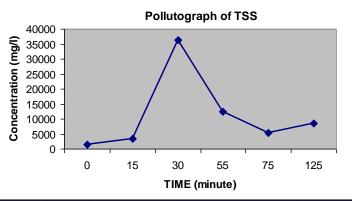
#### Erosion and Sediment Control - Construction



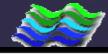




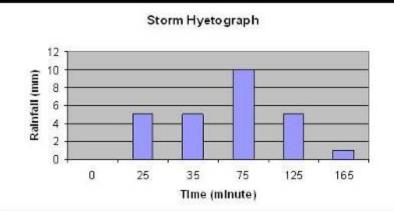


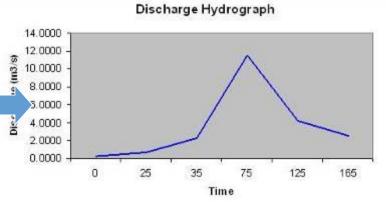


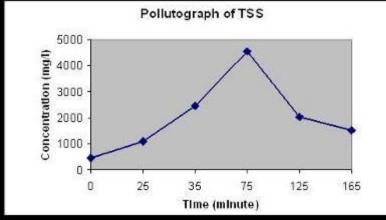
### Erosion and Sediment Control - Agriculture



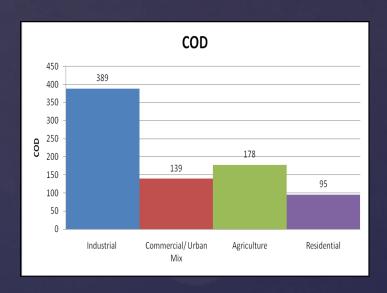


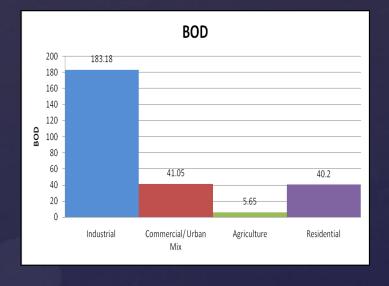


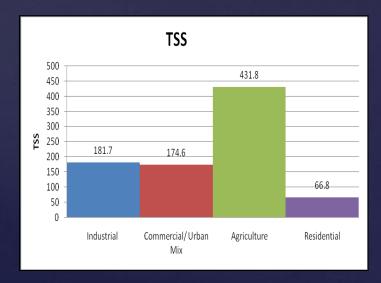


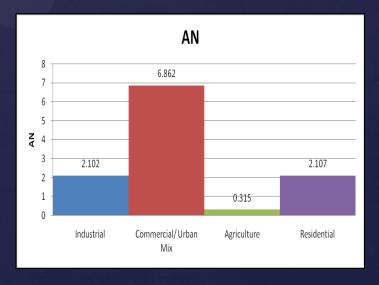


# Non-Point Source Pollution

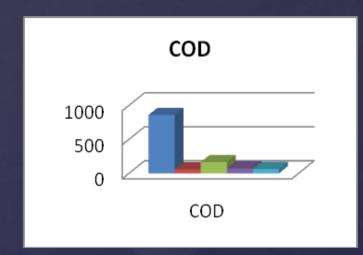


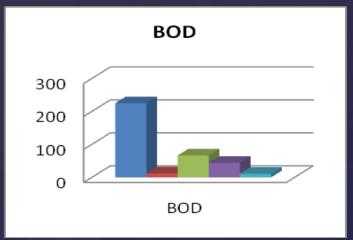


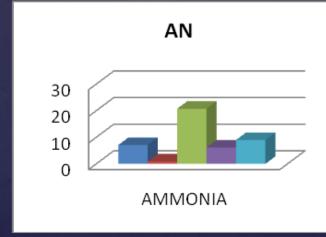


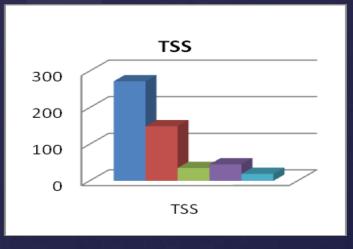


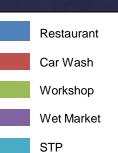
# Point Source Pollution



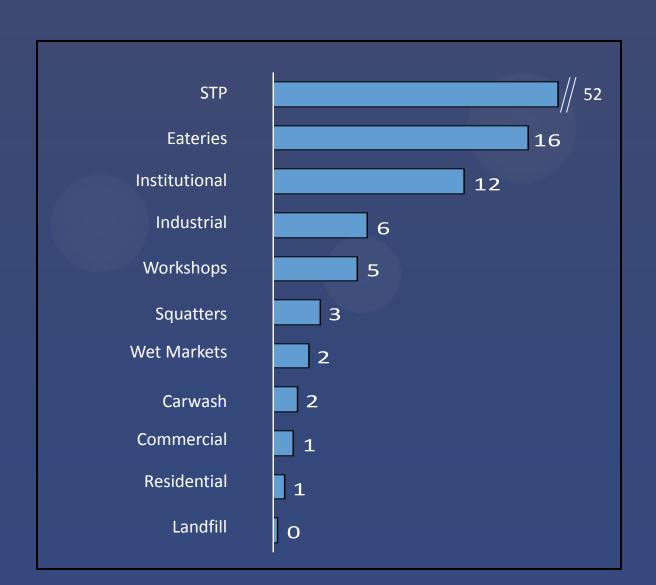


