

EAST AND SOUTH EAST REGIONAL SEMINAR ON FLOOD HAZARD MAPPING

PREPARATION OF FLOOD HAZARD MAP FOR KOTA TINGGI TOWN

Presented by
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Department of Irrigation and Drainage
Malaysia

Feb

2007



Contents

- 1. Flood Situation in Malaysia**
- 2. Flood Management in Malaysia**
- 3. Preparation of Kota Tinggi town
Flood Hazard Map**
- 4. Progress**
- 5. Challenges**





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Flooding in Kuala Lumpur in 1971



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Kuala Lumpur, January 1971

Stormy Sunday



This picture shows a section of Taman Tun Dr Ismail Jaya in Shah Alam, Selangor, submerged in floodwaters. The picture was taken at 11am after Sungai Damansara overflowed its banks due to unusually heavy rain which started at 3.30am yesterday.

- > More than 9,000 people evacuated in Shah Alam
- > Over 3,000 houses damaged and over 1,000 vehicles submerged
- > Floods caused closure of Federal Highway Route 11 near Batu Tiga, Shah Alam and New Klang Valley Expressway near Bukit Jelutong interchange
- > Roads closed for eight hours
- > Unusually heavy rainfall caused Sungai Damansara to overflow

See Pages 3, 4, 30 and 31 for reports and pictures

STARpic by KAMAL SELLEHUDDIN

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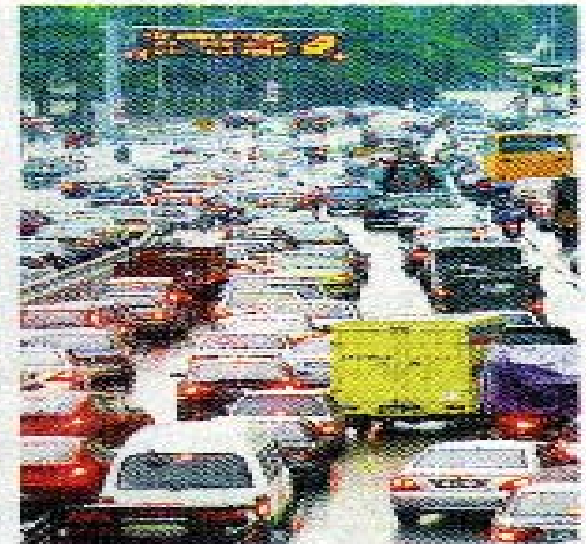
Shah Alam, February 2006

Thursday 16 February 2006

N32 Nation
THE STAR



STUCK IN SHIMMER Heavy rain brought floodwaters on the Puchong Federal Highway near Midvalley City, around 11.5 km from the city.



STUCK IN SHIMMER Heavy rain brought floodwaters on the Puchong Federal Highway near Midvalley City, around 11.5 km from the city.

Klang Valley storm havoc



UPROOTED Strong winds yanked this tree out near the Sereni hotel and station in the post-ML.



WATER, WINDS AND STORMS Thick floodwaters inundated the MAMC near Sereni hotel in Shah Alam.



MUDGY ROAD Even at night, the MAMC remained flooded by water from Bukit Ulu.

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FLOODS IN MALAYSIA

Climate:

Annual Average Rainfall

Peninsular Malaysia 2,500 mm

Sabah 3,000 mm

Sarawak 3,500 mm

Extreme Events

600 mm in 24 hours, 100 – 200 mm in 1-2 hours

• Heavy Rainfall during North East Monsoon affecting East Coast Stat (Widespread floods)

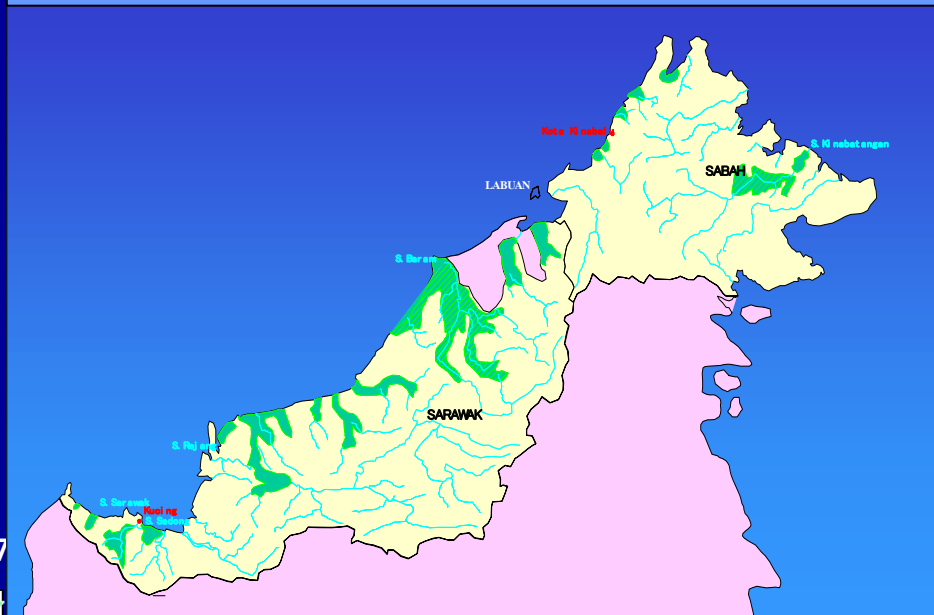
• Intense rainstorms during inter monsoon periods of April-May and August-October (causing flash floods in major towns)

Topography

- Hilly upper reaches
- Normal sloping middle reaches (1 in 2,000)
- Gentle sloping lower reaches (less than 1 in 5,000)
- Mostly subject to tidal influence downstream

Shallow river bed in flood plain due to sedimentation

High tidal influence can cause flooding in coastal areas



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Annual Flood Damage
Flooded areas
No. of People Affected

- RM 915 Million
- 29,720 km²
- 4.84 million

*** Based on the study 'Updating of Flooding Conditions'(2002)**



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Management of Floods

- Curative measures
- Preventive measures
- Flood emergency response



Curative Measures (structural measures)



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Flood Control Structure



Flood Retention Pond

Preventive measures

- Policies, Guidelines, Laws
- Urban Stormwater Manual (MSMA)
- IRBM
- Controlled development
- Enforcement

New guidelines for developers

DID manual introduced in move to stop urban flash floods, preserve environs

By Nis Imran Abdullah

KUALA LUMPUR, Nov 14 — In a move to control floods and preserve the environment, developers will be required from January to comply with a new manual from the Irrigation and Drainage Department to get their projects approved.

