



PENGURUSAN PEMANTAUAN KERATAN AKHBAR MBSJ
TARIKH: 6 DISEMBER 2024 (JUMAAT)

MEDIA ELEKTRONIK (AKHBAR ONLINE / TELEVISYEN / RADIO)

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LAIN-LAIN PBT

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Pembinaan 7,243 MyKiosk dalam tempoh dua tahun ubah nasib lebih 7,000 keluarga - Nga



SUBANG JAYA: Kementerian Perumahan dan Kerajaan Tempatan (KPKT) melalui Jabatan Kerajaan Tempatan (JKT) telah meluluskan pembinaan 7,243 MyKiosk di 133 pihak berkuasa tempatan (PBT) seluruh negara dalam tempoh dua tahun.

Menterinya Nga Kor Ming berkata inisiatif MyKiosk itu telah membantu 7,243 keluarga meningkatkan pendapatan serta memperkasakan taraf sosioekonomi penduduk setempat.

"Rekod tertinggi MyKiosk apabila ada peniaga mendapat RM30,000 sebulan dan banyak lagi cerita memberangsangkan.

"Ini terbukti dalam tempoh dua tahun sahaja kita berjaya mengubah nasib lebih 7,000 keluarga dan memberi manfaat kepada 35,000 anak Malaysia," katanya pada sidang media selepas merasmikan MyKiosk 2.0 di Tapak Niaga Roundabout @ Putra Heights di sini pada Khamis.

Beliau berkata pada tahun ini kerajaan telah menyediakan peruntukan tambahan RM100 juta bagi pembinaan 4,054 unit kiosk untuk 93 PBT manakala pada tahun lepas sebanyak RM50 juta untuk 3,189 unit kiosk.

Dalam pada itu, Nga berkata Majlis Bandaraya Subang Jaya (MBSJ) menerima 12 unit MyKiosk yang diserahkan kepada peniaga terpilih daripada 35 peniaga sedia ada di Tapak Niaga Roundabout@Putra Heights.

"Ia merupakan salah satu projek *placemaking* MBSJ yang telah dirasmikan pada 2 Feb lepas bertujuan mengubah kawasan hijau yang terbiar menjadikan hab perniagaan setempat yang kondusif dan menjadi pemangkin kepada pertumbuhan ekonomi setempat," katanya.

Nga berkata setiap unit MyKiosk 2.0 akan dilengkapi dengan tenaga solar berkapasiti 1,000 watt dan peralatan elektrik seperti kipas dan lampu diod pemancar cahaya (LED) untuk memberikan kemudahan serta keselesaan kepada peniaga.

"Kita memberi insentif enam bulan percuma tanpa sewa dan selepas tempoh tersebut peniaga hanya kena bayar RM10 sehari tetapi MBSJ dengan Datuk Bandar (Datuk Amirul Azizan Abd Rahim) bermurah hati mengenakan bayaran RM2 di kawasan ini," katanya.

Beliau berkata JKT juga sedang mengkaji inisiatif MyKiosk tersebut sebelum pihaknya mengemukakan untuk melaksanakan MyKiosk 3.0 yang lebih hebat dan menarik kepada Kementerian Kewangan pada tahun hadapan.

Pembinaan 7,243 MyKiosk Dalam Tempoh Dua Tahun Ubah Nasib Lebih 7,000 Keluarga – Nga



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-- BERNAMA

KPKT Approves Construction Of 7,243 MyKiosk In Two Years To Help Over 7,000 Families – Nga



SUBANG JAYA, Dec 5 (Bernama) -- The Ministry of Housing and Local Government (KPKT) through the Department of Local Government (JKT) has approved the construction of 7,243 MyKiosk in 133 Local Authorities (PBT) nationwide within two years.

Its Minister, Nga Kor Ming, said the MyKiosk initiative has helped 7,243 families increase their income and strengthen the socio-economic status of local residents.

"The highest record of MyKiosk is that there is a business that earns RM30,000 per month and there are many other encouraging stories. This is proven that in just two years we have managed to change the fate of more than 7,000 families and benefit 35,000 Malaysians," he said at a press conference after officiating MyKiosk 2.0 at the Roundabout @ Putra Heights Business Area here, today.

He said this year, the government has provided an additional allocation of RM100 million for the construction of 4,054 kiosk units for 93 local authorities, while last year it was RM50 million for 3,189 kiosk units.

Meanwhile, he said the Subang Jaya City Council (MBSJ) had received 12 MyKiosk units which were handed over to selected traders from the 35 existing traders at the Roundabout@Putra Heights Business Area.

"It is one of the MBSJ 'place-making' projects which was opened on Feb 2, 2024 to transform abandoned green area into a conducive local business hub and a catalyst for local economic growth," he said.

Nga said each MyKiosk 2.0 unit will also be equipped with 1,000-watt solar power and electrical equipment such as fans and light-emitting diode (LED) lights for the convenience and comfort of traders.

"We are giving an incentive of six months free rent and after that period, traders only have to pay RM10 per day, but the Subang Jaya City Council with the Mayor (Datuk Amirul Azizan Abd Rahim) is generous in charging RM2 in this area," he said.

Meanwhile, he said JKT is also studying the MyKiosk initiative before submitting it to the Ministry of Finance next year to implement a more powerful and attractive MyKiosk 3.0.

KPKT approves 7,243 kiosks to boost entrepreneur income



Housing and Local Government Minister, Nga Kor Ming (third from right), together with MBSJ mayor, Datuk Amirul Azizan Abd Rahim (left) during the MYKIOSK 2.0 inauguration ceremony in Subang Jaya, Selangor at the Niaga Roundabout Site @ Putra Heights, Putra Heights, Subang Jaya. Pic by NSTP/ASWADI ALIAS

NEWS STRAITS TIMES

TARIKH: 6 DISEMBER 2024

SUBANG JAYA: The Housing and Local Government Ministry has approved 7,243 kiosk units across 133 local authorities nationwide over the span of two years.

Its minister, Nga Kor Ming, said the programme not only helps increase the entrepreneurs' income but also offers highly affordable kiosk rental rates, which are free for the first six months and no more than RM300 per month thereafter.

"In just two years, this initiative has successfully transformed the lives of 7,243 families, benefiting over 35,000 children in Malaysia.

"The heads of these 7,243 households have benefited from incentives, including six months of free rental, followed by a maximum rental of just RM10 per day," he said after launching MyKiosk 2.0 at the Niaga Roundabout, Putra Heights, here today.

Also present were the ministry's secretary-general Datuk M Noor Azman Taib and Subang Jaya City Council mayor Datuk Amirul Azizan Abd Rahim.

Nga said the programme provides small entrepreneurs with an opportunity to run their businesses legally, as well as relocating them to more strategic locations.

This, he said, is aimed at increasing their earnings and improving the overall revenue of small traders, many of whom may eventually rise into higher-income groups after joining this initiative.

"I firmly believe that with determination, where there is a will, there is a way, and the government is ready to assist (the traders)," he said.

In the past two years, Nga said the ministry has already spent RM150 million, with 3,159 units deployed last year.

He said this year, with the launch of MyKiosk 2.0, an additional 4,054 units have been deployed, at a cost of RM25,000 each, with an additional RM100 million allocated for the project.

"MyKiosk 2.0 comes with improved features. Previously, we used small batteries, but now we use 1,000-watt solar batteries, which can now last eight hours, providing enough energy for traders.

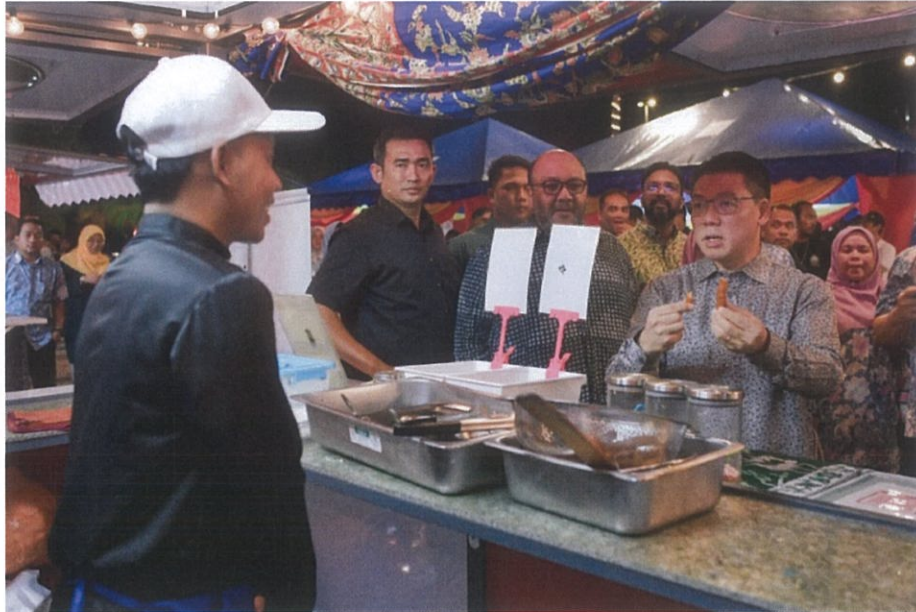
"These kiosks are fully solar-powered, with LED lights and fans that don't use electricity but are all powered by solar energy," he said.

The minister said the government is opening up opportunities for all to apply for these kiosks, and the collaboration between local authorities, federal, and state governments is important in ensuring the programme's success.

"We prioritise the B40 group first... because we want to use the MyKiosk initiative to change their lives.

"I'm not going to give these kiosks to the Yang Berhormat Tan Sri or Datuk Seri, what's the point? Our priority is to help B40 families so that they can use this opportunity to become M40 or even T20. That is our objective.

"Because this is the Prime Minister's vision, to eliminate extreme poverty in urban areas, and through MyKiosk, we have successfully eradicated extreme poverty," he said.



倪可敏（右）在布特拉高原的MyKiosk 2.0与小贩交流，MyKiosk 2.0首6个月租金全免，其后每月仅收300令吉

（首邦市5日讯）房屋及地方政府部长倪可敏表示，该部今年通过地方政府局批准兴建了7243座小贩亭，涵盖全国133个地方政府，直接惠及7243个家庭。

他出席布特拉高原的MyKiosk 2.0推介礼时说，其中4054座为升级版的MyKiosk 2.0，耗资达1亿令吉。

他指出，MyKiosk 2.0配备了高达1000瓦的太阳能供电系统、LED照明和风扇，与之前的MyKiosk 1.0相比，新版本采用更耐用的材料，设计更符合永续发展理念，能源供给也大幅提升，从200瓦增加至1000瓦，满足小贩更多需求。

“MyKiosk 2.0的租赁政策保持不变，首6个月租金全免，其后每月仅收300令吉，为小贩提供非常低的租金，帮助他们专注经营业务。”

他说，柔佛的一位小贩通过与Grab和FoodPanda合作，月收入高达3万令吉；马六甲的炸鸡小贩也因使用MyKiosk，月赚突破8000令吉。

小贩使用MyKiosk增收

“而玻璃市销售豆奶的摊主，自从使用MyKiosk后，收入翻倍，从9000令吉增至1万8000令吉。”

他说，根据数据显示，62.4%的小贩在使用MyKiosk后收入显著增加。这项计划也逐步解决了非法小贩的问题，为城市治理带来积极效益。

出席推介礼的嘉宾包括房地部秘书长拿督威拉诺阿兹曼、副秘书长苏海米、地方政府局总监拿督法兹里、梳邦再也市长拿督阿米鲁、哥打哥文宁州议员峇卡斯，以及梳邦再也警区主任旺阿兹兰等。

SIN CHEW DAILY ONLINE

TARIKH: 6 DISEMBER 2024

升级版MyKiosk 2.0 月租300 倪可敏：助小贩翻倍收入

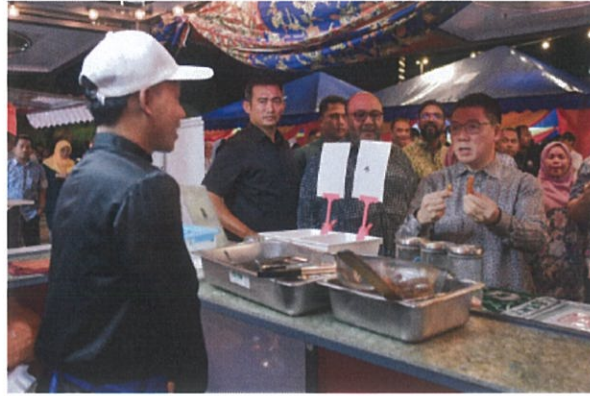
12小时前 7174点阅

责任编辑：前线小编

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Subang Mayor asks for extra kiosks, Nga says will add 20 more



THE Subang Jaya City Council (MBSJ) got its wish when Housing and Local Government Minister Nga Kor Ming agreed to give the council 20 more kiosks on top of the 12 it had already received.

The news was greeted with much delight by Subang Jaya Mayor Datuk Amirul Azizan Abd Rahim who had originally asked for 25 government sponsored kiosks to be placed at The Roundabout@Putra Heights in Jalan Putra Mahkota 7/4C.

Nga announced this during the officiation ceremony for the placemaking project which saw an empty green space transformed into a social hub with food stalls, a children's playground and woodball court on Thursday (Dec 5) evening.

The Madani government had allocated an additional RM100mil for the construction of 4,054 units of trading kiosks to be distributed across 93 local councils.

In Selangor alone, a total of RM15.65mil was allocated for 626 kiosks, with the addition of 276 units.

As part of this initiative, MBSJ had received 12 kiosks which were handed over to 35 traders from the B40 group. Equipped with solar panels with a 1,000 watt capacity, fan and LED lights, the 3m X 3m units have rental capped at no more than RM10 per day.

However, Amirul announced that MyKiosk tenants under MBSJ's purview will only have to pay RM2 per day.

"This is the cheapest rental rate ever," said Nga.

During a press conference, Nga expressed hope that the people would make good use of the MyKiosk initiative to elevate their status, gain financial independence and eventually eradicate poverty through micro businesses.

Selangor Ruler: Clean up Klang and end flood woes

KLANG: The state government and the Klang Royal City Council were rapped on their knuckles by Selangor Ruler Sultan Sharafuddin Idris Shah, who was incensed with the lack of cleanliness and flood woes.

Tuanku said the cleanliness level in the Klang Royal City, which is rich in history and developing rapidly, is a sorry sight with many areas being "very dirty and unmanaged".

This included the river that is strewn with garbage, he added.

"I have received many complaints from the people, especially local and foreign tourists, including visitors from cruise ships who came via Port Klang, who said that the Klang Royal City was filthy with disgusting rubbish.

"There is no point in us being proud of rapid development achievements if basic things related to cleanliness cannot be implemented and overcome," chided Sultan Sharafuddin.

The Ruler said that due to the trash-filled river and clogged drains, flooding constantly occurred in the city.

"I have many times spoken with and advised the local authorities and state government to initiate effective measures and careful planning to overcome the flooding problem that constantly occurs in the Klang Royal City and several other districts in Selangor.

"However, flooding still recurs every year with the problem aggravated sometimes. Of course, we are not going to use climate change or extraordinarily high

rainfall due to an act of God as an excuse," he said in his royal address at the inauguration of the new Masjid Jamek Cina Muslim Klang yesterday.

Sultan Sharafuddin ordered both the Klang Royal City Council and the Selangor government to take immediate steps to alleviate the flooding problem in the city and the state.

"The allocation set aside to overcome the flooding problem has to be fully utilised for the sake of my people's comfort.

"I want a plan in its entirety to be formulated immediately and a task force to be set up to resolve the problem in Selangor.

"At the same time, I want immediate action initiated to increase the cleanliness level in the Klang Royal City," he said.

Tuanku added that he wanted to see immediate results and did not want to hear any more excuses if there was still failure to sort out the flooding issues.

Sultan Sharafuddin said he is tired of reminding the state government and local councils yearly when his reminders fell on deaf ears.

"Why can't we solve the problem?

"Doesn't the state government think about the difficulties faced by the people who have to suffer during the flooding and face damage to property as well as threats to their lives and safety?

"I believe nothing is impossible and there isn't a problem in the world that cannot be solved if we are thorough and sincere in carrying out our duties and responsi-

bilities," lambasted Sultan Sharafuddin, adding that he is saddened by the people's plight during the floods.

Sultan Sharafuddin said he is made to understand that millions of ringgit had been allocated specially to overcome flooding on a long and short-term basis but it appeared as if there were no results at all.

The Ruler stressed that if appointed contractors failed to fulfil the work they were hired for, the state government must hire a replacement contractor who had the ability to carry out the task.

"Don't we want to learn from past mistakes, especially the flooding in December 2021 that almost crippled some districts in Selangor?"



Taman Bayu Perdana resident Mohan's home in Bandar Parklands, Klang, is often inundated with flash floods due to clogged drains in the neighbourhood. — Photos by AIDA AHMAD/The Star and courtesy pics

South Klang residents flooded with problems

Multi-agency coordination, regular meetings with residents' associations and councillors needed to resolve host of issues

By AIDA AHMAD
aidaahmad@thestar.com.my

RESIDENTS of Bandar Parklands in south Klang are frustrated over the deteriorating state of their neighbourhood.

For years, they have endured a range of unresolved issues, from frequent flooding to neglected public amenities, with little to no long-term solutions in sight.

The Bandar Parklands Residents Association (RA) Coalition in Zone N46D of Bandar Bukit Tinggi 3, along with other RAs from south Klang, have raised concerns about the lack of timely maintenance by Klang Royal City Council (MBDK) and other authorities.

The RAs say poor drainage systems, lack of tree maintenance and potholed roads are impacting their lives and posing a safety hazard.

The coalition represents about 10 neighbourhoods, including Kota Bayuemas, Taman Bayu Perdana, Delima 4-5, Delima 15,

Delima 16, D-Laman, and Canary Garden KSL.

Flood woes

Poorly maintained drainage systems, worsened by clogged drains, have led to recurring flash floods inundating homes and businesses in the area.

Residents claimed that the local authority had failed to conduct timely maintenance and repairs.

"We believe all the drains carrying rainwater from the various residential areas here are heavily silted and not cleaned regularly.

"When we complain, the council sends workers to clear the drains, but they leave the silt by the roadside, where it gets washed back in," said Mohan Govindaraju, 67, a retiree.

He explained that smaller drains in front of houses were particularly problematic, with many having collapsed and requiring urgent repair or replacement.

The situation was compounded

by incomplete flood mitigation projects.