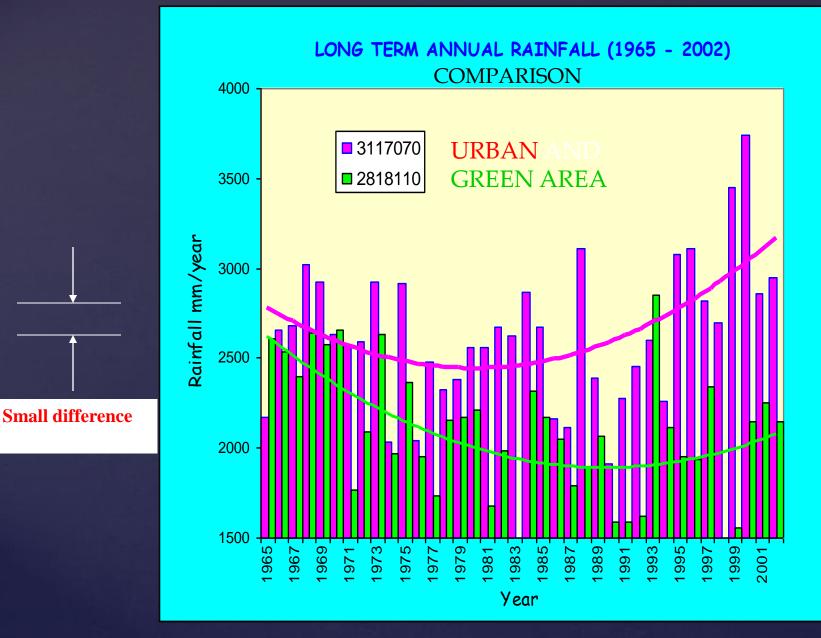






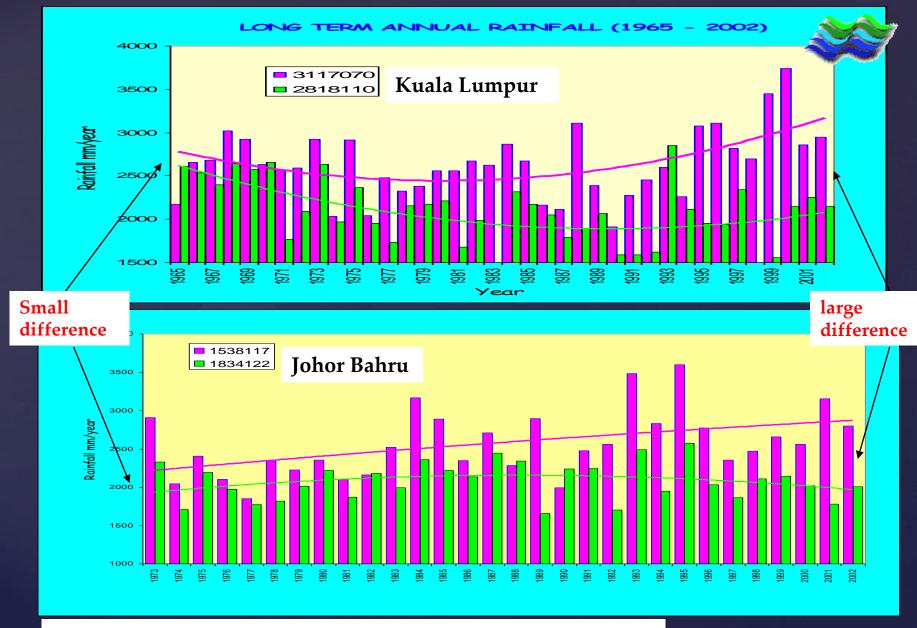
#### % Pollution Contribution











Gap in rainfall trends between urban and green areas

### Stormwater Management Key Elements



# Urban Stormwater Management

#### Mud Flood



**Water Pollution** 



Flash Flood



**—** 

**ESCP** 



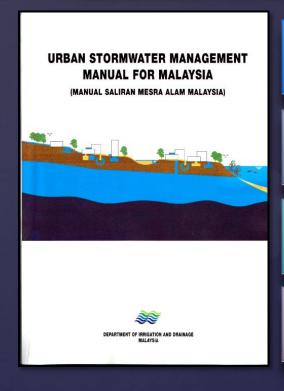
**Quality Control** 



**Quantity Control** 



# Guidelines and Practices

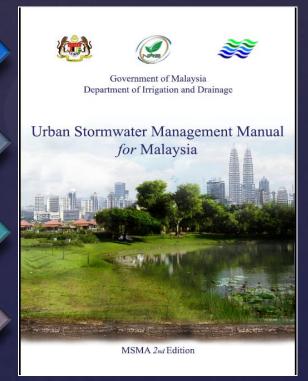


Raise

Reduce

**Create** 

**Eliminate** 



**MSMA 2000** 

**MSMA 2nd Edition** 

: 20 Volume, 48 Chapters

: 1 Volume, 20 Chapters



The Purpose of this document is to provide a practical guide to assist in the design and implementation of SUDS systems across Thames Region of the Environment Agency.