The manual will set out how developers should plan for their projects, said Director-General Nis Imran Abdullah. The manual was accepted as the new standard by the Cabinet in June of this year.

The adoption of the new manual is to control water from entering at all points.

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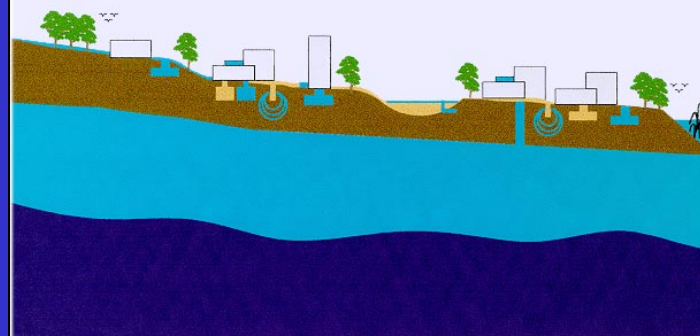
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DEPARTMENT OF IRRIGATION AND DRAINAGE
MALAYSIA

URBAN STORMWATER MANAGEMENT MANUAL FOR MALAYSIA

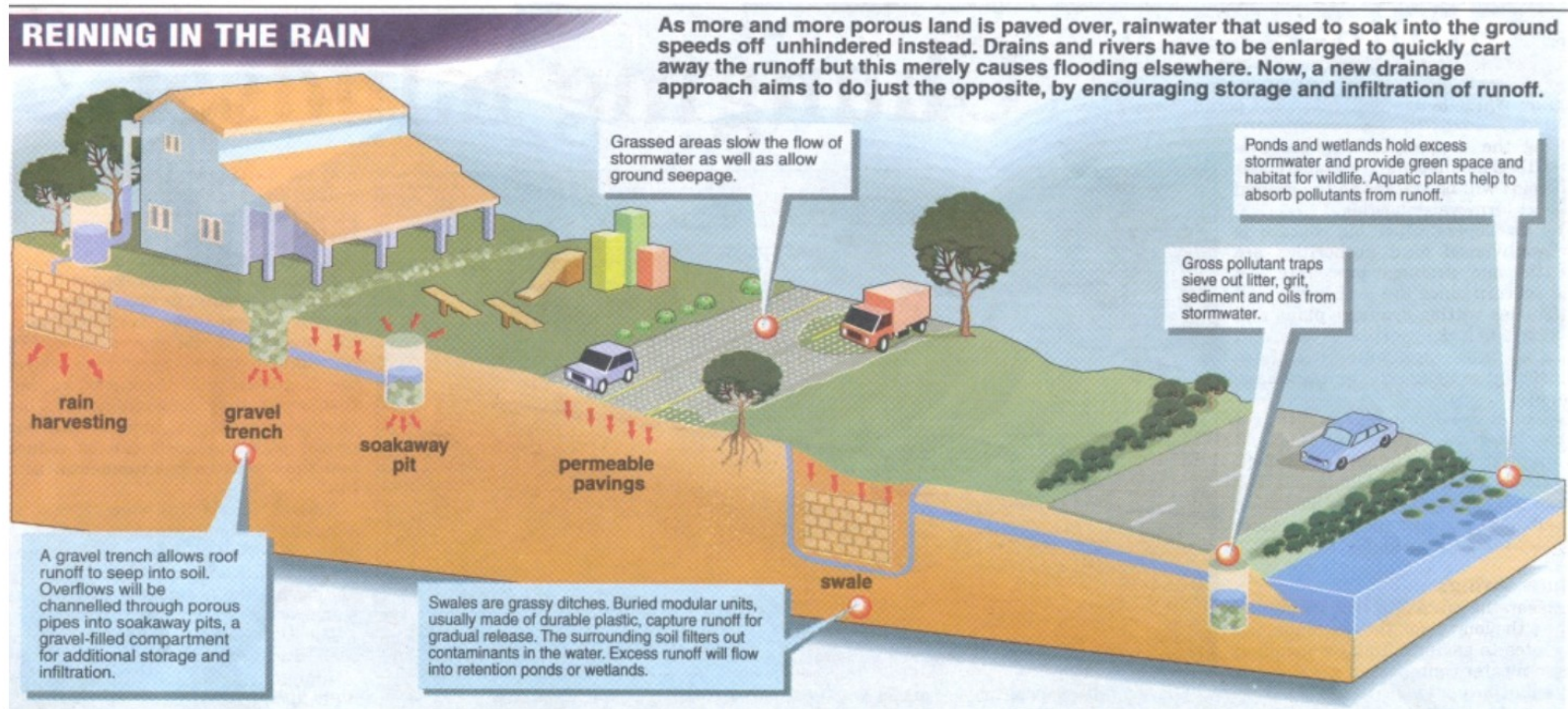


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MASMA PRINCIPLE

Managing runoffs



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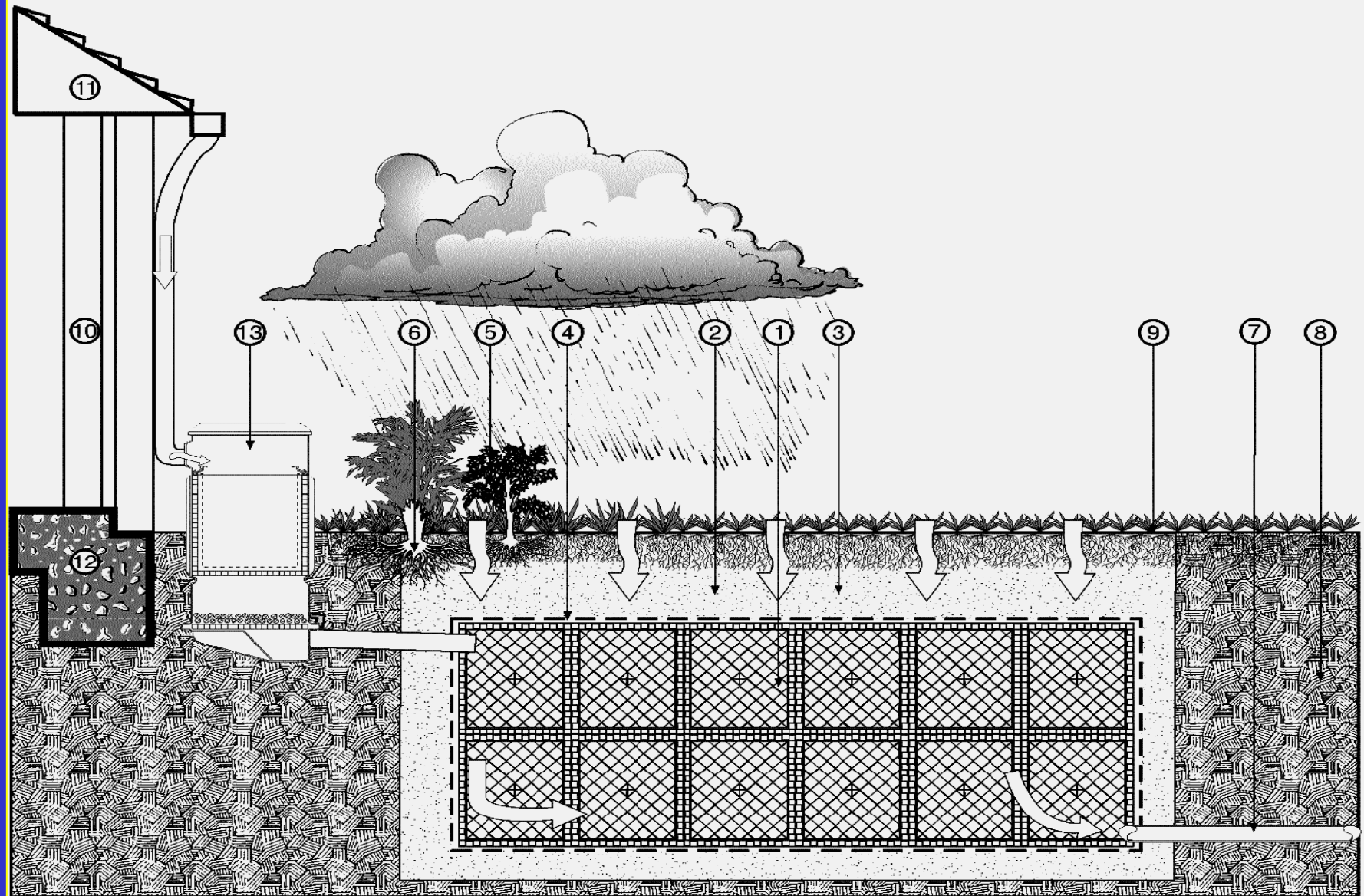