For instance, he said work on a sump in Jalan Batu Unjur 1, Taman Bayu Perdana, meant to channel excess rainwater run-off across to Bayu Tinggi and into a retention pond in front of Giant Klang, remained unfinished.

He also noted that pumps intended for the project have yet to be installed.

"We need proper infrastructure for a tropical country like Malaysia, where heavy rainfall overwhelms the existing drainage system," Mohan pointed out.

The flood issue had previously been brought up at the Selangor state assembly, notably by Pandamaran MP Tony Leong who complained that the flood issues he had raised at previous sittings had not been addressed.

State infrastructure and agriculture committee chairman Izham Hashim had, during the sitting last month, said that more multi-agency meetings would be held to coordinate flood mitiga-

tion measures in the Klang district.

The parties involved include MBDK, Public Works Department (JKR) and the respective housing developers.

Poor maintenance

Mohan also highlighted an underground retention pond over 10 years old in Bayu Perdana that had never been cleaned.

During the December 2021 floods, former MP Charles Santiago visited the site and questioned the local council about the lack of cleaning, only to be told it was due to budget constraints.

Mohan said cleaning of the monsoon drains had been done sporadically, but in the process, workers damaged the steel grates meant to prevent debris from entering the pump sump.

"This negligence has worsened water flow issues, which have persisted for 15 years," he added.

A residents' representative from Bandar Puteri, Abdul Rashid



Twenty-five large trees fell during a thunderstorm on Nov 25 in Kota Bayuemas and Bandar Parklands, damaging security fences and properties as well as blocking roads. (Right) A huge tree fell and cracked the glass awning of a home during the storm.

Priority given to pruning risky trees, says MBDK

KLANG Royal City Council (MBDK) has various processes in place when it comes to carrying out tree maintenance work.

Its Corporate Communications Department director Norfiza Mahfiz said these included annual tree maintenance panel contracts, annual recreational park maintenance contracts, and through MBDK's in-house Landscape and Recreation Department.

"Generally, the department gives priority to maintenance of risky trees that have termite rot, dead wood, leaning branches, broken branches,

root problems and ones that damage public utilities."

For Bandar Parklands, she said they had completed the quotation meeting for tree maintenance contract, adding there was an annual appointment for a contractor.

"Previously, the legal contract approved to extend the tree maintenance work was for only two months, and this is where we faced some problems," she said when contacted by *StarMetro*.

She said the department had implemented the procurement of amenity trees totalling RM3mil this year, and MBDK had appointed six amenity tree

maintenance panels.

(Amenity trees are planted in cities and urban areas for aesthetic purposes and to provide buffer zones.)

"The appointment of these panels covers the entire MBDK administrative area of 500sq km.

"Tree maintenance work has been carried out via input received through our resource channels such as iResponse Complaints, feedback from MBDK councillors, complaints from residents who visited the department counter and reports from field staff.

"All of this work is carried out on a scheduled and system-

atic basis according to the scope of work of the National Landscape Department's amenity tree management system.

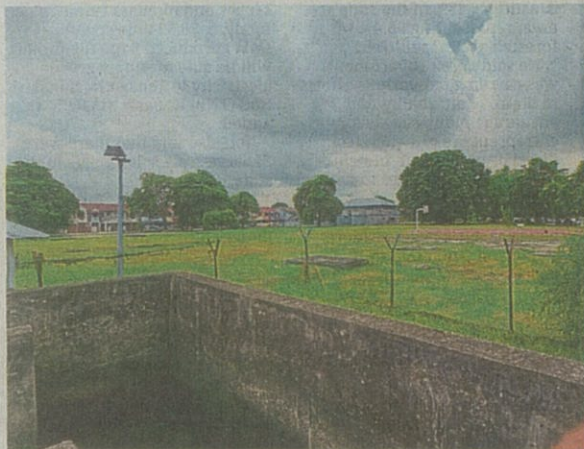
"The department also has its own in-house team if additional needs are required for emergencies such as fallen trees that exceed the capabilities of the amenity tree maintenance panel," she said.

MBDK, however, has not responded to all the other concerns raised by south Klang residents, including the drainage cleaning, maintenance, and other infrastructure issues that are contributing to the flooding in their areas.

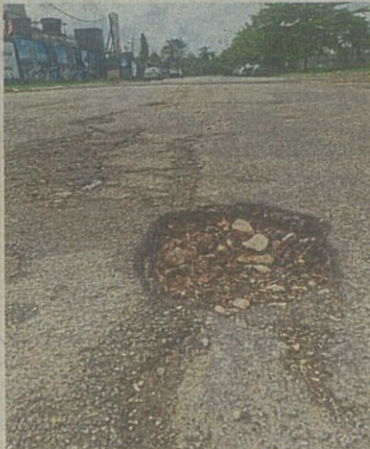
— By AIDA AHMAD



Norfiza: Tree maintenance work is carried out with input from various channels.



An underground retention pond over 10 years old that residents say has never been cleaned. It is at one of the three playgrounds in Bayu Perdana along Jalan Pegaga that borders Taman Chi Liung.



Jalan Delima 8 in Bandar Parklands, Klang, is in poor condition with several large potholes which residents say are caused by heavy vehicles.



Brian (left) and Varatharajoo showing an old tyre placed in a manhole with missing cover on Jalan Delima 8 in Bandar Parklands, Klang.

Abdul Kadir, 71, also shared that the township was one of the worst hit during the December 2021 floods.

"Water from the Bandar Puteri retention pond overflowed, badly flooding Jalan Kerongsang 10 and 11. We have four zones comprising Pending, Kerongsang, Gelang and Sanggul.

"Different places flooded at different times," said the retiree.

Unkempt public spaces, roads

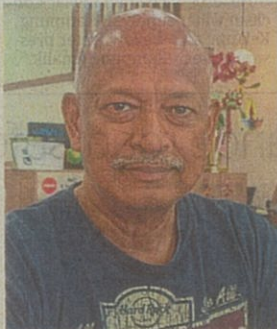
The lack of proper maintenance extends to parks, roads and public amenities.

According to residents, city council contractors fail to adhere to scheduled grass cutting and drain cleaning, sometimes visiting only once a month instead of every two weeks.

Delima 4-5 RA deputy chairman Capt (Rtd) T. Thevendran said: "We monitor their timing at our guardhouse. The contractors often fall short, and no one is held accountable for ensuring the work is done properly."

Retiree K. Varatharajoo, 75, highlighted the worsening condition of Jalan Delima 1 and Jalan Delima 8, where potholes had multiplied due to heavy construction vehicles for upcoming high-rise apartments.

"Why isn't the city council monitoring the construction work and ordering the developers to take care of the road? The area is becoming worse because of the heavy vehicles on the road," he said.



Mohan: The tecoma trees have not been trimmed for more than six years.



Abdul Rashid: Bandar Puteri was one of the worst hit during the December 2021 floods.



Capt (R) Thevendran: No one is held accountable for ensuring the work is done properly.

He also complained that parks had been neglected too.

"The Delima 15 public park, once a beautiful space, is now poorly maintained, with uneven walkways, overgrown trees and flooding that has turned the area into a breeding ground for mosquitoes.

Untrimmed trees

Residents are also concerned about overgrown trees, which pose safety risks during storms. These untrimmed trees have caused property damage and electrical disruptions.

"These tecoma trees, some over 12m tall, have not been trimmed in more than six years.

"A falling branch during a storm recently missed my neigh-

bour and his grandson by inches," said Mohan.

On Nov 25, a thunderstorm caused significant damage in Kota Bayuemas and Bandar Parklands, with 25 large trees toppling and blocking major roads like Jalan Pendamar and Jalan Bayu Impian 28.

Kevin S, 49, a pilot, said his property on Jalan Bayu Impian 15B/KS9 was damaged by falling trees during the afternoon storm.

"Strong winds caused large trees to fall onto the side of my house, damaging my glass awning and the fencing outside," he said.

Kota Bayu Emas RA deputy chairman Brian Raj said residents had lodged numerous complaints about untrimmed trees but the city council's response was slow.

The lack of clarity over jurisdiction is also causing problems.

Residents had to rely on volunteers and their own resources to clear the debris while waiting for help from the authorities.

Brian said some roads were under MBDK's jurisdiction, Jalan Pendamar was under the Public Works Department, while other affected roads were under the developer.

"After the storm last month, some residents who were Four-Wheel Drive Club volunteers helped to clear Jalan Bayu Impian 28/KS9 using chainsaws.

"Ten members from the Sri Andalas Fire and Rescue Station arrived around 5pm to help cut the giant tree.

"There was one resident who owned a tractor who helped the

fire-and-rescue team and volunteers for three hours," said Brian.

He said a team from MBDK arrived at about 7pm with the developer's landscape workers who helped to remove the trees that were blocking the roads.

MBDK councillor Alan Chua, who had also visited the area, said on his social media page that he had contacted MBDK's Landscape and Recreation Parks Department and their Enforcement Department to take immediate action.

"I am grateful and appreciate the dedicated local residents who acted quickly by voluntarily cutting the fallen trees.

"Their services are very meaningful to the community, and this commitment should be set as an example," said Chua.

Moving forward

Residents are calling for urgent action from MBDK and other agencies to address these problems.

"Mayors come and go, and councillors try to do their best. But the top-down method is used for execution of services. It should be bottom up," said Brian.

He suggested that infrastructure supervisors meet RA committees regularly and go through a checklist of things to address.

He also wants MBDK department heads to meet with councillors and zone RAs every three months to ensure strict enforcement, so that contractors do not do shoddy work.

By LEW GUAN XI
lewguanxi@thestar.com.my

DBKL, mobility groups enhance road safety in TTDI

ROAD safety on Jalan Tun Mohd Fuad, Taman Tun Dr Ismail (TTDI), has been enhanced following a collaborative project between Kuala Lumpur City Hall (DBKL) and several mobility advocacy groups.

DBKL working in partnership with Global Designing Cities Initiative (GDCI) and its local liaison Bike Commute Malaysia (BCMY), under the Bloomberg Philanthropies Initiative for Global Road Safety, is encouraging road users to walk or cycle more.

"The project was divided into two phases. The first phase involved the upgrading of pathways and bicycle lanes," DBKL said in a media statement.

"The second phase saw road intersections and pedestrian crossing being upgraded.

"The first phase was done last year while the second phase, which started in October, was recently completed."

City Hall also said the project would make the streets safer for TTDI residents.

"The improved connectivity will also benefit businesses by bringing more foot traffic," the statement added.

A check by *StarMetro* found



that a raised pedestrian crossing had been built on Jalan Tun Mohd Fuad.

BCMY director Justin Lee said the presence of the pedestrian crossing would encourage vehicles to reduce speed.

"About 700 pedestrians cross the road during lunch hours.

"Previously, there were no designated crossing points for pedestrians

and they were exposed to danger as vehicles tend to speed.

"The raised pedestrian crossing will encourage cars to slow down, making it safer for pedestrians to cross the road," he said.

Lee added that the pedestrian crossing featured seamless connections to pathways, making it easier for people with mobility difficulties such as senior citizens

and wheelchair users.

GDCI programme manager Jashwanth Tej Kasala said pedestrian refuge islands were built at the intersection between Jalan Tun Mohd Fuad and Jalan Datuk Sulaiman.

He said the pedestrian refuge islands were handy for pedestrians to stop in while crossing the six-lane-wide road.



Lee: Kerb at Jalan Tun Mohd Fuad and Jalan Datuk Sulaiman intersection extended to prevent illegal U-turns.

"The intersection previously lacked proper road crossings.

"Safety hazards have been reduced by compacting the intersection design," he said.

Lee said the kerb at the intersection had also been extended to prevent motorists from doing illegal U-turns.

DBKL said it would carry out a study to look into road infrastructure in other areas.

"The road upgrading works will be done in stages. DBKL will prioritise commercial centres," the statement added.



Driving Malaysia's shift to a circular economy

AS Malaysia moves towards a more sustainable future, embracing the principles of a circular economy is becoming a central focus of its growth strategy. Guided by the Twelfth Malaysia Plan (RMKe-12) and aligned with the global Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), the circular economy emphasises the reuse, recycling, and repurposing of resources.

This approach is vital in reducing the consumption of natural resources and minimising waste throughout the production and consumption cycles. With an ambitious goal of achieving net-zero carbon emissions intensity by 2050, Malaysia is committed to mainstreaming sustainable consumption and production practices, ensuring long-term sustainability for future generations.

The Circular Economy Blueprint for Solid Waste in Malaysia (2025-2035) is designed to catalyse the adoption of circular economy practices. Its success hinges on the active participation and collaboration of all stakeholders to drive initiatives that enhance climate action and reduce environmental impact. The outcomes of these initiatives will contribute to Malaysia's Biennial Transparency Reports (BTR), a key requirement under the Paris Agreement, coordinated by the Natural Resources and Environmental Sustainability Ministry (NRES).

Datuk Saidatu Akhma Hassan is the deputy secretary-general (sustainability and strategic planning) for the Housing and Local Government Ministry (KPKT)

Towards a circular economy

The Housing and Local Government Ministry (KPKT) has embraced circular economy principles in solid waste management through the Dasar Kebersihan Negara (DKN) 2020-2030. This policy envisions a clean, sustainable, and prosperous nation by fostering cleanliness at all societal levels to protect the environment.

Key to this vision is the transition from a linear to a circular economy, emphasising reducing, reusing, and recycling to minimise waste and maximise resource utilisation. A notable strategy is implementing Extended Producer Responsibility (EPR) to strengthen the solid waste management ecosystem.

Recently, KPKT introduced the Circular Economy Blueprint for Solid Waste in Malaysia (2025-2035) as a comprehensive guide for all stakeholders to drive the nation towards long-term sustainability goals.

This blueprint highlights five Strategic Pillars; Governance and Legislation, Guideline and Procedures, Digitalisation and Technology, Infrastructure and Facilities and Market Creation and 20 Circular Economy Initiatives to spur the implementation of circular economy in solid waste management.

The blueprint outlines 20 key initiatives and enablers designed

to accelerate the transition to a circular economy within the solid waste sector. Its success hinges on the active collaboration of diverse stakeholders, including government agencies, private sector entities, non-governmental organisations, academia, and the public.

Currently, KPKT oversees four separate legislations on solid waste management across different states, with no specific act dedicated to the circular economy. While provisions for initiatives like Extended Producer Responsibility (EPR) and the Deposit Refund System (DRS) exist under the Solid Waste and Public Cleansing Act 2007 (Act 672), the Act falls under the Federal Constitution's Concurrent List, allowing states the discretion to opt out.

Despite this, KPKT remains committed to refining policies and regulations to support circular economy practices. Efforts include conducting comprehensive feasibility studies, updating existing frameworks, and introducing new legislation to address evolving challenges and improve resource efficiency.

Adopting key circular models

To accelerate the adoption of circular economy practices, drive sustainability, reduce waste, and optimise resource efficiency, the blueprint outlines key circular models for the private sector to champion in advancing Malaysia's circular economy:

- Sustainable Production Inputs: Design durable products aligned with the 9R framework and integrate renewable, recyclable, or bio-based materials into production.
- Shared Use Platforms: Encourage resource optimisation through shared models, such as renting or partnering for machinery and equipment.
- Product-as-a-Service (PaaS): Transition from selling products to offering services or performance-based solutions, reducing material consumption.
- Extending Product Lifespan: Maximise product value through repair, maintenance, refurbishment, resale, or remanufacturing, minimising waste.
- Resource Recovery: Commit to collection, recycling, and upcycling processes to reclaim and repurpose materials effectively.

These efforts collectively support the transition to a more resilient, sustainable, and competitive economy.

From legislation to action

Good governance plays a critical role in the successful implementation and scaling up of circular economy initiatives across all sectors by ensuring that policies are effectively designed, implemented, and monitored. Strategic Pillar 1 (Governance and Legislation) promotes shared responsibility among stakeholders, fosters collaboration to address gaps in the circular economy, and creates opportunities for innovation and sustainability.

There are five initiatives under this pillar:

- Strengthen the implementation of the circular economy through legislative transformation. This initiative focuses on two main objectives: streamlining existing legislation and drafting the Circular Economy Act.
- Mandatory implementation of Extended Producer Responsibility (EPR). This places significant emphasis on the producers' accountability for managing waste throughout the entire lifecycle of their products. This initiative will be rolled out in phases, initially focusing on specific types of waste.
- Establishing the National Circular Economy Association (NCEA). An industry-driven entity, NCEA will serve as a platform for industry players to coordinate and drive circular economy initiatives in Malaysia. Supported by KPKT, the NCEA will develop guidelines and resources, working closely with the National Circular Economy Council (NCEC) at the national level.
- Encourage housing developers to incorporate circular economy facilities in neighbourhoods, enabling residents to easily sort and dispose of recyclables. This initiative reduces landfill waste, promotes environmental sustainability, and fosters a culture of responsibility and waste management awareness within the community.
- Strengthening the Licensing System for the Solid Waste Management Eco-system. This new initiative aims to strengthen

the licensing system for solid waste management by ensuring all participants are registered and hold valid licences, creating a more regulated, efficient, and sustainable waste management system.

Additionally, the National Circular Economy for Solid Waste Council (NCEC) has been established to oversee and monitor circular economy initiatives at all levels. Chaired by the KPKT Minister, the council includes federal, state, and local agencies, industry players, academics, and NGOs to accelerate the transition to a circular economy.

Incentivising transformation

Challenges such as economic incentives, regulations, and consumer preferences for traditional linear models hinder the widespread adoption of circular economy practices. To address this, the government will introduce initiatives to support recycling and waste management facilities and collaborate with financial institutions to provide incentives for circular economy investments. This blueprint serves as a foundation for developing new financial instruments to encourage industry-wide adoption of circular business models.

Currently, the government offers various funding mechanisms, such as the Green Technology Financing Scheme (GTFS) managed by the Malaysian Green Technology And Climate Change Corporation, and tax incentives like Green Investment Tax Allowance (GITA) and Green Income Tax Exemption (GITE) through the Finance Ministry.

Budget 2025 also includes tax relief for food waste composting machines for households, with a RM2,500 rebate, complementing programmes like Black Soldier Fly (BSF) larvae composting to tackle food waste.

The blueprint will further target incentives for small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs), vital to Malaysia's economy. A key initiative is the Low Carbon Transition incentive, promoted by Bank Negara Malaysia, to encourage financial institutions to support companies in adopting circular economy practices. KPKT aims for the blueprint to help SMEs transition to sustainable practices, drive innovation, improve resource efficiency, and strengthen their global position in the circular economy.