This guidance explains the Environment Agency's design requirements for SUDS systems and helps you to select the most appropriate and sustainable SUDS system for your site.



Photo 1. An example of a SUDS pond used to drain a 62ha development at Elvetham Heath

Created by: Development Control Technical Specialists, Thames Region Date: October 2006

UFC 3-210-10 15 NOVEMBER 2010

#### UNIFIED FACILITIES CRITERIA (UFC)

#### LOW IMPACT DEVELOPMENT



APPROVED FOR PUBLIC RELEASE; DISTRIBUTION UNLIMITED

### EVALUATING OPTIONS FOR WATER SENSITIVE URBAN DESIGN - a national guide

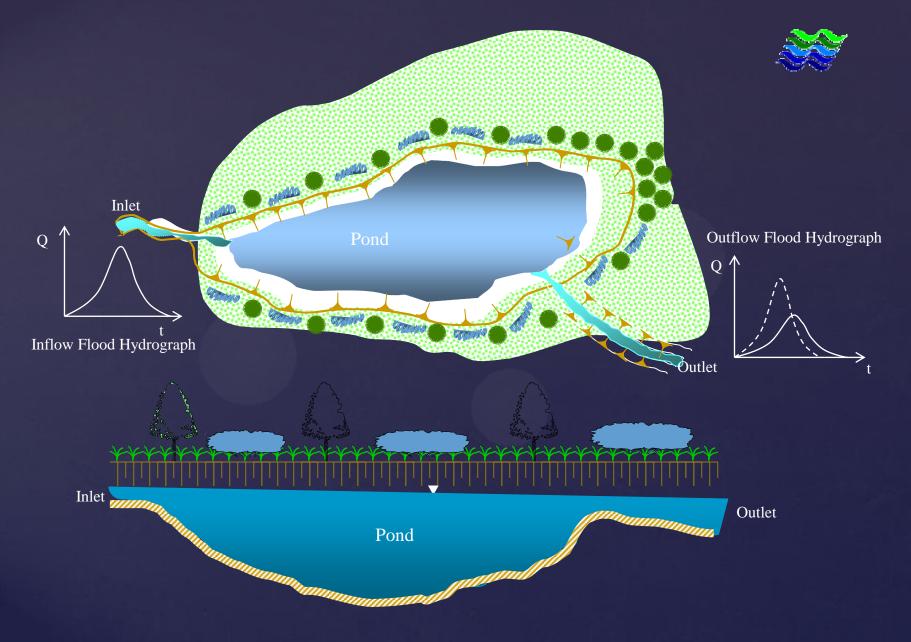
Prepared by the Joint Steering Committee for Water Sensitive Cities in delivering Clause 92(ii) of the National Water Initiative