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Landscaped Retention Pond

Underground Tanks

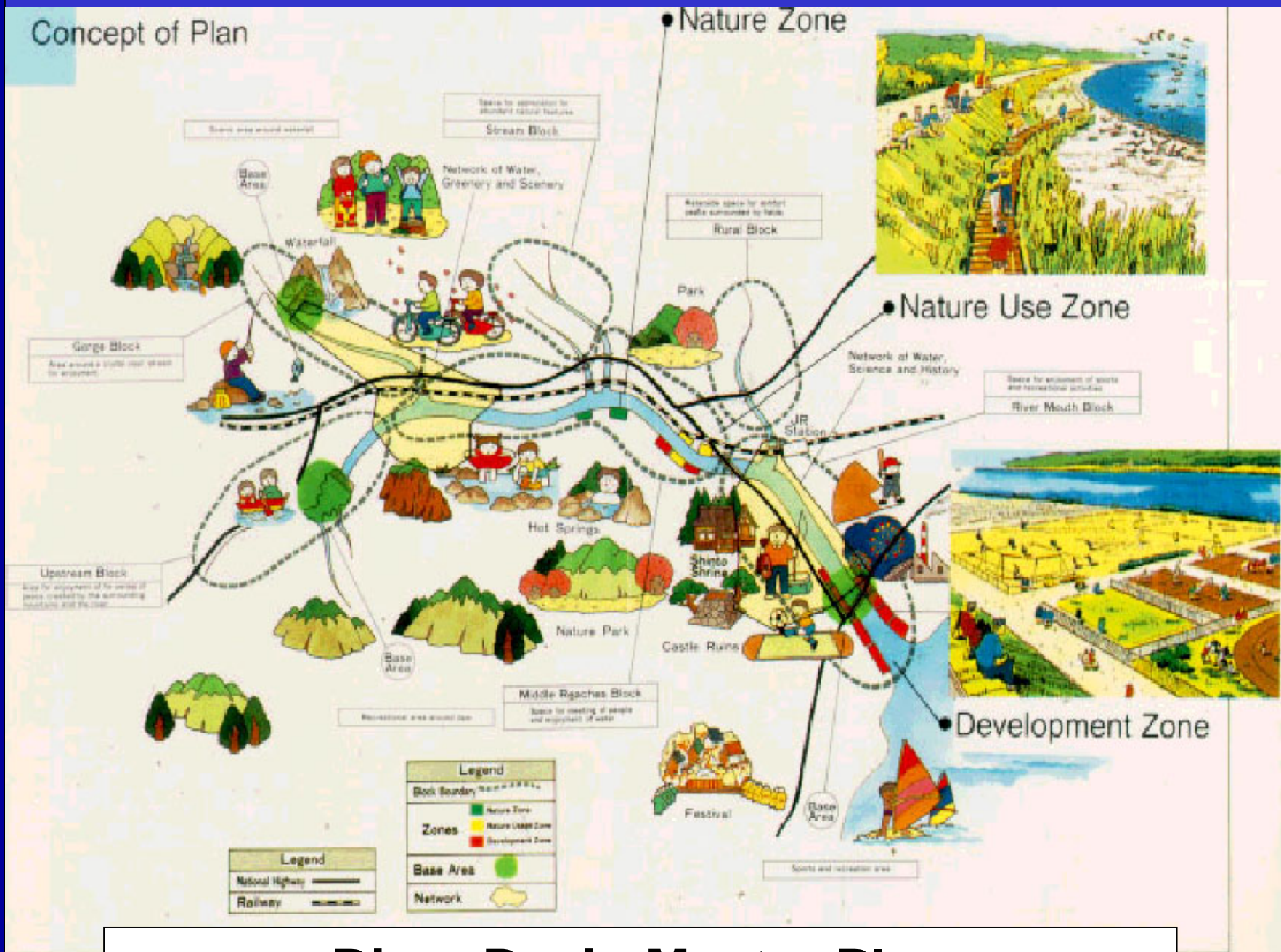


MB-016-32 C

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Concept of Plan



River Basin Master Plan

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RIVER MANAGEMENT



Integrated management

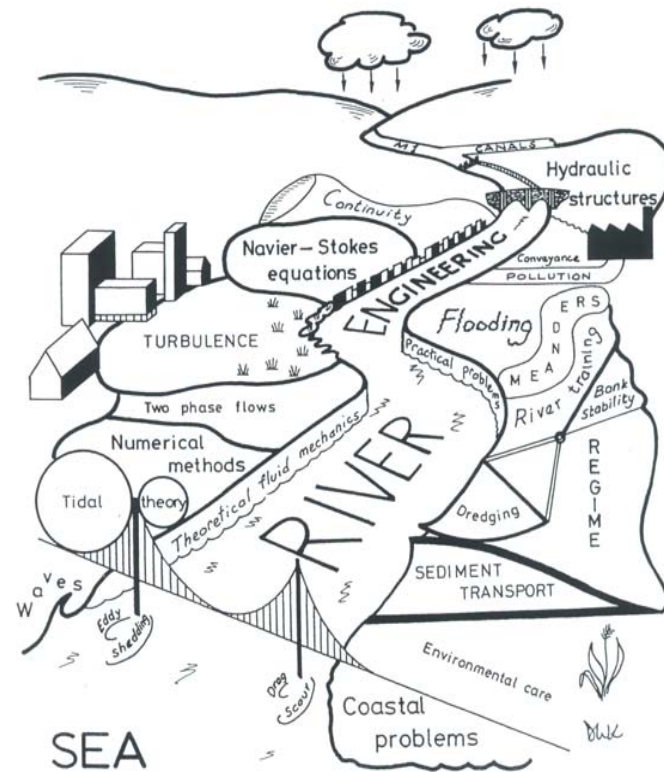


Fig. 1 The art and science of river engineering

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Master plan for river basins

Monitoring land use for development

By Jaswinder Kaur

news@nstp.com.my

KINABATANGAN, Mon. — The Drainage and Irrigation Department will formulate a master plan on land use at 150 river basins in the country, its director-general Datuk Keizrul Abdullah said.

The master plan would become a basis for all local authorities to use as it was impossible for the department's enforcement officers to monitor the almost 12,000 rivers in the country.

He said a master plan was necessary as "every inch" of the country was part of a river basin and all ac-

About 40 people representing government agencies, non-governmental organisations, students and members of the media participated in the expedition which was organised by DID under the "Love Our River" campaign.

Keizrul said integrated plans would be made for major rivers like Sungai Klang and Sungai Langat in Selangor first, while in Sabah, the plan would be for Sungai Kinabatangan which, at 560km, is the longest river in the State.

He said the department aimed to rehabilitate rivers back to Class Three and then down to Class Two. (Class One refers to pristine riv-

"DID sees rivers as a heritage we should care for. Rivers provide 98 per cent of our drinking water while the remaining two per cent is from underground water," Keizrul said.

"Rivers are also a source of protein in terms of fish, and provides recreation, economic income, eco-tourism and transportation," he added.

Mannan, who represented Deputy Chief Minister Datuk Lajim Ukin, said the Government was committed in its efforts to keep rivers clean.

"In 1998, the State Government passed the Water Resources Enact-

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

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FLOOD EMERGENCY RESPONSE

- INVOLVES AN ORGANISED APPROACH
- AIMED AT MINIMISING DAMAGE DURING FLOODS
- THE KEY IS PREPAREDNESS (FHM??)

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Best Practice in Flood Preparedness

- i) Before Flood
- ii) During Flood
- iii) After Flood

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Before Flood

- a) Rivers and drain should be obstacle free through regular maintenance and supervision
- b) Rivers and coastal bunds checked.
- c) Infrastructural set up checked such as dams, pump stations, flood monitoring stations, communication facilities, boats, mobile pumps, and flood-fighting materials like rocks, sandbags and others
- d) Inventory updating of flood forecasting and warning monitoring system, flood prone areas and aid facilities.
- e) Preparation of the DID flood emergency response mechanism such as set up of emergency/flood surveillance teams, Flood Operation Manual, District/State/Federal Flood Operation Centre, flood emergency operation training.