In conclusion, the blueprint for Circular Economy in Solid Waste in Malaysia is a living framework, continuously adapting to new challenges and opportunities. Achieving success in circular economy and decarbonisation efforts depends on ongoing, strategic collaboration among a wide range of stakeholders.

KPKT provides a holistic, integrative, and forward-thinking framework to position Malaysia as a leader in sustainable waste management. However, the success of this ambitious effort relies on collective action – only through collaboration can the vision of a sustainable, circular economy become a reality.



Navigating profit and accountability

KPKT is addressing the urgency of corporate accountability in sustainability



Saidatu Akhma (left) highlights the government's efforts to establish a circular economy through strategic policies and initiatives, aligning with global sustainability goals, combating climate change, and promoting resource efficiency. Pictured with her are (from second left) KPKT minister Nga Kor Ming, secretary-general Datuk M Noor Azman Taib and deputy secretary-general (management and development) Muhammad Razman Abu Samah. — ART CHEN/The Star

IN the face of rising environmental challenges and the urgent need to decarbonise, there is increasing focus on holding companies accountable for their greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions and their ability to adopt circular economy practices.

While business-driven economic activity is a major source of GHG, it is also within the private sector that innovative solutions are emerging to prevent, mitigate, and adapt to the adverse impacts of climate change.

Businesses, therefore, not only bear responsibility for emissions but also possess the potential to lead the way in developing and implementing strategies that protect the planet and its people.

Recognising this, the Housing and Local Government Ministry (KPKT) is implementing measures to ensure businesses go beyond making commitments and take concrete actions to achieve their sustainability goals.

KPKT deputy secretary-general (sustainability planning and environment) Datuk Saidatu Akhma Hassan says: "The government is building the foundation for a circular economy that aligns with global sustainability goals, addresses climate change directly, and paves the way for a new era of resource efficiency through a series of strategic policies, initiatives, and forward-thinking blueprints."

Tackling barriers

Despite growing concerns over climate change, resource depletion, and social inequality, holding businesses accountable for sustainability remains challenging. Barriers such as greenwashing, complex supply chains, lack of consumer awareness and demand as well as a short-term profit focus complicate progress.

Overcoming these obstacles is crucial to ensuring businesses can meet their sustainability goals and contribute to a more sustainable future. The primary challenge KPKT faces is the comprehensive implementation of the circular economy across all states in Malaysia.

Saidatu Akhma shares that currently, only seven states have adopted Act 672, which is also known as Solid Waste Management and Public Cleansing Act 2007. The Act is one of Malaysia's key legislative frameworks, designed to address

the shortcomings of waste management laws across Peninsular Malaysia and the Federal Territories, ensuring better coordination, enforcement and sustainability.

"To achieve a nationwide transition, a thorough strategy and action plan is needed to ensure coordinated efforts among all stakeholders, including state governments, local councils, businesses, industry players, academics, associations, and non-governmental organisations."

"KPKT's recently launched Circular Economy Blueprint for Solid Waste in Malaysia (2025-2035) provides a strategic framework to standardise legislation by harmonising existing policies and guiding the development of a new Act that ultimately unifies the circular economy in Malaysia," says Saidatu Akhma.

Raising the level of awareness and changing the mindset of both consumers and businesses towards sustainable practices are also huge challenges to the ministry.

Additionally, the infrastructure for recycling and waste management needs further development and improvement. There is also a need for more robust regulatory frameworks to ensure compliance and promote innovation in circular economy practices.

"Malaysia is moving towards a more sustainable future by integrating circular economy principles with its decarbonisation agenda. Through strategic policies, financial incentives, public-private partnerships, and technological innovation, the country aims to drive economic growth while reducing its environmental footprint," she says.

Saidatu Akhma adds that the government's holistic approach to sustainability positions Malaysia as a forward-thinking leader in both circular economy and climate action.

Enforcing answerability

Improved recycling and circularity procedures are identified as key aspects for the sustainable rollout of renewable energy sources, batteries, and other transformative technologies.

According to studies, a climate neutral economy is going to rely heavily on a wide range of raw materials that must be sourced, processed and recycled in a way that minimises the ecological impact, emissions and waste produced by businesses.

"KPKT is carrying out key measures through the Circular Economy Blueprint for Solid Waste in Malaysia (2025-2035) to hold companies accountable for their circular economy commitment," says Saidatu Akhma.

These measures include:

> **Regulatory frameworks and legislation:** Governments can enforce regulations to promote circular economy practices and reduce carbon emissions, such as mandatory recycling, waste reduction laws, carbon quotas, and extended producer responsibility (EPR) schemes. Clear legal frameworks ensure companies comply with environmental standards, supporting the goals of Strategic Pillar 1 – Governance and Legislation.

> **Transparency and reporting requirements:** Companies can be mandated to publicly report their environmental performance, including progress on circular economy initiatives and carbon reduction. Since 2016, ESG reporting has been compulsory for listed companies in Malaysia, regulated by the Securities Commission to encourage sustainability practices. This is in line with Strategic Pillar 5 – Market Creation.

> **Incentives and penalties:** Governments can incentivise companies meeting circular economy and decarbonisation goals with rewards, tax breaks, or subsidies, while imposing fines or penalties on those that fail to comply. This "carrot-and-stick" approach encourages accountability. This is in line with Strategic Pillar 5 – Market Creation.

> **Public procurement policies:** Governments can use procurement policies to drive circular economy adoption by prioritising contracts with companies that meet high sustainability standards, including waste reduction, resource efficiency, and carbon emissions criteria. This is in line with Strategic Pillar 2 – Procedure and Guideline.

> **Sustainability certifications and labels:** Governments can create certification programmes or sustainability labels to recognise companies that meet circular economy and decarbonisation criteria, encouraging consumers and investors to choose environmental-

ly responsible businesses. This is in line with Strategic Pillar 2 – Guideline and Procedure, CEI 8 – Introduce Zero-Waste-to-Landfill Certificates.

> **Public awareness and consumer pressure:** Governments can run public awareness campaigns to educate consumers on the environmental impact of their purchasing choices, drive demand for sustainable products and create market pressure on companies to meet circular economy and decarbonisation commitments. This is in line with Strategic Pillar 5 – Market Creation, CEI 20 – Empowering Industry Driven Communication, Education and Public Awareness (CEPA) Programme.

Leveraging partnerships

Leveraging public-private partnerships (PPPs) is crucial for advancing the circular economy, as these partnerships enable the pooling of resources, innovation, and expertise from both sectors. These collaborations can drive large-scale initiatives by combining government policies with private sector efficiency, fostering innovation, and ensuring that sustainability goals are met.

PPPs help share risks, scale circular practices, and create jobs, while facilitating the development of supportive policies and regulations. Ultimately, these partnerships are crucial for making the transition to a circular economy more efficient, widespread, and economically viable.

With that in mind, Saidatu Akhma says the government is managing stakeholder engagement and collaboration in transitioning to a circular economy with the blueprint as a guide.

"It (the blueprint) stresses that successful implementation requires active participation from government agencies, the private sector, NGOs, and the public."

Ongoing cooperation between the public and private sectors is crucial – without it, progress will be hindered, success will be unattainable.

"To foster this collaboration, the blueprint will leverage on attractive incentives tailored to support circular business models, encouraging a symbiotic relationship between the public and private sectors."

"This includes the development of waste eco-parks, sanitary landfills, material recovery facilities, and other technological innovations that the private sector can invest in. The aim is to create a holistic transformation of the entire ecosystem and business mechanisms," she shares.

This approach aligns with the blueprint's Strategic Pillars 3 (Digitalisation and Technology), 4 (Infrastructure and Facilities), and 5 (Market Creation), which collectively aim to support the infrastructure, technology, and market conditions necessary for a successful circular economy.

She adds that a strong partnership between the public and private sectors ensures the alignment of resources, technology, policy, and finance to support the transition to a low-carbon economy, accelerating efforts to meet decarbonisation targets.

In summary, success in circular economy and decarbonisation relies on ongoing strategic collaboration with diverse stakeholders.

Harnessing circular economy for greener, more resilient cities

By LAU CHING LUAN

THE waste produced by Malaysians is accelerating at an alarming rate, as experts forecast current landfills are on track to reach capacity by 2050.

Tackling this issue requires policy enforcement and incentives to encourage waste reduction, and the concept of a circular economy forms a strong foundation for how this can be achieved.

In a circular economy, waste is reframed as a valuable resource.

The model focuses on sharing, leasing, repairing, and recycling existing materials to leverage their utility for as long as possible.

Circular thinking fosters greener cities with reduced traffic congestion, reduced waste, better air quality and improved water security.

Cities also become more resilient by minimising dependence on raw materials by keeping products in use and balancing local manufacturing with global supply chains.

Reducing resource extraction and greenhouse gas emissions are at the heart of circular thinking.

It is widely acknowledged that the built environment, transportation, and food systems have the greatest potential for reducing greenhouse gas emissions through circular economy strategies.

The biggest potential reductions in emissions are found through changes in

the consumption side and product design measures.

According to studies by the Ellen MacArthur Foundation (2021), when a circular economy is applied to industries like the built environment, mobility, food, electronics, and textiles, it could cut greenhouse gas emissions in Europe, India and China by 22-44% by 2050 when compared to business as usual.

The challenge of waste management presents us with an opportunity for innovative and sustainable solutions that have the potential to transform our cities into thriving green communities.

However, that requires alliances across communities, businesses, academics and governments.

In the built environment, the circular economy goes beyond regular green building practices in prioritising the reuse of existing buildings and infrastructure, a practice often referred to as retrofits.

Building for adaptability is thus essential. Creating areas and buildings that are easily repurposed guarantees their life and significance in a constantly shifting urban environment.

Driving green initiatives for a sustainable future

Prioritising green initiatives has the added benefit of improving the social and economic welfare of a city's residents.

Green cities are fundamentally attrac-

tive to young talent and companies with strong ESG commitments.

They are, by nature, more liveable and resilient, spurring job growth, reducing healthcare costs and giving an important boost to the attractiveness of a city for tourism.

Green cities serve as incubators for innovation, fostering a robust environment for sustainable industries and technologies to flourish.

As these cities prioritise renewable energy sources, waste reduction and efficient transportation systems, they generate a demand for skilled workers across various sectors.

The cleaner air of green cities leads to improved public health and reduced healthcare costs.

By prioritising green spaces and sustainable transportation options like cycling and walking paths, cities can encourage physical activity, reducing the prevalence of sedentary lifestyles and associated health issues.

Some of the most desirable tourist destinations in the world are green cities, drawing visitors with their commitment to sustainability and unique green infrastructure.

We have seen this in Singapore and Seoul, for instance.

Parks, botanical gardens, and natural reserves can serve as recreational spaces for both residents and tourists, as it does well in Hong Kong.

Greener, more competitive cities

In Kuala Lumpur, the primary targets of the Kuala Lumpur Climate Action Plan are reducing greenhouse gases through policies that decarbonise the transport and property sectors.

Recognised for its overreliance on private cars, Kuala Lumpur is improving public transport and promoting active mobility to drive modal shift.

In the property sector, many are striving to decarbonise old building stock through improved energy efficiency.

With the abundance of building stock in the city, we have an opportunity to address reduction of embodied carbon by building fewer new buildings and prioritising retrofits.

If we are to take advantage of this opportunity, having the right policy settings and financial support will be critical enablers.

Looking forward, cities will need to address sustainable and green initiatives to ensure they remain competitive on the world stage.

Arup's recently released *Redefining City Competitiveness* report examines competitiveness indicators that predict a city's ability to attract, retain and grow businesses, talent and investment, in the long-term.

The report is a measure of a city's preparedness for the future in response to risks such as climate change, as well as how it positions itself to capture future opportunities and to compete globally.

The findings suggest that Kuala Lumpur cannot afford to continue with business as usual if we want to improve our attractiveness to investors.

Harnessing the circular economy is a viable avenue for Malaysia to position our cities for future success, by improving our resilience to climate shocks and stresses that will become increasingly important over time.

For more information about Arup's "Redefining City Competitiveness" report, visit <https://competitiveness.arup.com/>



Lau Ching Luan is Arup Malaysia's country leader.



WATER nourishes life, sustains ecosystems, and serves as a foundation for countless human innovations. Thus, preserving water is as important as financial planning for the future because it is a fundamental resource, just as money is essential for meeting future needs and emergencies.

Without clean and sufficient water, health, food security, and daily living are severely impacted. By saving water today, this precious resource is protected for future generations but also reduces environmental degradation and safeguard the ecosystems that are vital to our survival.

Recognising the immense importance of the "drop of life", Pengurusan Air Selangor Sdn Bhd (Air Selangor) is committed to preserving this life-giving resource for current and future generations.

Air Selangor chief executive officer Adam Saffian Ghazali says, "By leveraging advanced technologies and upholding a strong commitment to sustainability, we are dedicated to safeguarding this invaluable resource for both present and future generations."

"Serving over 9.62 million people in Selangor, Kuala Lumpur, and Putrajaya as the largest water services provider, we recognise that water is far more than a mere commodity—it is essential to sustaining life, empowering communities, and driving development."

A temporary issue and its common causes

When water contains particles such as dirt, algae, or minerals, it can appear coloured because these particles disrupt the way light travels through the water. Air Selangor reassures consumers that the occurrence of coloured water is typically not a cause for concern.

While such issues can raise concerns about water quality and safety, it is important to understand the underlying causes. Treated water naturally contains minerals like iron and manganese, which are within the limits set by the National Drinking Water Quality Standards imposed by the Health Ministry. Over time, these minerals can form sediment that settles at the bottom of the pipes.

Changes in water flow – due to factors such as pipe repairs, leaks, or water supply redistribution – can disturb this sediment, causing it to resuspend and move with the water. This can temporarily make the water appear coloured.

However, this issue is generally short-lived. If consumers experience coloured water, they are advised to run the tap for a few minutes until the water clears. If the problem persists for more than five to 10 minutes, they may contact Air Selangor at 15300 for assistance.

Safeguarding water quality

Water quality is a priority for Air Selangor, especially in the densely populated areas of Selangor, Kuala Lumpur, and Putrajaya. As the region's primary water supplier, the company is committed to ensuring that its treated water remains clean, safe, and free from contaminants.

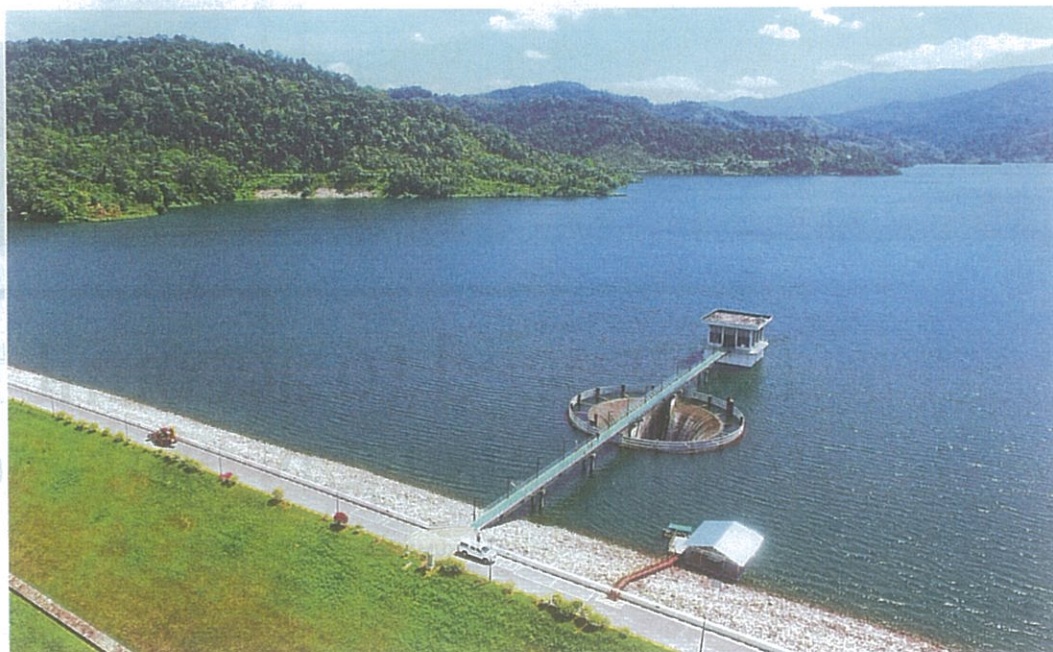
To address challenges like coloured water, it has implemented advanced measures to maintain high water quality standards.

To guarantee that the water supplied to consumers is always clean and safe, Air Selangor employs a robust system of monitoring and testing at every stage of water treatment and distribution.

One of the key methods used is the fre-

Leading the way in sustainable water management

Air Selangor is focused on proactive efforts and innovative approaches to water quality preservation



Through advanced technologies and a commitment to sustainability, Air Selangor is playing a pivotal role in preserving this life-giving resource for current and future generations.



Adam emphasises that Air Selangor takes a holistic, proactive approach to preserving water quality using a combination of scientific expertise, cutting-edge technology, and proactive monitoring.

quent sampling and analysis of water at its treatment plants. Water samples are analysed every two hours by a team of chemists and microbiologists. This continuous testing allows experts to detect any impurities or potential contaminants before the water is distributed to the public.

In addition, Air Selangor conducts in-site testing at 34 water treatment plants (WTPs) across the region, periodically sampling 500 water samples from various points in the distribution network.

Combined with laboratory analysis, this ensures continuous monitoring of water quality. If any irregularities are detected, Air Selangor can take immediate action to prevent contaminated water from reaching consumers.

To further enhance its capabilities, Air Selangor has introduced a mobile laboratory equipped to perform preliminary water quality tests directly at water sources or water treatment plants.

This allows the company to quickly identify potential water quality issues and respond without delay. If further analysis is needed, the samples are then sent to regional laboratories for more compre-

hensive testing.

Water quality monitoring is not limited to detecting known pollutants. Air Selangor is also proactive in addressing emerging contaminants that pose new challenges to water treatment. These include pharmaceutical residues, per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS), and other newly identified pollutants that are often more difficult to detect and remove using traditional water treatment methods.

Recognising the risks posed by such contaminants, Air Selangor regularly tests for emerging contaminants at its water treatment plants and throughout the distribution system, using advanced technologies to detect and manage new risks promptly.

As climate change, urbanisation, and industrial activities continue to put pressure on water resources, Air Selangor's rigorous approach to water quality preservation is more important than ever.

Adam emphasises that Air Selangor takes a holistic, proactive approach to preserving water quality using a combination of scientific expertise, cutting-edge tech-

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nology, and proactive monitoring.