July 2009



# Approach





STORAGE EFFECT ON THE OUTFLOW FLOOD HYDROGRAPH



### SWM STRATEGIC DIRECTION

Stormwater and related ecosystem as a resource

SWM Infrastructure Asset

Stakeholders and users of the resource and the SWM infra asset

### 1st STRATEGIC DIRECTION

### 1. SWM Infrastructure Asset

### & Management Component

ø Develop, operate, maintain and upgrade infrastructure

### & Goal

প্ল World class facilities and practices

### & Objective

প্ল Improve performance of SWM

### SWM INFRASTRUCTURE ASSET

SWM Infrastructure Asset	Short term (2010)	Long term (2020)
Solve	localized flash flood	flash flooding
Reduce non-point pollution	by minimum 30%	by minimum 70%
Reduce sediments from construction sites	by 70%	by 90%
Reduce DWF PS pollution	by minimum 15%	by minimum 30%

# 2<sup>nd</sup> STRATEGIC DIRECTION

# 2. Stormwater and Related Ecosystem as a Resource

### **&** Management Component

Regulate the resource (water and eco-system)
utilization

#### k Goal

g Conservation and sustainable utilization

### & Objective

- g Promote as alternative water source
- ø Conserve and rehabilitate eco-system
- ø Upgrade aesthetic features

### STORMWATER AS A RESOURCE

Stormwater and related ecosystem as a resource	Short term (2010)	Long term (2020)
Water demand for major towns facing water stress	1% contribution	5% contribution
Introduce natural stream eco-system restoration & conservation	Towns with City status	Other towns
Incorporate aesthetic feature	All new projects and 1% of existing facilities	All new projects and 3% of existing facilities

### 3rd STRATEGIC DIRECTION

# 3. Stakeholders and Users of the Resource and the SWM Infra Asset

### & Management Component

ø Enhance stakeholder participation

### & Goal

ø Effective role and first world mentality by stakeholders

### 

ø Increase the public awareness and attitude and participation

### STAKEHOLDER AND USERS

Stakeholders and users of the resource and the SWM infra asset	Short term (2010)	Long term (2020)
Implement Local Agenda 21 SW sector	at 30% of the towns (comprising the bigger towns first)	at 60% of the towns

### SWM PROGRAM AND ACTIVITIES

- □ One Stop Centre
- Preparation of Stormwater Masterplan for Major Town
- □ Monitoring and Enforcement
- Capacity Building
- □ Stakeholder Participation and Public Outreach
- □ R&D

# 1. OSC (One –Stop Centre)



- Implementation of One stop Centre for Development proposal
- Improve the procedure, process and delivery system
- Prepare Post Construction SOP

# STORMWATER MANAGEMENT TECHNICAL STANDARDS FOR SUBMISSION CHECKLIST

APPLICATION FOR LANDUSE CONVERSION AND LAND SUBDIVISION REVIEW CHECKLIST

APPLICATION FOR DRAINAGE AND STORMWATER MANAGEMENT REVIEW CHECKLIST

APPLICATION FOR EROSION AND SEDIMENT CONTROL REVIEW CHECKLIST





#### MALAYSIAN STANDARD

MS XXX - 3: 2011

# Malaysian Standard Urban Stormwater Management

URBAN STORMWATER MANAGEMENT PART 3: QUALITY DESIGN FUNDAMENTALS

ICS:

# Expected SIRIM publication by May 2013

@ Copyright 2010

**DEPARTMENT OF STANDARDS MALAYSIA** 

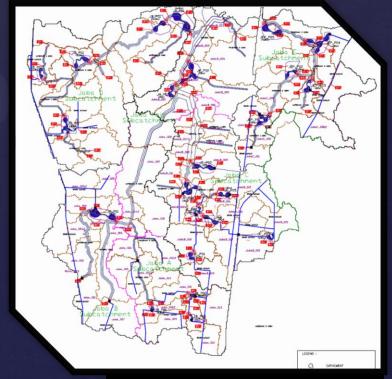
# 2. Preparation of Stormwater Management Master Plan for Major Town

#### List of Town

- 1. Kangar, Arau dan Padang Besar
- 2. Parit Buntar dan Bagan Serai
- 3. Ipoh
- 4 Manjung, Lumut dan Sitiawan
- 5. Klang
- 6. Sg. Besi dan Seri Kembangan
- 7. Bandar Sungai Buloh
- 8. Kajang

- 9. Tuaran, Mengatal dan Talipok
- 10. Tawau
- 11. Kuching dan Kota Samarahan
- 12. Miri
- 13. Pasir Gudang
- 14. Tanah Merah
- 15. Pasir Mas
- 16. Dungun
- 17. Kuantan





# 3. Monitoring and Enforcement

# PM INSTRUCTION AS CHAIRMAN OF NATIONAL WATER RESOURCES COUNCIL MEETING ON 20th August 2008

"All State and Federal Government must implement an integrated monitoring and enforcement activities Ops Lumpur Program to address the problem of flooding and pollution of the river"

# Ops Lumpur Objectives

- □ To ensure all developers comply Land Development Plan and Erosion and Sedimentation Control Plan that had been revised by State/District DID and approved by Local Authorities.
- □ To reduce mud flood event occurring during land development and to reduce silt flowing into drainage system
- MSMA use solely (as approved by cabinet in 2001) for sustainable development for the whole country

### ONE NRE ENFORCEMENT

- & Section 31 & 34 of EQA (Erosion and Sediment Control)

# 4. Capacity building

# Capacity Building

- MSMA as part of important subject in University (e.g. USM, UM, UTM & UNITEN etc)
- Training program
  - ✓ Government Agencies (JKR, KPKT,ILPBT)
  - NGOs and Private Sectors

# Malaysian Stormwater Organisation (MSO)

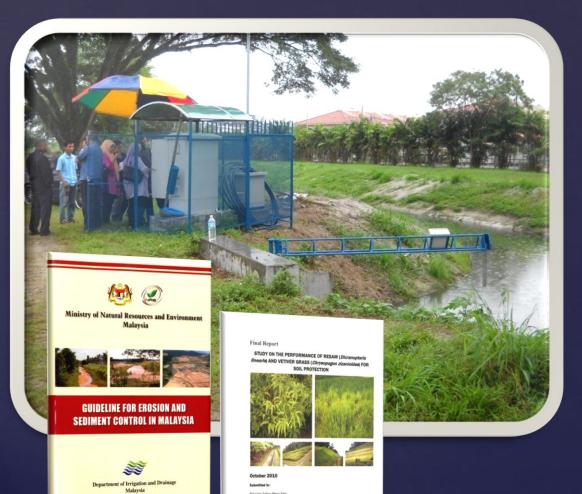
- Organising Seminars and Examinations
  - Joint Organiser with RoL Key Initiative Holders
  - □ CPESC, CPSWQ & CESSWI

# 5. Stakeholder Participation & Public Outreach



Stakeholder involvement during preparation of Master Plan

### 6. R & D



- Guideline for Erosion and Sediment Control in Malaysia
- Pemasangan Sistem
   Pemantauan Kualiti Air di I DICODE, Ipoh
- Pemasangan Sistem
   Pemantauan Kualiti Air di
   Upstream Sg Kinta (sebelum
   Bandar Ipoh)
- Study on the Performance of RESAM
- GPT Monitoring
- Bio-media test for RWTP

# EXPECTED OUTCOMES & CONCLUSIONS

- Minimize and control nuisance flooding and provides safe passage of less frequent flood events
- & Stabilize the landform and control erosion
- Minimize runoff water quantity impact on environment
- & Harmonize public and ecosystem needs

# http://www.water.gov.my