During Flood

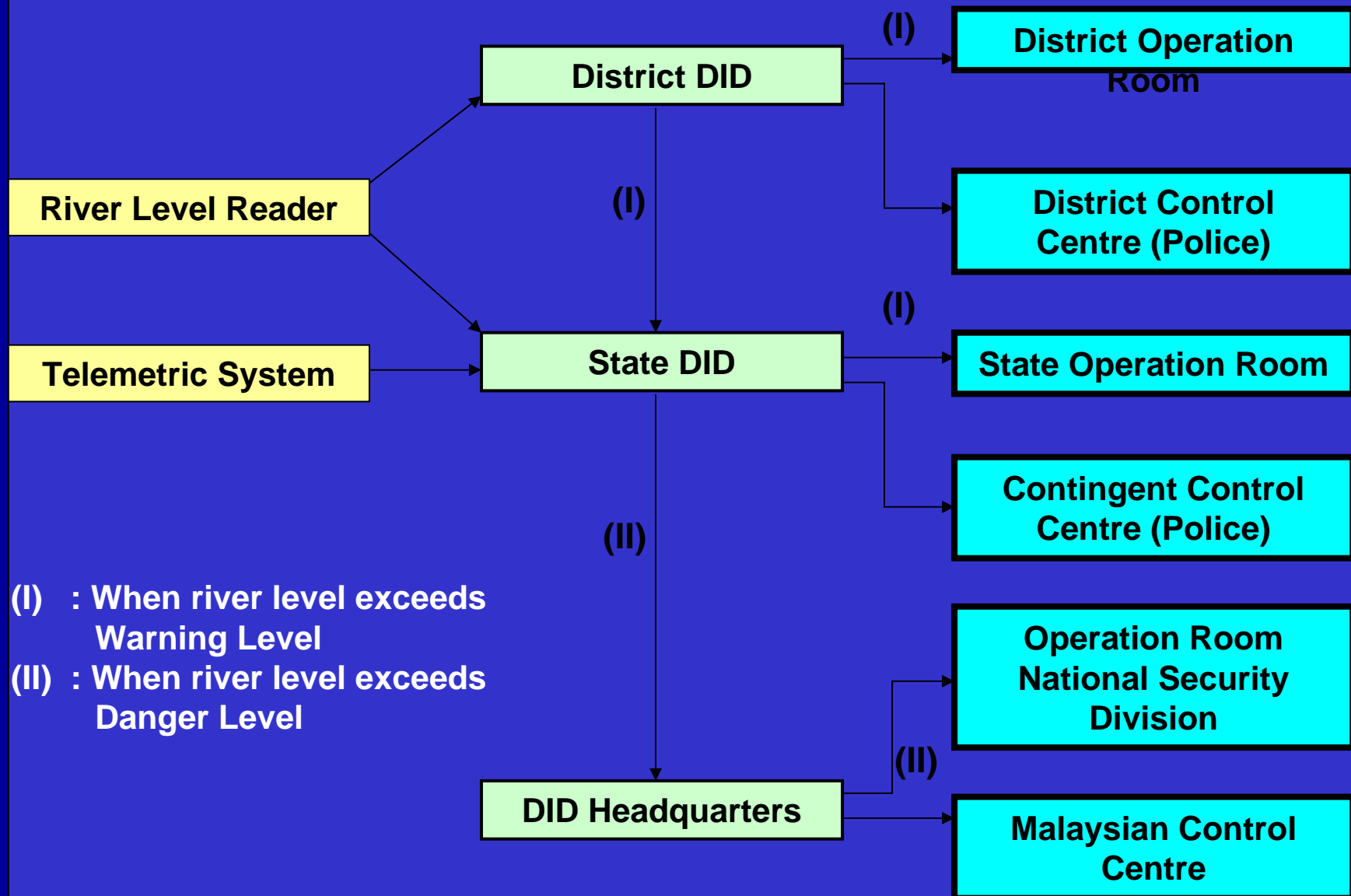
- a) Continuous Flood Operation
- b) Flood fighting
- c) Collection, dissemination and documentation of flood information such as flooded areas, number of people and roads affected, alternative roads, flood mitigation measures.

After flood

- a) Physical restoration such as repair of facilities
- b) Compilation of Flood Information
- c) Flood analysis- causes of flooding, identify possible measures
- d) Flood assessment



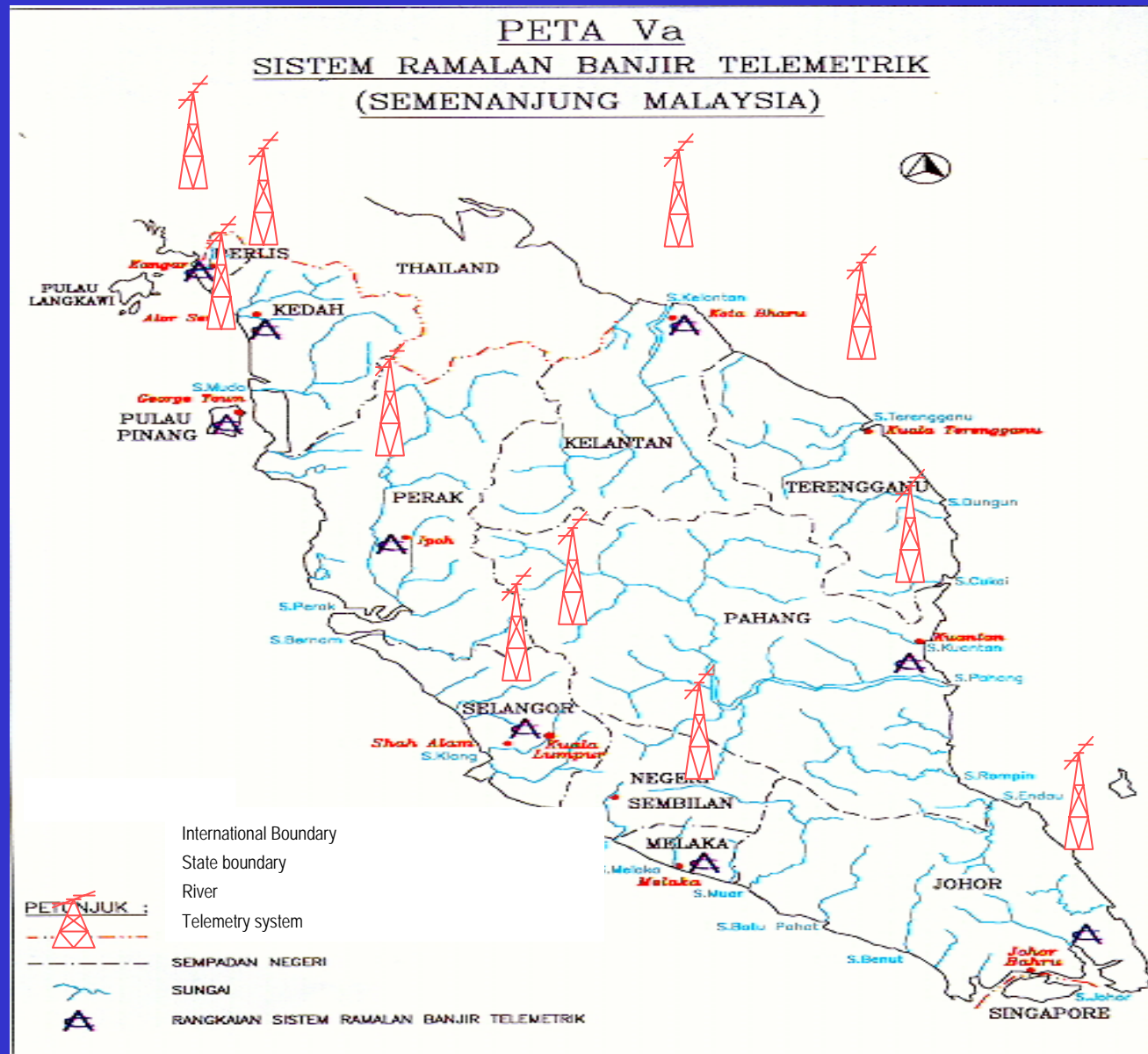
DID'S OPERATIONAL STANDING ORDER FOR DISSEMINATION OF CURRENT RIVER LEVEL INFORMATION