"By combining advanced testing technologies, mobile laboratories, and continuous monitoring, we address both traditional and emerging water quality challenges. This commitment ensures that the water supplied remains clean, safe, and reliable," he says.

Adam adds that in 2023, Air Selangor achieved an outstanding milestone, recording 99.93% compliance with the Ministry of Health Malaysia's (KKM) National Standard for Drinking Water Quality (NSDWQ) and 100% compliance with the Quality Assurance Programme (QAP).

The Drinking Water Quality Standard (DWQS), based on guidelines from the World Health Organization (WHO), is widely adopted in countries such as Singapore, Japan, and Australia.

In line with its vision to become a leading water services provider in Asia by 2030, Air Selangor continues to prioritise sustainability by ensuring safe, clean, and reliable treated water for current and future generations.

Maximising customer experience

Air Selangor, serving a vast consumer base, recognises the need for efficient customer service to address the high volume of feedback and inquiries it receives. Traditional methods like hotlines and counter services are no longer sufficient.

This has led the company to launch multiple channels, including its website, app, call centres, social media, customer service counters, and self-service kiosks, to offer quick and convenient ways for consumers to provide feedback and resolve issues.

To ensure timely responses, Air Selangor aims to resolve cases efficiently and sends SMS notifications to consumers once issues are addressed.

The company's app, which has been downloaded over five million times, receives thousands of inquiries, and the call centre handles over a million calls annually.

Additionally, Air Selangor's social media platforms including Facebook, X (formerly Twitter), and Instagram, serve as key communication tools with consumers.

Through these efforts, Air Selangor strives to maintain strong communication, minimise service disruptions, and provide an exceptional customer experience.

Air Selangor has achieved another significant milestone in 2023 by obtaining the ISO 18295-2:2017 certification for its contact centre. This certification reinforces the company's commitment to improving customer service management, ensuring that it meets and exceeds consumer expectations.

The ISO 18295 specifies requirements and guides in-house and outsourced customer contact centres. The standard applies for any customer interaction with a customer contact centre.

As a company that takes pride in enhancing employee performance and improving customer support, Air Selangor tailors its approach to better equip its employees to provide more personalised, efficient service, leading to a higher level of customer satisfaction. It conducts physical engagement activities through its customer outreach programme, fostering stronger, long-term relationships with consumers.

It also streamlines complaints and feedback systems to include multiple channels that enables customers to sub-

mit inquiries, track the progress of submissions, and resolve issues related to water bills, metres, and other water supply services.

With these initiatives, Air Selangor is continually raising the bar for customer experience, ensuring that it meets the evolving needs of consumers and enhances the delivery of water supply services.

Collaborating for change

Engaging the wider community in reducing non-revenue water (NRW) is an important factor in preserving and conserving water. Air Selangor recognises its importance and has made significant strides with its recent initiatives—one of which is the Leak Reporting Campaign that was launched in August last year.

This campaign encourages both consumers and staff to report any leaks—whether they be pipe leaks, bursts, meter

leaks, or suspected illegal water tapping—using the newly added "Report Leaks" feature in the Air Selangor app.

By introducing this feature and campaign, Air Selangor can quickly identify and address leaks to minimise water resource losses and promote a more sustainable use of water.

Moving forward

Guided by its vision to be a leading water services provider in Asia, Air Selangor focuses on providing efficient and affordable solutions that prioritise customer satisfaction, while maintaining a strong emphasis on sustainability and innovation.

At the heart of Air Selangor's mission is the adoption of sustainable practices to ensure long-term water security for future generations. The organisation leverages cutting-edge technology and innovative

solutions to enhance operational efficiency and service delivery.

Beyond its core operations, Air Selangor is deeply committed to supporting the community and protecting the environment through responsible water resource management to create positive impact for stakeholders and the ecosystem alike.

"As global challenges such as climate change and water scarcity continue to rise, we are reminded of the critical importance of preserving and respecting this vital resource. Every drop counts, and every drop has the potential to make a difference," says Adam.

Adam

To learn more about how Air Selangor is preserving water and enhancing service quality, visit the official website at <https://www.airselangor.com/>.



Air Selangor relies on the public's help to quickly identify and address water-related issues to minimise water resource losses and promote a more sustainable use of water.

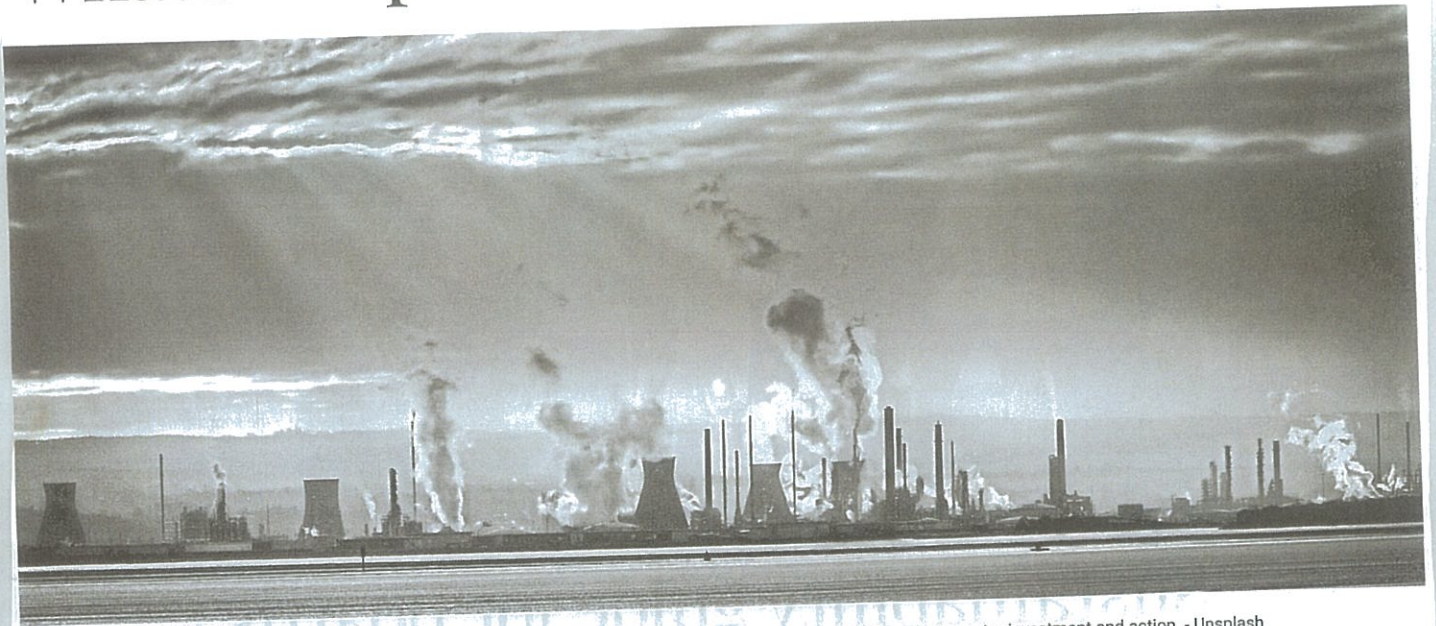


Air Selangor strives to maintain strong communication, minimise service disruptions, and provide an exceptional customer experience.



Air Selangor conducts regular water sampling and analysis at its treatment plants, with samples tested every two hours by a team of chemists and microbiologists to identify and address any impurities or contaminants before the water is distributed to the public.

What's the price for a sustainable future?



Carbon pricing and regulations on externalities, human rights, and community impacts help level the playing field for private sector investment and action. - Unsplash

HOW do we accurately price the value of a sustainable future? Global annual greenhouse gas emissions (GHG) are far beyond the 1.5°C path laid out in the Paris Climate Agreement. While recent discussions at the 29th Conference of Parties (COP29) in Azerbaijan have attempted to readjust our path, on the current trajectory we're on track for a catastrophic 4°C warming above pre-industrial levels.

Global emissions must be drastically reduced to limit global warming, and carbon pricing will be a vital piece of that puzzle. These mechanisms work by placing a price on the volume of carbon produced by heavy emitters – an important intervention in a market where power and industry account for over half of annual GHG emissions.

In a world with no carbon pricing, the private sector would almost always choose energy projects that yield higher returns – as opposed to those with higher reductions in carbon emissions, but lower financial returns. This reflects the current market system where profitability outweighs environmental considerations, making carbon pricing an essential policy measure to advance our agenda on climate.

To shift market behaviour, laws and incentives must account for the broader value of ecosystems and societal impacts. However, responsibility doesn't rest solely on the public sector, the private sector must collaborate with governments, advocating for impactful climate policies and providing technical expertise.

Carbon pricing and regulations on externalities, human rights, and community impacts help level the playing field for private sector investment and action.

This is slowly being implemented or under consideration for implementation in South-East Asia, with Singapore launching a modest carbon pricing mechanism in 2019 and Malaysia announcing intentions to bring in carbon taxes on high-emitting industries by 2026. Thailand and Indonesia are also exploring carbon mechanisms, with the latter having already implemented an emissions trading scheme (ETS).



Dave Sivaprasad
Managing director and partner,
Southeast Asia Lead, Climate and
Sustainability, Boston Consulting Group

Levelling the playing field

Climate financing has reached US\$1.4 trillion for energy transition investments in 2023. However, an estimated US\$150 trillion is required to reach net zero globally by 2050, highlighting that a substantial gap needs to be bridged.

Without a level-playing field that incorporates carbon pricing, private sector funds will not flow into low-carbon investments—unless there are regulatory mandates in place, such as a ban on the sale of internal combustion vehicles.

Carbon pricing can take the form of carbon taxes, ETS or a blend of both. The EU Emissions Trading System is the most prominent and mature of these mechanisms, although there are various markets globally which together cover over five gigatonnes of CO₂ equivalent (GtCO₂e).

Countries like Sweden, Denmark, Canada, South Korea, and Japan have implemented a combination of carbon taxes and ETS. In some cases, they have applied ETS to high emitting sectors while imposing a carbon tax on the rest of the economy.

Carbon pricing provides the financial incentive for emission reductions, in turn enabling an effective carbon financing ecosystem. Both carbon taxes and ETS play key roles in this, giving businesses the cost of emissions, which can then inform internal carbon pricing and decarbonisation strategies.

Preparing your business for carbon pricing

Companies should set a science-based pathway with interim targets, supported by a separate removal plan to address residual emissions, such as using carbon-removal certificates. They should also fund solutions beyond their value chain that benefit climate, people, and nature to create meaningful ESG impact beyond net-zero commitments.

The number of carbon pricing initiatives globally is growing, with 39 national and 33 subnational initiatives in place as of 2023, covering around a quarter of total global emissions.

Carbon pricing ranges widely across jurisdictions, from around US\$1 tonne of carbon dioxide (tCO₂) to US\$150 tCO₂e. Less than 1% of emissions covered are currently mandated at pricing in the range recommended as being required by 2030 – US\$61 to US\$122 tCO₂e – to meet the goals of the Paris Agreement.

Global carbon pricing revenues topped US\$100bil in 2023, but there are still major gaps in global coverage. What's critical for companies in Malaysia and South-East Asia, however, is how they respond to a changing ecosystem.

Malaysia has pledged to achieve net zero by 2050, and is considering the role that carbon pricing can play in a sustainable circular economy of the future.

Carbon pricing is an important policy lever for Malaysia. Revenue generated

from carbon pricing can be reinvested in carbon finance projects, creating demand for carbon finance instruments and a maturing carbon market. This will support a low-carbon reduction in emissions in line with the country's 2050 goals.

Singapore has introduced a carbon tax of S\$25 per tonne for emitters that produce over 25,000 tCO₂e until 2024, with a view to reach S\$50 to S\$80 per tonne by 2030. That's an important step, but falls short of the ambitions required to achieve our shared climate goals.

Malaysian corporates can go further. This matters for businesses not only because they face significant financial costs from the escalating impacts of climate change, but also compliance risks through exposure to global carbon taxation systems.

The EU's Carbon Border Adjustment Mechanism (CBAM) – expected to be in place by 2026 – is the most significant of these mechanisms, imposing a substantial fee for imports of goods from countries which don't comply with EU climate standards. Malaysian exporters face escalating costs if they can't manage their carbon footprint.

Companies can prepare for this by implementing internal carbon pricing in operational and capital allocation decisions. Low-carbon operations are a competitive advantage, especially for businesses targeting markets with stringent carbon standards like the EU. By adopting internal carbon pricing, companies not only safeguard their long-term viability but also position themselves more competitively in their industry.

Carbon-abatement pathways will vary by industry, but the imperative remains constant. As exposure to carbon pricing continues to grow both domestically and globally, it's not enough for companies to ensure their carbon numbers add up. They must also be able to explain the process and rationale behind them.

What's the carbon price for a sustainable business? That's the new question for corporate ESG.

Flood mitigation projects to cost RM392bil

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KUALA LUMPUR: Malaysia may need a staggering RM392bil allocation for flood mitigation projects but with limited resources, the government will prioritise projects based on urgency and needs, says Deputy Prime Minister Datuk Seri Fadillah Yusof.

He said as a long-term solution to address flood woes, the Irrigation and Drainage Department has conducted studies based on major river basins as a non-structural approach, aimed to provide comprehensive flood planning and solutions.

"Based on these studies, it is estimated that RM392bil is needed to implement 365 flood mitigation projects from last year until the year 2100.

"If we were to spend that total amount a year, we would not have enough budget for other ministries. That is why we implement the projects based on needs," he said in reply to a question from V. Ganabatirau (PH-Klang) during the Minister's Question Time.

Ganabatirau had asked the government whether it was satisfied with the implemented flood miti-

gation projects and measures to improve flood preparedness.

Fadillah, who is Energy Transition and Water Transformation Minister, said the department has identified the causes of flooding across the country.

"These include a significant increase in rainfall due to climate change, inadequate drainage systems, and rapid, uncontrolled development and land use activities.

"Additionally, issues such as waste disposal and damaged drainage infrastructure have contributed to flooding, particularly

flash floods.

"Flood management requires integrated cooperation, especially in managing drainage systems and rivers involving various departments and agencies," he said.

Fadillah said the department has also updated and identified 4,619 flood hotspot locations nationwide.

"Initial measures have been taken to implement mitigation works such as maintaining drainage systems, repairs, retrofitting and so forth, as well as early warning systems," he added.

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Tarikh:

SPAN: Raid satellite factories too

Probe all premises involved in recycling plastic waste, says chairman

By KHOO GEK SAN
geksan@thestar.com.my

CYBERJAYA: The National Water Services Commission (SPAN) has called on the Selangor government and environmental authorities to investigate all businesses or factories involved in recycling plastic waste, specifically in areas affected by pollution, and all areas deemed as high-risk.

The call follows an inquiry into a water pollution incident in July that resulted in a disruption of water supply for a week in 1,140 areas in Selangor, which sourced water from Sungai Kuang, affecting 1,124,781 consumer accounts.

The pollution was traced back to a chemical leak of "poly (methacrylic acid)" into Sungai Kuang, a tributary of the Sungai Selangor River Basin.

SPAN chairman Charles Santiago has appealed to the Selangor government, Selangor Municipal Council and the Environment Department (DOE) to conduct inspections on all auxiliary factories in the Kuang area to determine whether they were dumping waste into tributaries that lead to Sungai Selangor.

Santiago added that while action has been taken against a foreign business operator responsible for the pollution due to illegal plastic recycling activities, there are other factories in the area carrying out similar operations.

"In 2024, SPAN recorded four out of 20 incidents of raw water

pollution in Selangor that caused water treatment plants to shut down, including this incident in Sungai Kuang.

"SPAN urges the state government to lead a team composed of local authorities, DOE and Selangor Water Management Authority to carry out inspections in every factory or business premises involved in recycling plastic waste," Santiago said during a press conference at the SPAN headquarters in Cyberjaya yesterday.

Also present were commission members Derek John Fernandez and Datuk Mohd Azmi Ismail.

On July 23, the media reported that more than 1,000 locations in seven regions in the Klang Valley experienced unscheduled water supply disruptions following the

shutdown of four water treatment plants due to incidents of odour pollution in Sungai Kundang and Sungai Sembah, Selangor.

Following this, a Chinese national faced a hefty RM10mil fine and a mandatory prison sentence of up to five years for releasing chemical waste into inland waterways near the industrial area of Jalan Kampung Orang Asli in Kuang, Selangor.

He was later found guilty, sentenced to three months in prison, and fined RM240,000.

Santiago revealed that the foreign-owned company had rented the premises from a local company, which also operated two recycling operations within the same compound.

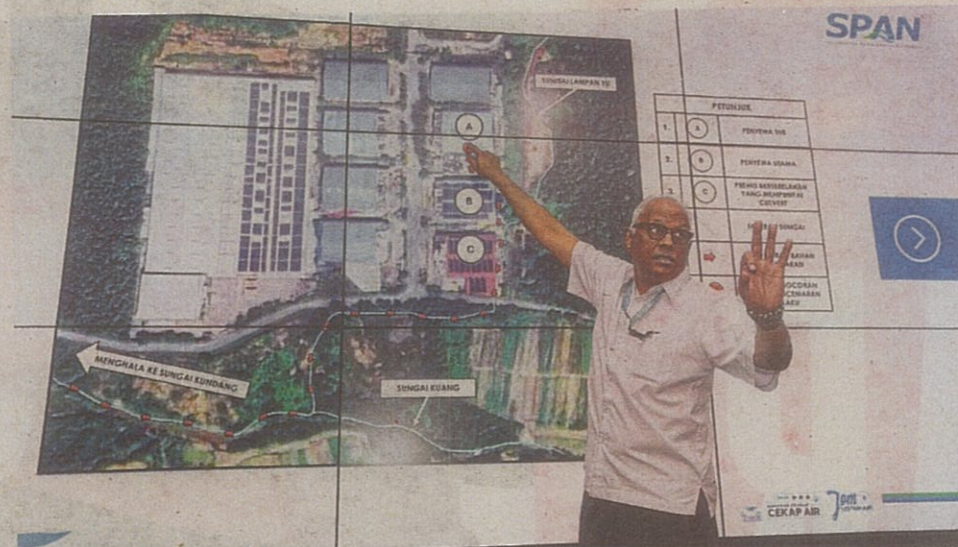
Investigations showed that the

foreign company, which only had a business licence, was illegally conducting plastic recycling activities using polymethyl methacrylate (PMAA), a solvent chemical hazardous to health.

The pollution in Sungai Kuang in July was traced back to an estimated three tonnes of PMAA leaking from the foreign company's premises into the drains, which then flowed into a tributary called Sungai Lampan Yu.

Santiago said the inquiry also discovered that the local company had illegally diverted Sungai Lampan Yu to run through its compound.

The findings released yesterday underlined that the primary tenant of the implicated premises, possessing a valid business licence, allowed a sub-tenant to



Detailed look:
Santiago speaking at the press conference at the SPAN headquarters in Cyberjaya.
— Bernama

operate without the local authority's knowledge.

This tenant also permitted the sub-tenant to use their approved Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) report without the DOE's consent.

The report also proposed improvement measures and recommendations, including strengthening law enforcement by conducting physical inspections for all new applications and business licence renewals.

The report also encouraged DOE to undertake regular, targeted inspections to ensure compliance with approved EIA reports.

It also said it is essential to tighten waste discharge controls into rivers and conduct a detailed review of authorities under the Anti-Money Laundering, Anti-Terrorism Financing, and Proceeds of Unlawful Activities Act.

The Companies Act 1965 should have stricter stipulations when it comes to incorporating companies, particularly those owned by foreigners, according to the report.

Importers must comply with the criteria set in the Plastic Waste Import Licence and conform to the Environmental Quality Act 1974, it added.

The report said importers should also carry out Environmentally Sound Management of plastic waste recycling activities, and stronger supervision and enforcement of Approved Permit holders are necessary to prevent licence misuse.

SYMBOL OF TRANSPARENCY

MACC strengthening polygraph team in fight against corruption

IT is widely known that corruption is not an issue that is easy to handle. This vile act has evolved into a crime that is increasingly complex and involves advanced technology.

However, in an effort to strengthen investigations and law enforcement, the Malaysian Anti-Corruption Commission (MACC) has utilised techniques such as polygraph tests to unravel the truth through scientific methods.

The seriousness of this effort can be seen through the recent hand-over of appointment certificates to 16 MACC officers as members of the Certified Polygraph Examiner Team.

These officers were trained by an agency accredited by the American Polygraph Association (APA) through the Polygraph Examiner Diploma Programme, which took place over three months and actively supports MACC investigations across Malaysia.

MACC Chief Commissioner Tan Sri Azam Baki has emphasised that corruption crimes are becoming increasingly challenging, especially with the use of digital technology and cryptocurrencies to cover traces of financial transactions.

Therefore, he explained, polygraph is one of the important scientific approaches in addressing the complexity of crime.

Polygraph is an effective tool for identifying and developing information due to its accuracy, which is recognised as exceeding



**NOORHAKIMIN
BRAHIM**

90 per cent, depending on the techniques used.

Information obtained from polygraphs can assist investigation teams in identifying the direction of a probe, thus potentially saving time, cost and effort in the investigative process.

Essentially, the test is a tool that measures physiological responses to questions posed to suspects or witnesses, following best practices used by polygraph practitioners in other countries.

At MACC, polygraphs are not only conducted to assist the investigation team in unraveling cases involving misconduct, abuse of power and corruption, but have also been used in the screening process for new commission officers since 2021.

Such a screening approach for officers joining law enforcement agencies has also been widely applied in the United States and other countries.

Based on MACC's experience since the 1990s, polygraph tests are also seen as a potentially effective tool in managing issues related to integrity and honesty.

For example, if someone has



Polygraphs can assist investigation teams in identifying the direction of a probe, potentially saving time and cost. PIC COURTESY OF MACC

committed a crime but has never faced legal action, the test is capable of detecting such behaviour, thus improving the accuracy of profiling for screened candidates.

This screening process includes the involvement of candidates in drug abuse, serious crimes, violence, moral issues and fraud in job applications.

Polygraphs can also be used in detecting a history of making false claims, case item identification, syndicate cases, espionage activities, sexual harassment, false complaints and other criminal offences.

Interestingly, they can also be used as a requirement for the Licensed Prisoner Release Programme, as practised in the United Kingdom since 2014, for offenders of sexual crimes.

In the context of corruption in-

vestigations, based on previous cases, polygraph tests have a proven effectiveness in helping to narrow the scope of an investigation and confirming the involvement of suspects.

For example, in one case, at the early stage of the probe, the investigation team failed to locate the cash hidden by the suspect.

However, through the use of polygraph tests, the location of the cash was eventually discovered — in an aquarium in the suspect's office.

In the context of Malaysian law, although polygraph test results have not been admitted as evidence in court, they are used as part of the investigation to speed up the process of obtaining solid evidence.

Although polygraph tests have been used at MACC since the early 1990s, significant development

only began around 2015 to 2018.

During this period, the number of polygraph examiners increased from three to seven.

By 2024, the team continued to expand with 16 officers trained by the Malaysian Anti-Corruption Academy (MACA).

The training involves international cooperation, with instructors from the US and the UK, covering modules on equipment handling, testing techniques, physiology, psychology, and interview techniques.

This demonstrates MACC's commitment to strengthen investigative techniques through the use of polygraph tests.

In this regard, MACA in Kuala Lumpur is also seen as having the potential to become a key hub for the training of polygraph examiners in the future.

Through collaboration with the APA, MACA has the potential to expand Malaysia's influence in the use of polygraph in corruption investigations, thereby making Malaysia a hub for investigative science training.

From another perspective, these tests actually offer suspects or witnesses the opportunity to prove the truth of their statements, and this is crucial in increasingly complex corruption investigations.

The use of polygraph tests has now become a symbol of transparency and justice in MACC's efforts to combat corruption.

The writer is coordinator, MACC Polygraph Team

RM392b required to implement flood mitigation projects

KUALA LUMPUR: The government would require an estimated RM392 billion to implement 365 flood mitigation plan (FMP) projects in flood-prone areas across the country from 2023 to 2100, according to Deputy Prime Minister Datuk Seri Fadillah Yusof.

Fadillah, who is also Energy Transition and Water Transformation Minister, said the figure was identified by the ministry through research by the Department of Irrigation and Drainage (DID) on major river basins as part of a non-structural approach aimed at providing comprehensive flood planning and solutions.

"If we were to have that amount, there would be a year of no allocation for all ministries to resolve this issue.

"But the reality is that the government's

financial capacity is limited, which is why we are implementing FMP projects based on the priorities of the states and areas identified in the studies," he said during the minister's question time at the Dewan Rakyat yesterday.

Fadillah was responding to a question from V. Ganabathirau (PH-Klang), who asked whether the government was satisfied with the development of flood mitigation infrastructure and related investments over the years, and what measures were being taken to improve the country's preparedness and response efficiency for flood disasters.

Fadillah said the government was satisfied with the projects completed so far, citing the SMART Tunnel project in Kuala Lumpur, which was completed in 2007 at a total cost of

RM1.97 billion.

He noted that over its 17 years of operation the tunnel had been activated more than 600 times to divert floodwaters, significantly reducing the risk of flooding in the city.

A 2012 study by the DID revealed that the diversion system had prevented damages amounting to over RM4.3 billion, he added.

"The department has also updated and identified 4,619 flood hotspots across the country and initial actions have been taken to carry out mitigation works such as drainage system maintenance, repairs and retrofitting.

"It also ensures that the early warning system, involving 534 flood warning sirens along major rivers, is functioning properly," he said. - Bernama

THE SUN
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Floodwater carries serious health risks, says specialist

► 'Contact may cause exposure to harmful pathogens from sewage leaks or dangerous wildlife'

BY HARITH KAMAL
newsdesk@thesundaily.com

PETALING JAYA: Floodwater might look harmless but it carries serious health risks beyond drowning and physical injuries, warned Universiti Kebangsaan Malaysia public health medicine specialist Prof Dr Sharifa Ezat Wan Puteh.

She was commenting on recent statements from health officials on a rise in infectious diseases.

On Dec 3, Kelantan Health Department director Datuk Dr Zaini Hussin reported 4,894 cases of infectious diseases at temporary relief centres across the state.

He said respiratory infections were the most common at 2,923 cases, followed by 1,367 cases of skin infections.

Other cases included 116

instances of gastroenteritis, 99 of conjunctivitis and 376 of viral fever.

In Terengganu, state Health Department director Datuk Dr Kasemani Embong reported on Dec 5 that 1,245 cases of infectious diseases were detected in several temporary relief centres across the state since flooding began at the end of November.

She said respiratory infections also topped the list in Terengganu at 969 cases, followed by skin infections at 166.

Other cases included 63 instances of fever and 47 individuals with stomach and intestinal inflammation.

Sharifah Ezat said with such cases on the rise, the public must exercise caution, especially when dealing with floodwater.

"Floodwater is not just dirty water as it often becomes contaminated when sewage leaks, which introduces harmful pathogens such as salmonella, *vibrio cholerae*, *shigella*, and hepatitis A.

"Floodwater could also push wildlife such as snakes and centipedes into human habitats, creating a danger for those wading through floodwater."

She said stagnant water left behind by floods serves as a breeding ground for mosquitoes,

increasing the risk of dengue, while accumulated rubbish attracts rats, which could lead to leptospirosis outbreaks.

She also urged parents to be more aware, especially as videos have been circulating online showing children playing in floodwater.

"Parents in flood-prone areas must remain vigilant, ensuring their children stay away from floodwater and educating them about the dangers. While many may be unaware of the risks, those in the know must take responsibility and educate others."

Prince Court Medical Centre consultant dermatologist and internal medicine specialist Dr Rani Manohari Kuppusamy said the damp conditions caused by floods could worsen skin health.

"These waters are often heavily contaminated with bacteria and viruses, making contact potentially harmful. The damp conditions from floods damage the skin's natural barrier, allowing bacteria and fungi to thrive.

"Exposure to floodwater could lead to immediate skin issues, such as rashes and skin softening. Prolonged contact increases the risk of chronic problems, such as fungal infections and eczema flare-ups."

Central Dermatology Specialist

Clinic consultant dermatologist Dr Teeba Raja said individuals with pre-existing skin conditions need to be more cautious as they are more vulnerable to complications than others.

She said those with existing skin conditions or weakened immune systems face a higher risk as damaged skin provides a pathway for contaminants to cause secondary infections.

"Immediate care after contact with floodwater is crucial to minimise risks. Thoroughly wash your skin with soap and clean water but avoid scrubbing open wounds.

"Use antiseptic for small cuts or scrapes, and ensure the skin is completely dry before applying moisturiser to restore and protect it."

She advised those affected to seek medical attention if they notice redness, swelling, pain, or signs of infection, such as pus, warmth, fever or spreading wounds.

She also said in the aftermath of flooding, taking care of one's health, skin and belongings is a priority.

"Wash contaminated clothing thoroughly before reusing it and disinfect furniture to prevent germ spread. Even after floodwater recedes, bacteria may remain, so practise good hand hygiene and stay hydrated."

DBKL memasang 5,000 kamera litar tertutup yang menggunakan sistem AI di sekitar ibu kota bagi meningkatkan keselamatan awam dan menguruskan trafik. - Gambar NSTP/AZIAH AZMEE



Oleh Nurul Hidayah Bahaudin
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5,000 'pengintip' diyakini

CCTV berteknologi AI dipasang sekitar KL buat warga kota rasa lebih selamat

Kuala Lumpur

Pemasangan kamera litar tertutup (CCTV) berteknologi kecerdasan buatan (AI) di lokasi tertentu di ibu negara menimbulkan rasa selamat dalam kalangan warga kota serta pelancong.

Penjawat awam Abdul Wafaa Abdul Redduwaf, 30, berkata inisiatif itu juga dilihat sebagai usaha kerajaan dalam membantu mengurangkan kadar jenayah di sekitar ibu kota ini.

Menurutnya, CCTV berkenaan bukannya bertujuan untuk mengganggu privasi, tetapi untuk aspek keselamatan masyarakat.

"Bagi saya, pemasangan CCTV berteknologi tinggi ini adalah pelaburan untuk negara dalam memberikan perspektif Kuala Lumpur sebagai tempat yang selamat."

"Pada masa sama, ia memastikan warga kota ini berasa selamat apabila sentiasa 'diperhatikan' oleh kemudahan berkenaan," katanya.

Sementara itu, Haziliana Jamaludin, 35, berkata pemasangan CCTV itu mampu meningkatkan tahap keyakinan keselamatan bukan sahaja dalam kalangan warga kota, tetapi juga pelancong.

"Seperti kita sedia maklum, Kuala Lumpur adalah tempat yang sering dipenuhi dengan pelancong sama ada dari dalam negara mahupun luar negara."

"Dengan adanya CCTV ini, ia membantu meningkatkan keyakinan orang ramai terhadap keselamatan mereka di ibu kota ini," katanya yang bekerja sendiri.

Bagaimanapun, katanya, inisiatif itu diharap sentiasa dipelihara dalam jangka masa panjang bagi mengelak menjadi pembaziran kepada kerajaan.

"Saya harap pemasangan CCTV ini tidak seperti perumpamaan 'hangat-hangat tahi ayam'. Jangan pula dalam tempoh beberapa tahun sahaja, kemudahan itu sudah rosak dan tidak boleh berfungsi."

"Kemudahan itu perlu sentiasa diselenggara dan dijaga supaya tidak menjadi 'mangsa' vandalisme pihak tidak bertanggungjawab sekali gus mengakibatkan objektif utama ia digunakan tidak dapat dilaksanakan," katanya.

"CCTV yang dipasang mempunyai pandangan 360 darjah dengan jarak 200 meter dan sambungan fiber optik untuk imej berkualiti tinggi"

Hantaran Facebook DBKL

pat dilaksana," katanya.

Terdahulu, media melaporkan sebanyak 5,000 CCTV berteknologi AI dipasang di sekitar ibu negara untuk keselamatan dan kesejahteraan warga kota.

Menurut hantaran di muat naik di akaun Facebook Dewan Bandaraya Kuala Lumpur (DBKL), CCTV berkenaan dipasang di jalan raya, kawasan jenayah, taman awam, River of Life dan pasar sekitar ibu negara.

Katanya, Pusat Info Trafik dan Kawalan Lampu Isyarat (KLCCC) mempunyai keupayaan rakaman 24 jam setiap hari dengan simpanan data sehingga 45 hari.

"CCTV yang dipasang mempunyai pandangan 360 darjah dengan jarak 200 meter dan sambungan fiber optik untuk imej berkualiti tinggi."

"Ia membantu mengurus trafik dengan lebih sistematik, mengurangkan jenayah melalui pemantauan kawasan panas dan dilengkapi teknologi AI untuk mengenal pasti kesalahan lalu lintas, iklan haram, amaran banjir serta aktiviti mencurigakan," katanya.

Sebelum ini, media melaporkan sebanyak 20,000 CCTV diperlukan di seluruh ibu negara bagi tugas pemantauan trafik dan jenayah.

HARIAN METRO
Tarikh: 06 DEC 2024...

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Kuala Lumpur

Dewan Bandaraya Kuala Lumpur (DBKL) sudah mengeluarkan 264 notis ke atas 36 premis sepanjang tahun ini untuk diambil tindakan berhubung isu papan tanda premis.

Menteri Di Jabatan Perdana Menteri (Wilayah Persekutuan) Dr Zaliha Mustafa berkata, antara kesalahan dikenakan tindakan adalah penggunaan papan tanda tidak mendapat permit DBKL atau papan tanda dipaparkan tidak mengikut kelulusan permit diberikan.

Menurutnya, notis juga diberikan dalam tempoh munasabah kepada pemilik premis untuk mengambil tindakan sebelum penguatkuasaan dibuat.

"DBKL melalui Undang-Undang Kecil Iklan (Wilayah Persekutuan) 1982, Akta Kerajaan Tempatan 1976 menetapkan bahawa penggunaan bahasa kebangsaan perlu diutamakan pada papan tanda premis.

"Huruf-huruf dan perkataan dalam bahasa kebangsaan hendaklah diberi keutamaan dan hendaklah dari saiz yang lebih besar daripada huruf-huruf atau tulisan perkataan dalam bahasa lain," katanya.

Beliau berkata demikian mengulas laporan muka depan Harian Metro umpama di bumi asing selepas Jalan Silang dan Lebuhraya Pudu yang terkenal dengan jolokan 'Mini Dhaka', jelas kelihatan tulisan Nepal, Bangladesh dan sebagainya di restoran, kedai gunting rambut, kedai tukaran mata wang serta pelbagai premis lain.

Zaliha berkata, Malaysia mengamalkan prinsip *rule of law* di mana undang-undang dan peraturan yang



ANTARA premis yang menggunakan bahasa asing di Jalan Silang.

PAPAN TANDA PREMIS GUNA BAHASA ASING

Tindakan tegas kalau tak tukar!

DBKL keluar 264 notis ke atas 36 premis tahun ini

dikuatkuasa adalah untuk memastikan keadilan serta keharmonian dalam masyarakat terjamin.

"Justeru, semua pihak tanpa mengira latar belakang perlu untuk mematuhi undang-undang dan peraturan berkenaan," katanya.

"Papan tanda juga perlu mendapatkan pengesahan visual daripada Dewan Bahasa dan Pustaka (DBP) terlebih dahulu sebagai dokumen wajib untuk permohonan kelulusan DBKL.

"Tindakan penguatkuasaan oleh pihak DBKL ini adalah dalam pengetahuan saya selaku Menteri yang ber-

tanggungjawab terhadap Wilayah Persekutuan," katanya.

Beliau berkata, keputusan ini turut konsisten dengan pendekatan yang diambil sejak isu Jalan Silang sebagai Mini Dhaka berbangkit lagi.

"Penguatkuasaan dilakukan bukan atas desakan mana-mana pihak atau individu, tetapi atas dasar memastikan peraturan yang berkuatkuasa dipatuhi.

"Oleh itu, saya menyeru semua pihak, termasuk ahli politik, agar menghentikan polemik ini. Kita mempunyai banyak agenda penting untuk diberi perhatian, dan bermain dengan sentimen perkauman seperti ini hanya akan mewujudkan polarisasi

yang memecahbelahkan rakyat sahaja," katanya.

Muka depan Harian Metro semalam melaporkan umpama di bumi asing selepas Jalan Si-

lang dan Lebuhraya Pudu yang terkenal dengan jolokan 'Mini Dhaka', jelas kelihatan tulisan Nepal, Bangladesh dan sebagainya di restoran, kedai gunting rambut, kedai tukaran mata wang serta pelbagai premis lain.

Di sepanjang kawasan berkenaan, orang tempatan seolah-olah berada di negara asing dan bukan Malaysia memandangkan bahasa Melayu seakan-akan terpinggir dan jika ada ia hanya bersaiz kecil.