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TELEMETRIC SYSTEM Peninsular Malaysia



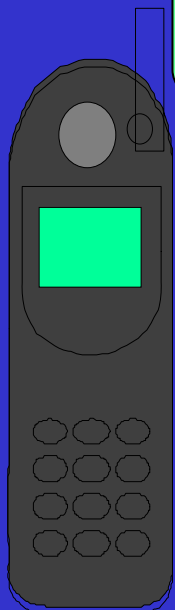
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Flood Warning Siren Station

Sg.Kinabatangan di
Balat is at 10.49m,
exceeded the alert level
by 0.49m on 24/09/2003
08:00



SMS sent to JPS

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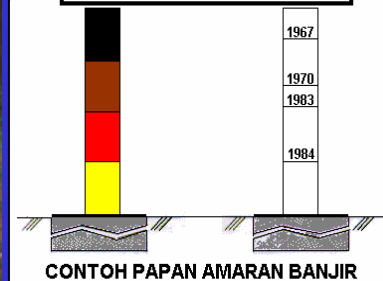
Flood Warning Boards

**PAPAN AMARAN BANJIR
KG. SIREH**

KAWASAN INI AKAN DIBANJIRI SELEPAS
15 HINGGA 24 JAM DARI WAKTU BACAAN
ARAS AIR DI KUALA KRAI

ARAS AIR DI KUALA KRAI

ARAS	ARAS
32 m KE ATAS	ARAS
29 m HINGGA 32 m	ARAS
26 m HINGGA 29 m	ARAS
23 m HINGGA 26 m	ARAS



InfoBanjir Primary Site - Microsoft Internet Explorer

File Edit View Favorites Tools Help

Address <http://infobanjir.moa.my>

Jabatan Pengairan Dan Saliran Malaysia
(Department of Irrigation and Drainage Malaysia)

Online Flood Info **Other Links** **Secondary Server**

- ☐ Rainfall & Water Level
- ☐ Flooded Areas
- ☐ Flooded Roads
- ☐ Landslide Risk
- ☐ Flood Camera
- ☐ Database Query
- ☐ Drought Monitoring
- ☐ River Forecast

Welcome to the **InfoBanjir** website which is maintained by the Hydrology and Water Resources Division, Department of Irrigation and Drainage (DID), Malaysia. The hydrologic data is updated at regular intervals (hourly to daily) from over 300 Remote Telemetry Units (RTUs) located at strategic points nationwide. Data is transmitted by various means depending on the most reliable system of telecommunication such as UHF, VHF, telephone or satellite. The Master Telemetry Unit (MTU) in each state DID office receives and displays the data for local use. An automatic emailer program in each state DID office sends all the data through the internet to the Hydrology and Water Resources Division of DID in Kuala Lumpur that operates a Centralized Flood Monitoring System ([See Diagram](#)).

Heavy rains and the subsequent high river flows are the major causes of flooding and landslides. The Online rainfall data displayed through this website are useful indicators of potential flooding or landslides. The Online river level data at key

INFO-BANJIR
<http://infobanjir.moa.my>

Hydrology & Water Resources Division,
Department of Irrigation and Drainage,
Km 7, Jalan Ampang, 68000 Ampang, Kuala Lumpur.

Telephone: (603)-4255 2613
Fax: (603)-4256 3735
Email: chongsf@did.moa.my

Internet

Roles of flood hazard map

For residents

- (1) Hazard maps offer information on flood damage prior to a disaster, raise awareness of disaster prevention among the residents and encourage residents in normal times to be aware of the need to prepare for voluntary evacuation.
- (2) Hazard maps ensure that residents smoothly and promptly evacuate at the time of a warning and the occurrence of a disaster, resulting in a reduction in the damage.

Administrative bodies (persons in charge of disaster prevention)

- (3) Through the preparation of flood hazard maps, administrative bodies promote administrative disaster prevention measures on a routine basis.
- (4) By using flood hazard maps, administrative bodies can respond quickly and efficiently at the time of a warning and the occurrence of a disaster.