Tinjauan di kawasan itu dan beberapa kawasan lain sekitar ibu kota menunjukkan, masih banyak papan tanda, banting dan iklan promosi produk berkaitan ditulis dalam bahasa negara masing-masing.

Kebanyakan warga Bangladesh dan Nepal yang bekerja di situ dan membuka perniagaan kedai runcit, kedai jual daging, alat telekomunikasi dan restoran lebih mengutamakan bahasa mereka sendiri malah semuanya dipercayai dipasang tanpa kebenaran DBKL.



Semua pihak tanpa mengira latar belakang perlu patuhi undang-undang

Zaliha

Utamakan guna bahasa Melayu: Dr Awang Sariyan

6/12
HM

Kuala Lumpur: Langkah Dewan Bandaraya Kuala Lumpur (DBKL) menguatkuasakan penggunaan bahasa Melayu di tempat awam berdasarkan Undang-undang Kecil Iklan Wilayah Persekutuan 1982 yang selaras dengan peranan bahasa Melayu sebagai bahasa kebangsaan.

Tokoh bahasa dan persuratan negara, Profesor Emeritus Datuk Seri Dr Awang Sariyan berkata, ia bukan langkah menurut perasaan pegawai bahagian penguatkuasaannya.

Menurutnya, tambahan pula, pemeriksaan itu dilakukan di premis yang tamat tempoh lesen perniagaannya dan dalam proses pembaharuan lesen.

"DBKL menegaskan pematuhan kepada Undang-undang Kecil Iklan yang turut menegaskan pengutamaan bahasa Melayu.

"Langkah itu tiada kaitan dengan sentimen perkauman atau penafian kepada bahasa lain, kerana undang-undang itu menyebut keutamaan penggunaan bahasa Melayu dan jika ada keperluan menggunakan bahasa lain, ruang tetap diberikan dengan syarat bahasa asing tidak kelihatan lebih utama, seperti saiz hurufnya, warna dan kedudukannya pada iklan atau bahan peragaan lain di tempat awam," katanya.

Beliau berkata demikian mengulas laporan muka depan Harian Metro umpama di bumi asing selepas Jalan Silang dan Lebuhraya Pudu yang terkenal dengan jolokan 'Mini Dhaka', jelas kelihatan tulisan Nepal, Bangladesh dan sebagainya di restoran, kedai gunting rambut, kedai tukaran mata wang serta pelbagai premis lain.

Awang Sariyan berkata, bahasa Melayu ialah bahasa kebangsaan dan bahasa rasmi negara Mala-

ysia, milik semua warganegara Malaysia tanpa mengira etnik atau keturunannya.

"Maka penguatkuasaan penggunaan bahasa Melayu dalam bidang yang ditetapkan oleh undang-undang negara, termasuk di tempat awam, tiada kaitannya dengan soal perkauman.

"Bahasa Melayu bukan milik eksklusif orang Melayu. Semua warganegara Malaysia, tanpa mengira kaum, ialah pemilik sah bahasa Melayu sebagai bahasa kebangsaan.

"Penegasan penggunaan bahasa Melayu adalah untuk kepentingan semua warganegara, terutama untuk perpaduan. Maka salah anggapan bahawa penegasan itu melibatkan kepentingan orang Melayu sahaja," katanya.

Beliau berkata, logiknya, Amerika Syarikat menetapkan bahasa Inggeris sebagai bahasa kebangsaannya dan semua warganegara tanpa mengira keturunan perlu menguasai dan menggunakan bahasa itu.

"Di negara China terdapat 56 etnik yang berlainan bahasa dan kesemuanya disatukan melalui penegasan bahasa Mandarin sebagai bahasa kebangsaan negara itu. Pentingnya bahasa kebangsaan perlu difahami oleh semua pihak, apatah lagi yang bertaraf pemimpin," katanya.

"Langkah itu tiada kaitan dengan sentimen perkauman atau penafian kepada bahasa lain"

Tokoh bahasa dan persuratan negara, Profesor Emeritus Datuk Seri Dr Awang Sariyan

HARIAN METRO
Tarikh: 0.6 DEC 2024.....



SERAMAI 16 pegawai SPRM menerima sijil pelantikan sebagai Ahli Pasukan Pemeriksa Poligraf Bertauliah.

KETEPATAN TEKNIK POLIGRAF MELEBIHI 90 PERATUS

Mesin tidak tipu!

Oleh Hafidzul Hilmi
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Kuala Lumpur

Penggunaan teknik pemeriksaan poligraf oleh Suruhanjaya Pencegahan Rasuah Malaysia (SPRM) membantu merungkai banyak kes rasuah.

"Poligraf adalah alat yang berkesan bagi mengenalpasti dan mengemban maklumat kerana ketepatannya yang diakui melebihi 90 peratus, bergantung kepada teknik digunakan."

"Poligraf juga adalah satu daripada pendekatan saintifik yang penting dalam menghadapi kerumitan jenayah masa kini," kata Penyelaras Pasukan Poligraf SPRM Noorhakimin Ibrahim.

Menurut Noorhakimin, dalam usaha memperku-

kuhan siasatan dan penguatkuasaan undang-undang, SPRM memanfaatkan sepenuhnya penggunaan poligraf.

"Enam belas pegawai SPRM sudah menerima sijil pelantikan sebagai Ahli Pasukan Pemeriksa Poligraf Bertauliah bagi memanfaatkan teknik berkenaan."

"Pegawai-pegawai ini dilatih oleh agensi latihan yang diakreditasi oleh 'American Polygraph Association' (APA) melalui program Diploma Pemeriksa Poligraf yang berlangsung selama tiga bulan, yang secara aktif membantu siasatan SPRM di seluruh negara," katanya.

Menurutnya, maklumat daripada pemeriksaan poligraf boleh membantu sia-

satan mengenalpasti hala tuju siasatan, sekali gus menjimatkan masa, kos dan tenaga dalam tindakan siasatan.

"Secara asasnya, poligraf mengukur tindak balas fisiologi terhadap soalan-soalan yang diajukan kepada suspek atau saksi mengikut amalan terbaik yang digunakan oleh pengamal poligraf di negara lain."

"Di SPRM, pemeriksaan poligraf ini bukan sahaja dilakukan bagi membantu pasukan siasatan dalam merungkai kes membabitkan penyelewengan, salah guna kuasa dan rasuah, malah turut digunakan dalam proses saringan pegawai baru SPRM sejak 2021," katanya.

Menurut beliau, pende-

katan saringan kepada pegawai yang baru menyertai agensi penguat kuasa juga diaplikasikan secara meluas di Amerika Syarikat dan negara lain.

Menurut Noorhakimin, hasil pengalaman SPRM sejak 1990-an, pemeriksaan poligraf juga dilihat sebagai alat yang berpotensi dalam mengurus tadbir isu-isu berkaitan integriti dan kejujuran.

"Contoh, jika seseorang melakukan jenayah tetapi tidak pernah dikenakan tindakan undang-undang, ujian ini mampu mengesan perlakuan berkenaan sekali gus dapat meningkatkan ketepatan ciri-ciri calon disaring."

"Proses saringan ini termasuk pembabitan calon dalam penyalahgunaan dadah, jenayah berat, keganasan, isu-isu moral dan penipuan dalam permohonan jawatan," katanya.

“Poligraf turut digunakan dalam proses saringan pegawai baru SPRM”
Noorhakimin

Peruntukan RM392 bilion diperlukan untuk laksana 365 projek tebatan banjir

Kuala Lumpur: Kerajaan dianggarkan memerlukan peruntukan RM392 bilion bagi melaksanakan 365 projek Rancangan Tebatan Banjir (RTB) di kawasan risiko banjir di seluruh negara bagi tempoh 2023 hingga 2100, kata **Timbalan Perdana Menteri Datuk Seri Fadillah Yusof**.

Fadillah yang juga Menteri Peralihan Tenaga dan Transformasi Air berkata, jumlah itu dikenal pasti Kementerian melalui Jabatan Pengairan dan Saliran (JPS) yang sudah menjalankan kajian mengikut lembangan sungai utama sebagai pendekatan bukan struktur, bertujuan menyediakan perancangan

dan penyelesaian banjir secara menyeluruh.

"Maknanya, kalau nak belanjakan keseluruhan, satu tahun tidak ada bajet untuk semua Kementerian (untuk) selesaikan masalah ini.

"... tetapi, realitinya kemampuan kerajaan terhadap, sebab itu kita laksana projek mengikut keutamaan negeri dan kawasan berdasarkan kajian terbabit," katanya pada Waktu Pertanyaan-Pertanyaan Menteri di Dewan Rakyat, semalam.

Beliau menjawab soalan **V Ganabatirau (PH-Klang)** yang ingin tahu tahap kepuasan kerajaan terhadap pembangunan infrastruktur tebatan banjir dan pe-

laburan yang berkaitan dengannya serta langkah yang sedang diambil untuk meningkatkan tahap persediaan dan kecukupan tindak balas negara dalam menghadapi banjir.

Berikutan itu, Fadillah berkata, Kementerian berpuas hati dengan projek yang sudah dilaksanakan. Contoh, projek terowong SMART di Kuala Lumpur yang siap sejak 2007 dengan perbelanjaan RM1.97 bilion.

Beliau berkata, sepanjang 17 tahun beroperasi, terowong itu sudah diaktifkan lebih 600 kali untuk melencongkan banjir dan berjaya mengurangkan risiko banjir di pusat bandar.

Malah, katanya, berdasarkan kajian oleh JPS pada 2012, jumlah kerugian yang berjaya diselamatkan hasil pengaktifan lencongan itu bernilai lebih RM4.3 bilion.

Fadillah berkata, JPS juga sudah mengemas kini dan mengenal pasti 4,619 lokasi panas banjir di seluruh negara dan tindakan awal sudah diambil untuk melaksanakan kerja mitigasi, seperti penyelenggaraan sistem perparitan, pembai-

kan dan sebagainya. "JPS juga memastikan sistem amaran awal mem-

babitkan 534 siren amaran banjir di sungai-sungai utama berfungsi dengan baik," katanya.

Sediakan geran dan bantuan galak promosi podcast berilmu

6/12
B4-

• Terdapat begitu banyak siaran podcast membincangkan topik picisan dan tidak bermoral serta melanggar beberapa elemen ketimuran yang tidak membantu perkembangan pemikiran kelas pertama untuk masyarakat

• Sewajarnya siaran podcast yang kini sudah menjadi trending dalam kehidupan masyarakat kita dimanfaatkan sehabis baik golongan profesional atau intelektual dari pelbagai bidang kepakaran

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Setiausaha Agung
Pertubuhan Aktivis Belia
Tanah Air (ABATA)

Bagai cendawan tumbuh selepas hujan, begitulah gambaran paling ideal untuk kita letakkan kepada kerancakan dan keaktifan kewujudan siaran podcast atau audio siar di media sosial kebelakangan ini. Diakui sesi podcast tidak memerlukan masa lama untuk menapak di hati dan minat masyarakat.

Walaupun tiada data tepat terhadap jumlah podcast di negara ini, tidak keterlaluan jika kita sebutkan sekurang-kurangnya ratusan penerbitan podcast di ruangan maya ditonton setiap hari oleh jutaan pelayar.

Gambaran tanpa prejudis ini membolehkan kita untuk membentuk persepsi bahawa penyiaran podcast dalam kehidupan masyarakat sudah menjadi fenomena mengisi ruang kehidupan sejagat.

Adakah salah untuk kita melayari podcast atau menjadi penerbit kepada siaran podcast? Sudah tentu jawapannya tidak sama sekali. Selagi sesuatu siaran itu tidak bercanggah dan tidak melanggar undang-undang negara, ajaran kepercayaan agama serta nilai ketimuran yang menjadi pegangan turun-temurun kita, maka ia bebas bagaikan burung terbang pada pagi hari, namun akan kembali pulang ke sarangnya pada malam hari.

Namun, kita tidak boleh membiarkan fenomena ini tanpa terikat atau mengikat begitu sahaja. Kebebasan melampau bakal memberi impak negatif terhadap perkembangan pemikiran masyarakat, terutama anak muda bakal pewaris generasi masa depan.

Ini menjurus kepada nilai dan kualiti siaran podcast yang pada hemat kita tidak sekata dan banyak

boleh dipersoalkan. Terdapat begitu banyak siaran podcast membincangkan topik picisan dan tidak bermoral serta melanggar beberapa sudut elemen ketimuran yang tidak membantu kepada perkembangan pemikiran kelas pertama untuk masyarakat kebanyakan.

Topik perbincangan tak menjurus nilai ilmiah

Sebagai contoh, ada siaran podcast menampilkan bekas banduan sebelum ini dijatuhi hukuman penjara atas kesalahan membunuh. Topik perbincangan pula tidak menjurus kepada nilai ilmiah.

Terdapat juga siaran podcast menjemput pelaku zina dan sumbang mahram hingga mereka tanpa segan-silu membincangkan detik-detik keji serta hina itu secara terbuka dalam siaran langsung.

Tidak sekadar itu, ada juga siaran podcast menjemput golongan 'penyondol' dalam perbincangan mereka dan selama sejam-jam berborak mengenai pengalaman panel seolah-olah mereka tidak kisah dosa dan pahala.

Paling tidak boleh dilupakan, apabila seorang pengengaruh muda mengulas Sijil Pelajaran Malaysia (SPM) kononnya tidak penting dan tiada nilai dalam kehidupan dalam sebuah podcast di media sosial. Jika hujah itu menjadi pegangan anak muda kita, boleh bayangkan bagaimana generasi bakal dibentuk 10 atau 20 tahun akan datang?

Walaupun mungkin bukan keseluruhannya disebabkan pandangan pengengaruh itu, jangan kita lupa pada 2023, seramai 10,160 calon SPM direkodkan tidak menduduki peperiksaan penting itu.

Semua ini tiada langsung motif positif atau proses perkembangan ilmu dan pembentukan corak pemikiran masyarakat. Sebaliknya mereka hanya mahu memburu jumlah tontonan, perkongsian dan tular kepada video serta siaran podcast mereka cipta. Mereka hanya mencipta kandungan untuk mem-

buru populariti dan mendambakan kemasyhuran semata-mata.

Ya, kita tahu negara tiada undang-undang atau syarat tertentu untuk siaran podcast ini. Justeru, sesiapa sahaja yang ada kemampuan boleh menerbitkan audio siar di platform percuma.

Justeru, tidak hairanlah jika kita melihat siaran podcast didominasi golongan bukan profesional atau cerdik pandai. Tidak hairanlah mereka yang mempunyai corak pemikiran kelas ketiga mampu menjadi hos kepada sesebuah podcast dan membincangkan isu remeh, rendah, jiji dan memalukan.

Justeru, sewajarnya siaran podcast yang kini sudah menjadi trending dalam kehidupan masyarakat kita dimanfaatkan sehabis baik oleh golongan profesional atau intelektual dari pelbagai bidang kepakaran.

Jadikan platform ini sebagai kaedah kita menambahkan ilmu pengetahuan sepanjang zaman kepada masyarakat dalam usaha membentuk masyarakat Madani suatu ketika nanti. Namun, kerajaan juga tidak boleh mengambil langkah untuk menghadkan atau meletakkan syarat ketat kepada pencipta kandungan di media sosial, terutama berkaitan pembikinan siaran podcast ini.

Sekiranya kerajaan berbuat demikian, kita akan cuba membawa satu lagi fenomena tidak enak terhadap kepemimpinan negara.

Justeru, apa yang boleh kerajaan lakukan adalah dengan memantau rapat kepada mana-mana siaran podcast bercanggah dengan undang-undang, ajaran agama dan nilai ketimuran kita, lalu mengambil tindakan drastik serta tegas.

Tindakan susulan kedua boleh dilakukan kerajaan adalah dengan memberi galakan kepada mana-mana organisasi atau jabatan kerajaan menerbitkan siaran podcast yang hanya membincangkan topik keilmuan dan kepakaran masing-masing, bertujuan memberi didikan ilmu pengetahuan berguna kepada masyarakat.

Mungkin galakan melalui geran dan bantuan promosi boleh diambil kepada mana-mana organisasi, pertubuhan bukan kerajaan (NGO), badan profesional atau jabatan kerajaan untuk menggalakkan mereka menyiar podcast menjurus kepada mendidik masyarakat, terutama kepada generasi muda.

Setidak-tidaknya, kita dapat bersaing dan memberi keseimbangan topik podcast yang ada di media sosial bagi pelayar membuat pilihan untuk menonton sambil menimba ilmu tidak formal dalam kehidupan.

Ingatlah, jika kita tidak boleh menghalang sesuatu perkara untuk terus berkembang, maka kita sertai mereka dan cuba untuk menandingi mereka secara sihat.

Semua artikel penulis tamu adalah pendapat peribadi, bukan pendirian rasmi BH

Podcast perlu dijadikan kaedah untuk menambahkan ilmu pengetahuan kepada masyarakat.
(Foto fail NSTP)



BERITA HARIAN
Tarikh... 06 DEC 2024.....

RM392b diperlukan laksana 365 projek tebatan banjir

JPS kenal pasti
dana selepas buat
kajian lembangan
sungai utama
cari penyelesaian
menyeluruh

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Kuala Lumpur: Kerajaan dijangka memerlukan peruntukan sebanyak RM392 bilion bagi melaksanakan 365 projek Rancangan Tebatan Banjir (RTB) di kawasan risiko banjir di seluruh negara bagi tempoh 2023 hingga 2100.

Timbalan Perdana Menteri, Datuk Seri Fadillah Yusof, berkata jumlah itu dikenal pasti Kementerian Peralihan Tenaga dan Transformasi Air melalui Jabatan Pengairan dan Saliran (JPS) yang telah menjalankan kajian mengikut lembangan sungai utama sebagai pendekatan bukan struktur, bertujuan menyediakan perancangan dan penyelesaian banjir secara menyeluruh.

Justeru, beliau menegaskan kemampuan kewangan terhad menyebabkan kerajaan terpaksa melaksanakan pelan induk tebatan banjir secara berperingkat dan mengikut keutamaan.

Beliau yang juga Menteri Peralihan Tenaga dan Transformasi Air berkata, penilaian keutamaan dalam aspek pelaksanaan projek tebatan banjir diberikan kepada negeri dan kawasan yang lebih berisiko.

"Bagi menyelesaikan masalah banjir, kita perlukan RM392 bilion (peruntukan keseluruhan) tetapi peruntukan kerajaan (berikan) tidak sampai kepada jumlah itu.

"Realitinya, kemampuan kewangan kerajaan terhad, sebab itu kita laksanakan projek mengikut keutamaan iaitu berdasarkan negeri dan kawasan, melalui maklumat daripada kajian yang dijalankan," katanya pada Waktu Pertanyaan-Pertanyaan Menteri di Dewan Rakyat, semalam.

Beliau menjawab soalan tambahan V Ganabathurai (PH-Klang) yang ingin tahu usaha berterusan kerajaan dalam menangani isu banjir yang terus berlarutan dan semakin memburuk tahun demi tahun.

Mengulas lanjut, Fadillah ber-



Fadillah pada sesi Waktu Pertanyaan-Pertanyaan Menteri di Dewan Rakyat, semalam.

(Foto BERNAMA)

kata hasil kajian kementerian itu menunjukkan, sebanyak 365 projek tebatan banjir perlu dilaksanakan secara berperingkat.

"Misalnya di Klang, yang sedang dilaksanakan sekarang adalah Rancangan Tebatan Banjir Sungai Klang di Sesyen 25, Shah Alam, di daerah Klang.

"Projek ini dilaksanakan dengan kos RM140 juta. Berdasarkan skop, projek ini akan mengurangkan risiko banjir membabitkan kawasan seluas 4,195.7 hektar, meliputi Jalan Batu 3, Shah Alam dengan seramai 192,279 penduduk akan mendapat manfaat," katanya.

Kekangan kewangan

Fadillah yang juga Ahli Parlimen Petra Jaya turut menegaskan mengambil kira kekangan kewangan kerajaan, kerjasama semua

pihak berkaitan amat diperlukan bagi memastikan masalah banjir di negara ini dapat ditangani sepenuhnya.

"Ada banyak punca yang menyebabkan banjir, antaranya banjir kilat yang disebabkan hujan lebat sehingga sungai atau parit tidak dapat menampung limpahan air.

"Ini memerlukan jalinan kerjasama di antara Persekutuan, sama ada Jabatan Pengairan dan Saliran, Jabatan Kerja Raya, (pihak berkuasa) peringkat negeri, daerah dan majlis perbandaran.

"Kita juga sudah ada projek (tebatan banjir) yang sudah siap dan sudah (dapat dilihat) ada kejayaan dari segi mengurangkan dan tangani risiko banjir, tetapi masih banyak yang perlu dilaksanakan," katanya.

BERITA HARIAN
Tarikh 06 DEC 2024

Segera wujud pelan pembangunan lestari minimumkan risiko banjir

• Dengan populasi rakyat menghampiri 80 peratus berada di kawasan bandar, amat penting untuk memastikan perancangan dan pembangunan bandar dilaksanakan lebih teliti mengambil kira risiko banjir

• Antara inisiatif penting dilaksanakan ialah penggunaan saliran mesra alam lebih cekap menguruskan air hujan serta pembinaan turapan telap membolehkan air diserap tanah dengan lebih baik



Pengarah Penyelidikan dan Strategi, Pertubuhan Forward Malaysia

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Banjir ternyata menjadi ancaman berterusan bagi Malaysia, terutama pada musim monsun. Dengan perubahan iklim menyebabkan peningkatan hujan lebat dan urbanisasi pesat kurang mengambil kira impak alam sekitar, isu ini semakin memburuk.

Banjir besar melanda Malaysia pada waktu ini dan akhir 2021 menjadi bukti negara ini memerlukan pendekatan lebih bersepadu dalam perancangan bandar. Dalam usaha mengurangkan risiko bencana, pelaksanaan konsep bandar kalis banjir dan pembelajaran daripada amalan negara maju adalah keutamaan mendesak.

Banjir terutama di kawasan Pantai Timur dan Lembah Klang, mengakibatkan kerugian besar terhadap ekonomi dan masyarakat. Banjir besar pada Disember 2021 menyebabkan lebih 50,000 orang terpaksa dipindahkan dan kerugian ekonomi dianggarkan mencecah RM6.5 bilion.

Menurut Jabatan Meteorologi (METMalaysia), intensiti hujan tahunan meningkat sekitar 20 peratus hingga 30 peratus di beberapa kawasan, terutama di negeri Pantai Timur seperti Kelantan dan Terengganu.

Sehingga kini, banjir di negara ini membabitkan hampir 80,000 mangsa di dua negeri sahaja, iaitu Kelantan dan Terengganu daripada lebih 100,000 mangsa terbabit di seluruh negara seperti dilaporkan Pusat Kawalan Bencana Negara, Agensi Pengurusan Bencana Negara (NADMA).

Perdana Menteri, Datuk Seri Anwar Ibrahim dalam ucapannya pada Oktober lalu menekankan betapa 'Isu banjir kini menjadi keutamaan kerajaan. Kita tidak boleh menunggu bencana melanda sebelum bertindak. Perancangan jangka panjang untuk membina infrastruktur kalis banjir adalah keperluan mendesak bagi menghadapi kesan perubahan iklim'.

Kerajaan memperuntukkan RM2.5 bilion dalam Belanjawan 2024 bagi pelan mitigasi banjir,

termasuk projek tebatan di kawasan berisiko tinggi seperti Lembah Klang dan Pantai Timur. Ini tidak termasuk peruntukan tambahan diumumkan kerajaan bagi membantu mangsa pada setiap kali kejadian banjir.

Perdana Menteri turut memberi komitmen akan menambah peruntukan khusus bagi mengurangkan beban mangsa banjir dan dalam kejadian banjir mutakhir ini, beliau sudah menyediakan peruntukan RM25 juta kepada Kelantan dan Terengganu.

Selain itu, perubahan iklim global juga menyumbang kepada banjir lebih kerap dan teruk lebih-lebih lagi banjir kilat. Di kawasan koridor dan kornubasi ekonomi seperti Lembah Klang, Ipoh, Johor Bahru dan Pulau Pinang, soal banjir ini memberi kesan kepada kegiatan perniagaan yang menjadi nadi kepada pembangunan setempat.

Sehubungan itu, musibah banjir sering kali terjadi ini wajar dilihat dalam perspektif perancangan serta pembangunan lebih mampan dan bersifat jangka panjang. Ia bukan sahaja mampu mengurangkan risiko kerosakan harta benda malah lebih utama mengelakkan kehilangan jiwa.

Dengan populasi rakyat kini menghampiri 80 peratus berada di kawasan bandar, amat penting untuk memastikan perancangan dan pembangunan bandar dilaksanakan dengan lebih teliti dengan mengambil kira risiko banjir.

Kerajaan melalui pelbagai agensi, terutama Jabatan Perancangan Bandar dan Desa (PLAN-Malaysia) memainkan peranan penting dalam merangka strategi perancangan bandar berdaya tahan terhadap bencana banjir.

Garis Panduan Perancangan Bandar Kalis Banjir dirangka PLANMalaysia antara lain menetapkan pendekatan menyeluruh merangkumi penggunaan teknologi perparitan moden, pembinaan kolam takungan air dan mengekalkan kawasan hijau semula jadi dalam setiap pelan pembangunan.

Antara inisiatif penting dilaksanakan ialah penggunaan saliran mesra alam lebih cekap

menguruskan air hujan serta pembinaan turapan telap membolehkan air diserap tanah dengan lebih baik.

Di samping itu, PLANMalaysia menekankan kepentingan mengelakkan pembangunan di kawasan dikenali pasti sebagai Zon Risiko Banjir, seperti di dataran rendah dan tebing sungai sering dilanda banjir kilat.

Perancangan bandar lestari, tahan lasak

Bagi mengatasi cabaran banjir, Malaysia boleh belajar daripada bandar negara lain seperti China yang melaksanakan konsep 'bandar span' di bandar besar seperti Shanghai dan Wuhan.

Bandar span adalah pendekatan perancangan bandar membolehkan air hujan diserap infrastruktur bandar secara semula jadi sebelum dilepaskan semula ke sungai atau sistem perparitan. Ini dicapai melalui penggunaan teknologi turapan telap, taman hijau dan bumbung hijau berfungsi menyerap dan menyimpan air hujan.

Di China, pendekatan ini berjaya mengurangkan impak banjir kilat sehingga 30 peratus di kawasan bandar besar. Inisiatif ini bukan sahaja mengurangkan kerosakan akibat banjir, tetapi meningkatkan kualiti persekitaran bandar secara keseluruhan.

Belanda juga menjadi model pengurusan banjir cemerlang dengan sistem Delta Works yang canggih. Infrastruktur ini menggabungkan benteng, saluran air dan kolam simpanan untuk melindungi kawasan perbandaran daripada risiko kenaikan paras air laut dan banjir kilat.

Melalui pendekatan ini, Belanda berjaya membina sistem perlindungan mengintegrasikan alam sekitar dengan pembangunan bandar lestari.

Ada kewajaran Malaysia mengadaptasi pendekatan lebih mesra alam dan berdaya tahan dalam menghadapi ancaman banjir. Pendekatan bandar span boleh diterapkan di Kuala Lumpur dan Shah Alam, yang sering berlaku banjir kilat.

Di samping itu, pembinaan kolam takungan bawah tanah dan taman bandar direka khusus untuk menyerap air hujan boleh membantu mengurangkan aliran air permukaan berlebihan.

Perdana Menteri menegaskan kerajaan sedang mempertimbangkan penggunaan teknologi hijau dan kaedah berasaskan alam dalam pelan mitigasi banjir. Ini termasuk penggunaan teknologi moden dalam sistem perparitan dan membabitkan masyarakat dalam usaha melestarikan kawasan hijau bandar.

Apa yang pasti, Malaysia memerlukan pendekatan perancangan bandar lebih lestari dan tahan lasak untuk menangani masalah banjir semakin kerap dan teruk.

PLANMalaysia, dengan pelbagai inisiatif perancangan bandar kalis banjir, perlu terus bekerjasama dengan pihak berkuasa tempatan (PBT) dan masyarakat dalam melaksanakan langkah mitigasi lebih berkesan.

Pada masa sama, penerapan konsep bandar span dan pembelajaran daripada amalan terbaik negara lain seperti China dan Belanda harus dijadikan panduan untuk mengurangkan impak banjir pada masa hadapan. Dengan kerjasama semua pihak, kita boleh membina sebuah masa depan yang lebih selamat dan lestari.



Penjawat awam perlu amal disiplin urus kewangan 6/12



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Pengarah
Bahagian Baitulmal,
Jabatan Wakaf,
Zakat dan Haji
(JAWHAR)

Sistem Saraan Perkhidmatan Awam (SSPA) berkuat kuasa pada hari gaji Disember selepas diperkenalkan hasil keputusan Perdana Menteri semasa mempengerusikan Mesyuarat Jawatankuasa Kabinet Pembaharuan Perkhidmatan Awam 2/2023 pada 7 Ogos 2023 pastinya melebarkan senyuman penjawat awam dan pesara perkhidmatan awam.

Ini menjadikan pendapatan boleh guna penjawat awam meningkat dengan pelarasan gaji antara 7 peratus hingga 13 peratus, sekali gus mengatasi kadar purata inflasi amat memberikan makna dalam menelusuri gelombang kos sara hidup.

Peningkatan gaji ini juga dihadang dengan pelbagai godaan halus, seperti pertimbangan untuk menaik taraf gaya hidup antaranya menukar kenderaan baharu, ubah suai rumah, membeli peranti elektronik, mendapatkan pakaian dan hiasan baharu atau demi masa depan umpamanya menambah pelaburan baik dalam bentuk instrumen fizikal seperti emas dan saham atau aset digital seperti kripto.

Ini belum lagi bertukar selera hidangan dan kerapen menjamah di luar rumah atau dengan pesanan mudah di hujung jari, iaitu p-hailing.

Pembesaran saku ini juga sepatutnya menjadi titik tolak untuk penilaian dan penetapan semula kompleksiti kewangan dihadapi individu dan keluarga supaya dapat memperbaiki yang mana patut.

Masa inilah hutang bulanan terhadap kad kredit dan komitmen lain selama ini mungkin dibayar minimum sahaja boleh disemak semula untuk pelunasan secara lebih baik, sekali gus mengelakkan daripada terjatuh ke gaung mufliis.

Inilah juga masanya untuk 'bertaubat' daripada dosa dan kekhilafan kewangan terdahulu dengan

mengamalkan disiplin pengurusan kewangan berdaya tahan terhadap risiko serta cabaran kewangan global dan tempatan yang boleh melanda bila-bila masa sahaja.

Di sebalik senyuman lebar kerana pelarasan gaji hasil SSPA, penjawat awam juga mampu memberikan senyuman kepada golongan memerlukan, iaitu dengan jalan sedekah.

Sedekah terbahagi kepada dua, iaitu sedekah sunat seperti wakaf atau sedekah harian dan sedekah wajib seperti zakat apabila cukup nisabnya. Zakat pendapatan wajar disemak semula tidak kiralah bagi membuat potongan zakat bulanan daripada gaji ataupun membayar secara sekali bayar terutama apabila menerima kenaikan gaji.

Pungutan zakat dapat melebarkan kegembiraan dalam kalangan lapan asnaf, iaitu fakir, miskin, ar-riqab, fisabilillah, amil, muallaf dan ibnu sabil, selain al-gharimin yang turut merangkumi mangsa

bencana banjir.

Kadar zakat pendapatan hanyalah 2.5 peratus daripada apa-apa sumber penggajian, upah, mus-taghallat (contohnya aset disewakan), penerimaan komisyen serta royalti.

Berbeza mengikut pusat pungutan zakat, sesetengahnya boleh memberikan potongan tambahan seperti menolak perbelanjaan untuk diri sendiri dan ahli keluarga, Kumpulan Wang Simpanan Pekerja (KWSP), pemberian kepada ibu bapa dan pendidikan sedang diikuti.

Baik dengan penolakan asas atau tambahan dengan mengambil kira elemen disenaraikan tadi bahkan termasuk simpanan di institusi membayar zakat seperti Lembaga Tabung Haji, penjawat awam Muslim mampu melebarkan rezeki dan senyuman lapan asnaf zakat di dalam dan luar negara dengan semakan semula kadar zakat dan membayarnya di institusi zakat negeri pilihan.



Penjawat awam perlu mengamalkan disiplin pengurusan kewangan berdaya tahan terhadap risiko serta cabaran kewangan.

(Foto hiasan)

Kerajaan kenal pasti 4,619 lokasi hotspot banjir

KUALA LUMPUR – Kementerian Peralihan Tenaga dan Transformasi Air (Petra) melalui Jabatan Pengaliran dan Saliran (JPS) telah mengenal pasti sebanyak 4,619 lokasi hotspot banjir di seluruh negara.

Timbalan Perdana Menteri, Datuk Seri Fadillah Yusof berkata, tindakan-tindakan awal telah diambil untuk melaksanakan kerja-kerja mitigasi seperti penyelenggaraan sistem perparitan, pembaikan, retrofitting dan sistem amaran awal.

Beliau berkata, sebanyak 534 siren amaran banjir di sungai-sungai utama dipastikan berfungsi dengan baik.

"Sebagai persediaan tindak balas bencana banjir pula, Jawatankuasa Pengurusan Bencana setiap negeri dan daerah diminta untuk melaksanakan koordinasi persediaan awal.

"Ia dibuat melalui mesyuarat, mengadakan simulasi dan latihan amal bersepadu, persediaan pusat-pusat pemindahan sementara (PPS), pelaksanaan aktiviti

Communication, Education and Public Awareness (CEPA) dan sebagainya.

"Bagi penyelarasan pasca banjir, ia meliputi bantuan awal, pembersihan, dan bantuan-bantuan pasca bencana kepada mangsa termasuk bantuan kewangan dan pembaikan segera kerosakan infrastruktur," katanya.

Beliau berkata demikian ketika menjawab pertanyaan V. Ganabathurai (**PH-Klang**) yang ingin mengetahui tentang langkah-langkah yang sedang diambil un-

tuk meningkatkan tahap persediaan dan kecekapan tindak balas negara kita terhadap musibah banjir.

Fadillah berkata, sebagai persediaan menghadapi musim banjir di seluruh negara, kerajaan melalui Agensi Pengurusan Bencana Negara (Nadma) telah mengatur tiga langkah iaitu prabanjir, persediaan tindak balas bencana dan penyelarasan pasca banjir.

"Semasa prabanjir, Nadma melaksanakan program simulasi

dan sesi libat urus di seluruh negara, program *Community Based Disaster Risk Management* (CB-DRM), kerja-kerja penyelenggaraan sungai, kolam takungan banjir dan infrastruktur.

"Selain itu, turut dilaksanakan pengaktifan Bilik Kawalan Operasi Pusat Ramalan dan Amaran Banjir Negara (PRABN), penempatan 737 pam bergerak seluruh negara dan juga menaik taraf stesen siren amaran banjir dan stesen kamera web," katanya.

KOSMO

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FADILLAH menjawab pertanyaan di Dewan Rakyat, Kuala Lumpur semalam. – JABATAN PENERANGAN

RM392 bilion diperlukan untuk projek tebatan banjir

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KOSMO

KUALA LUMPUR – Sebanyak RM392 bilion diperlukan untuk melaksanakan 365 projek rancangan tebatan banjir (RTB) di seluruh negara.

Timbalan Perdana Menteri, Datuk Seri Fadillah Yusof bagaimanapun berkata, kemampuan kewangan yang terhad menyebabkan kerajaan terpaksa melaksanakan pelan induk tebatan banjir secara berperingkat dan mengikut keutamaan.

Katanya, penilaian keutamaan dalam aspek pelaksanaan RTB diberi kepada negeri dan kawasan yang lebih berisiko.

“Bagi menyelesaikan masalah banjir, kita memerlukan RM392 bilion (peruntukan keseluruhan) tetapi peruntukan kerajaan (berikan) tidak sampai kepada jumlah itu.

“Kemampuan kewangan kerajaan terhad, sebab itu kita laksanakan projek mengikut keutamaan berdasarkan negeri dan kawasan melalui maklumat daripada kajian yang dijalankan,” katanya.

Beliau berkata demikian ketika menjawab pertanyaan V. Ganabathurai (**PH-Klang**) yang ingin tahu tahap

kepuasan kerajaan terhadap pembangunan infrastruktur tebatan banjir dan pelaburan berkaitan yang telah diusahakan sejak dahulu.

Kata Fadillah, anggaran peruntukan tersebut dikenal pasti Jabatan Pengairan dan Saliran (JPS) menerusi kajian mengikut lembangan sungai utama sebagai pendekatan bukan struktur.

Ia katanya, bertujuan untuk menyediakan perancangan dan penyelesaian banjir secara menyeluruh.