INTRODUCTION TO KOTA TINGGI DISTRICT



China Sea

North



South

- Located on the east of Johor state
- 65 % surrounded by the sea
- In the Johor River Basin
- Kota Tinggi as the administrative centre
- Developing rapidly

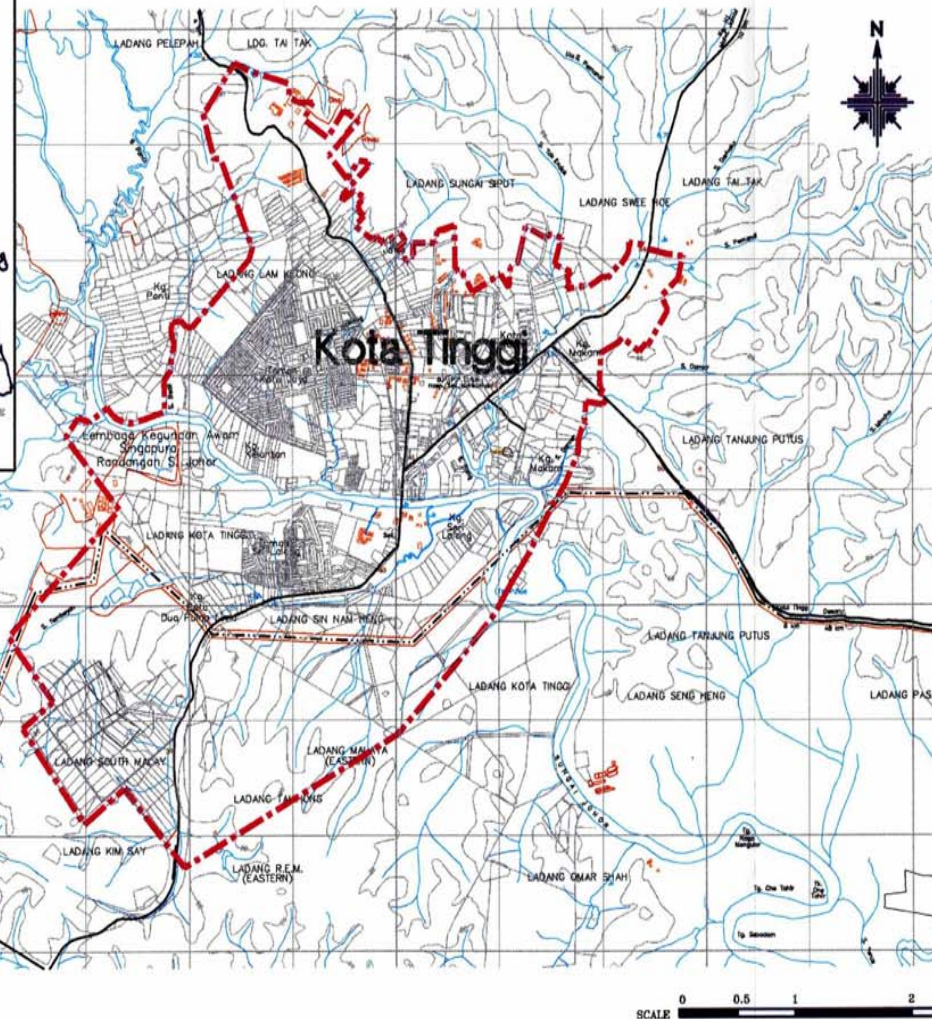
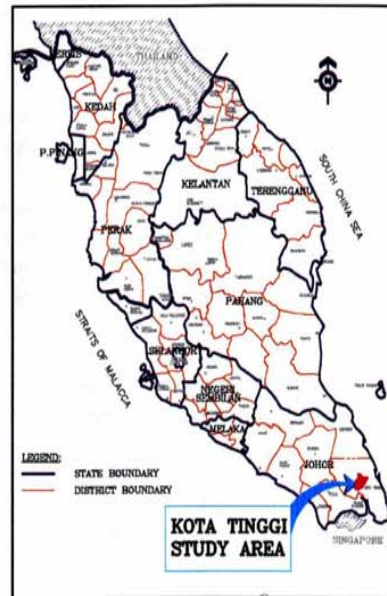


Areas frequently flooded in Johor River Basin

- **Bandar Kota Tinggi**
- **Kampung Sg. Telor**
- **Kampung Tembioh**
- **Batu 1, Jalan Mawai**
- **Taman Mawai**
- **Kg. Sg. Berangan**
- **Kg Semangar Dalam**
- **Kg Semangar Luar**
- **Kg Jawa**
- **Kg. Kelantan**
- **Kg. Sg Sembilang**
- **Kg Sri Jaya**
- **Kg Rantau Panjang**
- **Kg Panti**
- **Kg Batu Empat**



KAJIAN PELAN INDUK SALIRAN BANDAR KOTA TINGGI



Population

41,662 (1995)

Projected in 2010

57,976

FIG.1.2 STUDY LIMIT FOR KOTA TINGGI TOWN



LANDUSE (Area -2000)

Land Use Category	Percentage (%)	Area (ha)
Agricultural	51.83%	(M)
Housing	20.6%	(47.475)
Commercial	3.15%	(38)
Industry	3.16 (2%)	
Institution	0 (7%)	

*Kota Tinggi Local Plan Study (1998)

SOURCE:KOTA TINGGI
STRUCTURE PLAN STUDY

HSS
HSS INTEGRATED SDN BHD
CONSULTING ENGINEERS

Main drainage system in the Kota Tinggi town is Johor river which flows from Linggiu/Sayong Kluang river basin.

Johor River (Kota Tinggi town):

- ***Sungai Permandi***
- ***Sungai Kemang***
- ***Sungai Kg Kelantan***
- ***Sungai Bang***
- ***Sungai Tembloh***
- ***Sungai Damar***