Dalam pada itu, beliau yang juga Menteri Peralihan Tenaga dan Transformasi Air berkata, projek terowong SMART di Kuala Lumpur yang disiapkan sejak 2007 dengan kos RM1.97 bilion berjaya diaktifkan lebih 600 kali untuk melencongkan banjir dan dapat mengurangkan risiko banjir di pusat bandar.

Katanya, berdasarkan kajian oleh JPS pada 2012, jumlah kerugian yang berjaya diselamatkan untuk jumlah pengaktifan lencongan banjir di terowong SMART adalah bernilai lebih daripada RM4.3 bilion.

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SPRM yakin kaedah itu lebih jimatkan masa, kos dan tindakan siasatan

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Bongkar kes rasuah guna poligraf

Oleh RIDZAUDDIN ROSLAN

PUTRAJAYA — Suruhanjaya Pencegahan Rasuah Malaysia (SPRM) terus memanfaatkan penggunaan teknik pemeriksaan poligraf bagi merungkai kebenaran menerusi kaedah saintifik secara berkesan bagi memperkukuhkan siasatan dan penguatkuasaan undang-undang.

Penyelaras Pasukan Poligraf SPRM, Noorhakimin Ibrahim berkata, maklumat daripada pemeriksaan poligraf membantu pasukan siasatan mengenal pasti hala tuju siasatan, sekali gus berpotensi menjimatkan masa, kos dan tenaga dalam tindakan siasatan.

Katanya, secara asasnya, pemeriksaan poligraf merupakan alat yang mengukur tindak balas fisiologi terhadap soalan diajukan kepada suspek atau saksi.

"Di SPRM, pemeriksaan poligraf ini bukan sahaja dilakukan bagi membantu pasukan siasa-

tan dalam merungkai kes-kes melibatkan penyelewengan, salah guna kuasa dan rasuah.

"Namun, ia turut digunakan dalam proses saringan kepada pegawai baru SPRM sejak tahun

2021," katanya dalam satu kenyataan di sini semalam.

Jelasnya, berdasarkan kes-kes

yang pernah disiasat sebelum ini, ujian poligraf membuktikan keberkesannya dalam membantu mengecilkan skop siasatan dan mengesahkan penglibatan suspek.

"Namun begitu, dalam konteks undang-undang di Malaysia, walaupun hasil pemeriksaan poligraf belum diterima masuk sebagai keterangan di mahkamah, ia digunakan sebagai proses siasatan membantu pegawai penyiasat mempercepatkan proses mendapatkan bukti kukuh.

"Meskipun pemeriksaan poligraf telah digunakan di SPRM sejak awal 1990an, namun perkembangan ketara hanya bermula sekitar 2015 hingga 2018," katanya.

Susulan itu, katanya, Akademi Pencegahan Rasuah Malaysia di Kuala Lumpur juga dilihat berpotensi menjadi hab latihan utama bagi melatih pemeriksa poligraf mahir dalam teknik itu di masa hadapan.

KETUA Pesuruhjaya SPRM, Tan Sri Azam Baki menyerahkan sijil pelantikan Ahli Pasukan Pemeriksa Poligraf Bertauliah kepada pegawai suruhanjaya itu di Putrajaya baru-baru ini.



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Anwar turut melahirkan rasa kesal dengan pencapaian Rangkaian 5G Kedua

6/12 KOSMO

PM kecewa projek MyDigital ID lewat

oleh MOHD. HUSNI MOHD. NOOR

PUTRAJAYA – Perdana Menteri, Datuk Seri Anwar Ibrahim melahirkan rasa kecewa dan marah dengan kelewatan serta pelaksanaan dua projek transformasi digital negara iaitu MyDigital ID dan Rangkaian 5G Kedua.

Menurutnya, perkara itu libangkitkan pada Mesyuarat Majlis Ekonomi Digital dan 4IR Negara kelmarin.

“Hal rumit yang berbangkit dalam mesyuarat itu menyebabkan saya kurang sabar. Dalam tempoh dua tahun ini saya melahirkan rasa kemarahan yang agak teras sedikit.

“Kerana kadang-kadang harapan kita tinggi tetapi apabila MyDigital ID itu terlambat pelaksanaannya hampir setahun. Malah, inisiatif Rangkaian 5G Kedua dan rundingan Digital National Bhd (DNB) dengan telco juga tertangguh.

“Peringatan kita satu tahun lalu juga belum dijawab secara positif oleh kedua-dua pihak. Ini menyebabkan saya agak hilang kesabaran,” katanya ketika berucap pada majlis perhimpunan warga Kementerian Kewangan di sini semalam.



ANWAR ketika menghadiri majlis perhimpunan bulanan bersama warga Kementerian Kewangan di Putrajaya semalam. – FAIZ ALIF ZUBIR

Katanya, sikap marah itu menunjukkan beliau juga ada kekurangan seperti orang biasa.

Anwar berkata, beliau memohon maaf kepada mereka yang hadir dalam mesyuarat itu termasuk rakan-rakan menteri.

“Teman-teman menteri yang hadir semalam (kelmarin) juga agak terkejut dengan sikap saya. Saya mohon maaf setulusnya,” katanya.

Difahamkan, setakat ini MyDigital ID mencatatkan lebih 1.2 juta pengguna berdaftar dalam tempoh satu tahun.

Inisiatif itu diumumkan Anwar pada November tahun lalu sebelum MyDigital ID diiktiraf di peringkat nasional sebagai bentuk pengurusan pengenalan digital dipercayai.

Ia menyediakan pengesahan selamat bagi transaksi dalam talian dan menangani kelemahan yang terdapat dalam sistem pengesahan identiti secara online sedia ada.

Selepas itu, kiosk pendaftaran MyDigital ID ditempatkan di 200 cawangan Jabatan Pendaftaran Negara, lapan cawangan Pusat Sebaran Maklumat Nasional serta 357 cawangan Tealive di seluruh negara.

KOSMO

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Mitigasi banjir, jangan bertangguh lagi

BANJIR besar yang melanda sembilan negeri sudah lebih seminggu berlalu. Namun, dilaporkan ada kawasan di Pantai Timur yang masih ditenggelami air bah. Penduduk terjejas dilaporkan masih belum habis berkemas, membersihkan kemusnahan yang berlaku dalam bencana tersebut.

Kini, mereka berdepan pula dengan ancaman gelombang kedua banjir dijangka bermula 8 Disember ini. Pasti kerosakan dan kerugian bakal bertambah. Kitaran yang akan berulang saban tahun.

Memetik laporan akhbar ini semalam, banjir akibat kemusnahan besar. Jumlah kerugian disebabkan banjir kali ini dijangka melebihi RM1 bilion. Menurut pakar, nilai kerugian mungkin lebih tinggi dengan jumlah negeri dan mangsa yang terjejas lebih tinggi berbanding banjir besar yang melanda Kelantan pada 2014.

Mengambil kira perubahan cuaca ekstrem yang makin sukar diramal kini, dan pembangunan berlaku di seluruh negara, kemusnahan dan kerugian akibat banjir dijangka terus meningkat pada tahun-tahun mendatang.

Sebelum ini, pakar-pakar telah mengemukakan pelbagai saranan kepada kerajaan untuk mengatasi bencana banjir yang berlaku termasuk banjir kilat di Lembah Klang. Cadangannya termasuk pembinaan benteng atau tembok di Rantau Panjang, kawasan paling teruk terjejas setiap kali bah besar berlaku.

Dan di Parlimen semalam, Timbalan Perdana Menteri yang juga Menteri Peralihan Tenaga dan Transformasi Air, Datuk Seri Fadillah Yusof memberitahu, kerajaan memerlukan kos RM392 bilion untuk melaksanakan 365 Projek Rancangan Tebatan Banjir (RTB) di seluruh negara. Ia berdasarkan hasil kajian risiko banjir mengikut kawasan bagi tempoh 2023 hingga 2100.

Fadillah turut berkongsi bahawa Jabatan Pengairan dan Saliran (JPS) juga telah mengenal pasti sebanyak 4,619 lokasi hotspot banjir di seluruh negara. Beliau memberitahu, Kementerian berpuas hati dengan projek yang dilaksanakan misalnya Terowong SMART di ibu negara yang siap pada 2007 dengan belanja RM1.97 bilion.

Menariknya, sepanjang 17 tahun beroperasi, terowong itu telah diaktifkan sebanyak 600 kali dan berjaya mengurangkan risiko banjir di pusat bandar. Lebih menarik lagi, berdasarkan kajian JPS pada 2012, terowong itu berjaya menyelamatkan kerugian bernilai lebih RM4.3 bilion.

Kita boleh bayangkan kerugian lebih besar dalam tempoh tersebut jika tiada terowong SMART. Senario sama akan berlaku di seluruh negara, tanpa sebarang projek mitigasi banjir yang konkrit. Sebagai kerajaan bertanggungjawab, projek boleh sahaja dilaksanakan berperingkat dan konsisten di bawah setiap tahun belanjawan dan Rancangan Malaysia. Libatkan semua pihak di peringkat Pusat dan negeri.

Elakkan kerenah birokrasi, rasuah dan pelbagai penyelewengan. Ketepikan sentimen politik dan lain-lain yang boleh menyebabkan pelaksanaan projek tertangguh. Jika setiap tahun kerajaan berjaya melaksanakan projek RTB, penulis yakin kesan dan kerugian dapat diminimumkan, jika pun tidak dapat diatasi sepenuhnya. Sebaliknya, ditangguh rakyat terus derita dan kerugian demi kerugian direkodkan. Kos juga pasti lebih tinggi dan pelaksanaan pula mungkin jauh lebih rumit.

Kerajaan juga mesti lebih tegas menguatkuasakan larangan penerokaan kawasan hutan dan tadahan. Pembangunan di kawasan-kawasan sedemikian tidak boleh dibenarkan sama sekali. Sungai Kelantan berwarna kuning saban tahun dikatakan akibat aktiviti pembalakan di hulu. Justeru, bertindak dari sekarang, jika ditangguh lagi belum tentu kita mampu mendepannya pada masa hadapan.

UTUSAN MALAYSIA
Tarikh: 06 DEC 2024

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Kerja cuai, lambat!

PM kesal kelewatan pelaksanaan MyDigital ID, rangkaian 5G kedua

PUTRAJAYA

Perdana Menteri, Datuk Seri Anwar Ibrahim meluahkan rasa kesal dengan kelewatan pelaksanaan dua inisiatif digital negara iaitu MyDigital ID dan rangkaian 5G kedua.

Beliau berkata, pelaksanaan MyDigital ID terlewat setahun manakala rangkaian 5G kedua masih tertangguh kerana rundingan untuk projek itu tidak mendapat respons positif daripada Digital Nasional Bhd (DNB) dan syarikat telekomunikasi.

"Ini menyebabkan saya agak hilang kesabaran," katanya pada Majlis Perhimpunan Bulanan Warga Kementerian Kewangan di sini pada Khamis.

Anwar berkata, beliau telah menyuarakan kekesalan berhubung perkara itu ketika mem-

pengerusikan mesyuarat Majlis Ekonomi Digital dan Revolusi Perindustrian Keempat Negara (MED4IRN) pada Rabu.

Beliau berkata, kelewatan kedua-dua projek itu disifatkan sebagai cuai dan menjejaskan kemajuan negara dalam merealisasikan agenda transformasi digital.

"Kerja itu yang saya anggap cuai, lambat kerana bagi saya bagaimana digital kita nak bawa kepada AI (kecerdasan buatan), padahal perkara asas yang patut kita bina dalam negara belum kita siapkan," katanya.

Anwar berkata, pelaksanaan kedua-dua projek itu adalah penting dan perlu disegerakan kerana negara akan menghadapi ASEAN tahun hadapan yang antara lain memfokuskan kepada agenda Grid Tenaga ASEAN, rangkaian digital dan teknologi makanan.

"Jadi, kita kena bangkit sebagai negara yang punya keupayaan dan menjadi contoh. Saya fikir masa dua tahun itu masa yang cukup untuk mempersiapkan semua ini," katanya.

Namun, Perdana Menteri memohon maaf atas keterlanjuran beliau yang telah memarahi se-



Anwar (tiga dari kanan) bersalaman dengan warga kerja Kementerian Kewangan pada Perhimpunan Bulanan Kementerian Kewangan pada Khamis.

cara keterlaluan dalam menegur perkara itu pada mesyuarat MED4IRN kelmarin.

"(Ia) menunjukkan saya juga manusia biasa yang ada kekurangan. Harapan (saya) tinggi dan menggunung. Jadi bila tidak kesampaian, itu yang lahirkan (kemarahan). Saya yakin saya terlanjur dalam kemarahan

saya... Saya harap boleh terima baik (permohonan) maaf saya ini," katanya.

MyDigital ID ialah satu inisiatif kerajaan bagi pengesahan identiti secara selamat dan sah untuk pengguna dalam talian yang dibangunkan sejak 2016.

Rangkaian 5G kedua pula merujuk kepada infrastruktur 5G

tambahan yang melengkapi model Rangkaian Borong Tunggal (SWN) sedia ada disediakan oleh DNB.

Ia disediakan bertujuan memapatkan jurang digital dan memacu infrastruktur digital yang lebih baik, jangkauan lebih luas, terutama di kawasan kurang mendapat perkhidmatan di luar bandar. - Bernama

SINAR HARIAN

Tarikh: 05 DEC 2024

SINAR HARIAN
06 DEC 2024
Tarikh:

Tolong serbu kilang mencemarkan sungai - SPAN

CYBERJAYA - Kerajaan negeri atau pihak berkuasa berkaitan alam sekitar digesa menyerbu dan memeriksa premis kilang di Kuang bagi memastikan tiada sisa dibuang ke sungai.

Pengerusi Suruhanjaya Perkhidmatan Air Negara (SPAN), Charles Santiago berkata, gesaan itu dibuat susulan siasatan jawatan kuasa khas (JKK) mendapati berlaku pencemaran disebabkan pelanggaran undang-undang oleh penyewa utama premis menyebabkan berlaku gangguan bekalan air tidak berjadual selama seminggu di Selangor.

Menurutnya, berdasarkan siasatan, kebocoran bahan kimia Poly Methacrylic Acid (PMAA) dari kilang kitar semula plastik dipercayai milik China yang menjalankan perniagaan secara tidak sah menjadi punca pencemaran bau di Sungai Kuang, Selangor pada 22 Julai lalu.

"Penyewa utama premis ini membenarkan penyewa sub iaitu pemilik kilang warga asing menyewa walaupun kedua-dua syarikat mempunyai operasi perniagaan sama iaitu berasaskan kitar se-



Dari kiri: Mohd Azmi, Santiago dan Fernandes ketika sidang media Insiden Gangguan Bekalan Air Akibat Pencemaran Air Mentah di Sungai Kuang pada Khamis.

mula sisa plastik.

"Penyewa utama mempunyai lesen perniagaan pihak berkuasa tempatan (PBT) dan laporan Penilaian Kesan Awal Kepada Alam Sekeliling (EIA) mendapati, penyewa sub menggunakannya tanpa kebenaran PBT serta Jabatan Alam Sekitar (JAS).

"Selain itu, tiada maklumat daripada pelan diluluskan PBT berhubung pembinaan culvert dalam premis bersebelahan dan ada kemungkinan kedua-dua perniagaan ini berkait dan penyewa utama menggunakan penyewa sub sebagai proksi me-

laksanakan aktiviti tidak dibenarkan dalam lesen perniagaan mereka," katanya.

Beliau berkata demikian ketika sidang akhbar mengenai Insiden Gangguan Bekalan Air Akibat Pencemaran Air Mentah di Sungai Kuang di SPAN di sini pada Khamis.

Hadir sama Anggota Suruhanjaya SPAN, Derek John Fernandes serta Datuk Mohd Azmi Ismail.

Mengulas lanjut, Santiago berkata, susulan insiden itu, pengoperasian empat loji rawatan air (LRA) terpaksa dihenti tugas secara sementara pada 23 Julai lalu.

Konsep bandar span strategi jangka panjang tangani banjir

SEJAK beberapa tahun kebelakangan ini, konsep bandar span atau dalam istilah bahasa Inggeris - *sponge city* telah dibangkitkan sebagai alternatif yang inovatif dan berpotensi tinggi untuk mencegah serta menguruskan banjir.

Namun, sejauh manakah kajian dan penyelidikan yang telah dilakukan bagi mewujudkan bandar span akibat daripada banjir kilat atau banjir termenung terutama di kawasan bandar?

Untuk pengetahuan, bandar span ialah konsep pembangunan bandar yang direka untuk menyerap, menyimpan, menapis dan melepaskan air hujan secara perlahan-lahan ke dalam tanah atau sistem saliran.

Idea tersebut diilhamkan daripada ekosistem semula jadi seperti hutan dan tanah lembap yang mampu menyerap air hujan tanpa menyebabkan limpahan.

Dengan mengadaptasi elemen ini ke dalam perancangan bandar, bandar span dapat mengurangkan risiko banjir sambil menambah baik pengurusan air secara keseluruhan.

China merupakan antara negara terawal di dunia yang mengguna pakai konsep bandar span ini bermula pada tahun 2014 untuk mengatasi masalah banjir kilat yang berlaku di kawasan bandar-bandar utama mereka.

Dalam melaksanakan konsep bandar span ini, sesebuah bandar perlu mempunyai rangkaian kawasan semula jadi atau kawasan hijau yang mencukupi serta merentasi kawasan bandar bagi membolehkan air hujan meresap melaluinya.

Di samping itu, ia memupuk ekosistem bandar yang secara langsung akan meningkatkan kepelbagaian biodiversiti dan mewujudkan ruang dan peluang untuk warga kota berekreasi.

Apa pun, cabaran dan pelaksanaan bandar span di Malaysia memerlukan perancangan menyeluruh dan kerjasama pelbagai pihak. Antara cabaran yang mungkin dihadapi termasuk kos permulaan yang tinggi kerana infrastruktur bandar span memerlukan pelaburan besar.

Pendidikan dan pemahaman masyarakat tentang manfaat konsep ini juga penting, selain kerajaan perlu menggubal dasar dan garis panduan yang menyokong pembangunan bandar span.

Kesimpulannya, bandar span adalah konsep yang sesuai dengan keperluan pengurusan banjir di Malaysia, malah pelaksanaan konsep tersebut bukan sahaja satu langkah ke arah pembangunan mampan tetapi juga strategi jangka panjang untuk menangani cabaran perubahan iklim di masa hadapan.

SINAR HARIAN

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