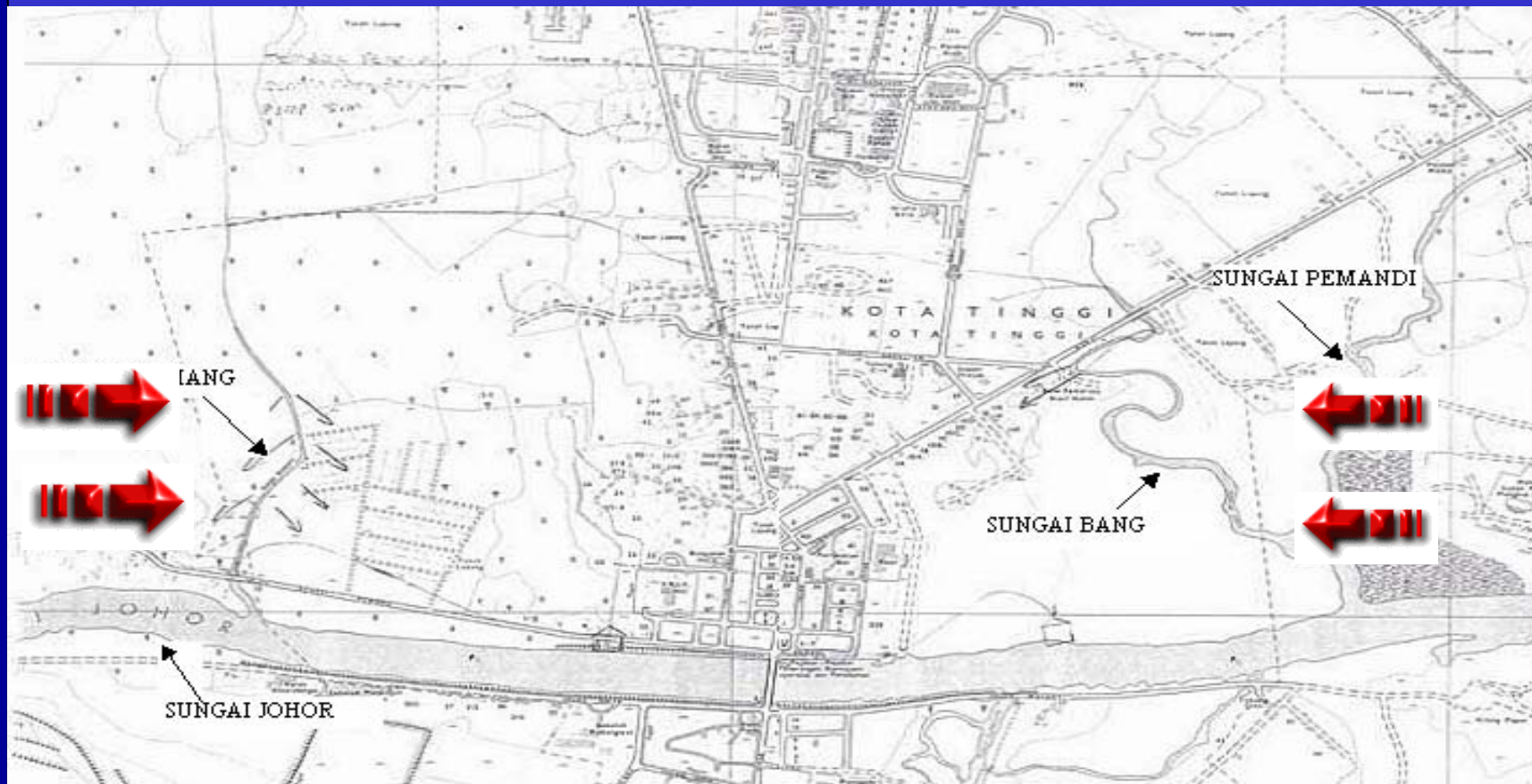


Reasons for Flooding

- Lack of drains
- Inadequate capacity of waterways and rivers
- Infrastructure crossing waterways
- Tidal effects
- Debris which impede free flow
- Rapid urbanisation
- Areas of low elevation



Overflowing of Johor River



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FLOOD RECORDS

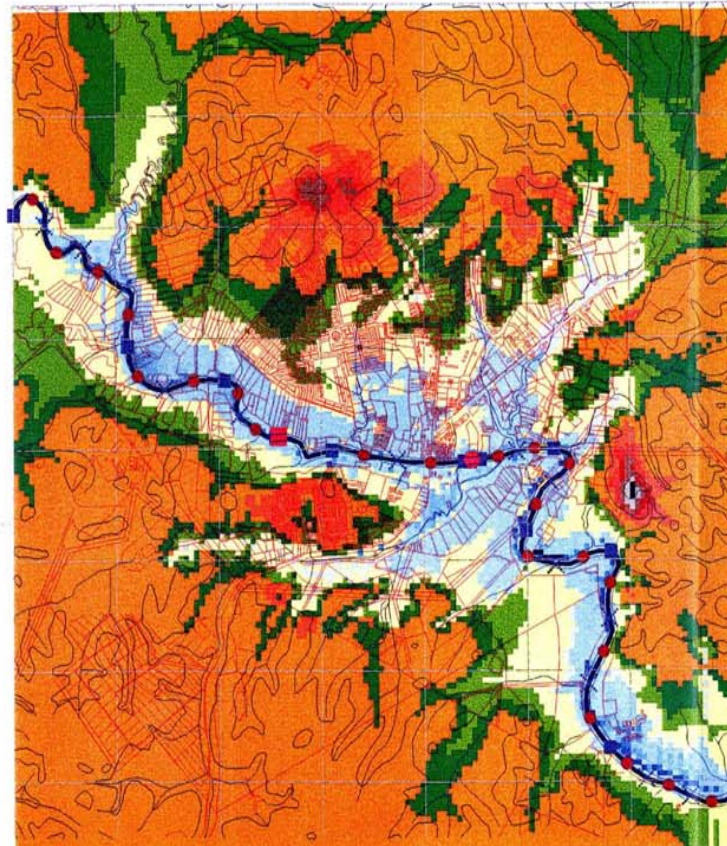
- ❖ **December 1948**
- ❖ **December 1969**
- ❖ **November 1979**
- ❖ **December 1982**
- ❖ **December 1983**
- ❖ **November 1989**
- ❖ **December 1991**
- ❖ **December 2003**
- ❖ **January 2004**
- ❖ **March 2004**

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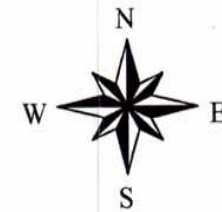


KOTA TINGGI - INUNDATION MAP 10 Years Flood



Flood Levels

0.710667 (m)
1.42133 (m)
2.132 (m)
2.84267 (m)
3.55334 (m)
4.264 (m)
4.97467 (m)
5.68534 (m)
6.396 (m)
7.10667 (m)
7.81734 (m)
8.528 (m)
9.23867 (m)
9.94934 (m)



Legend

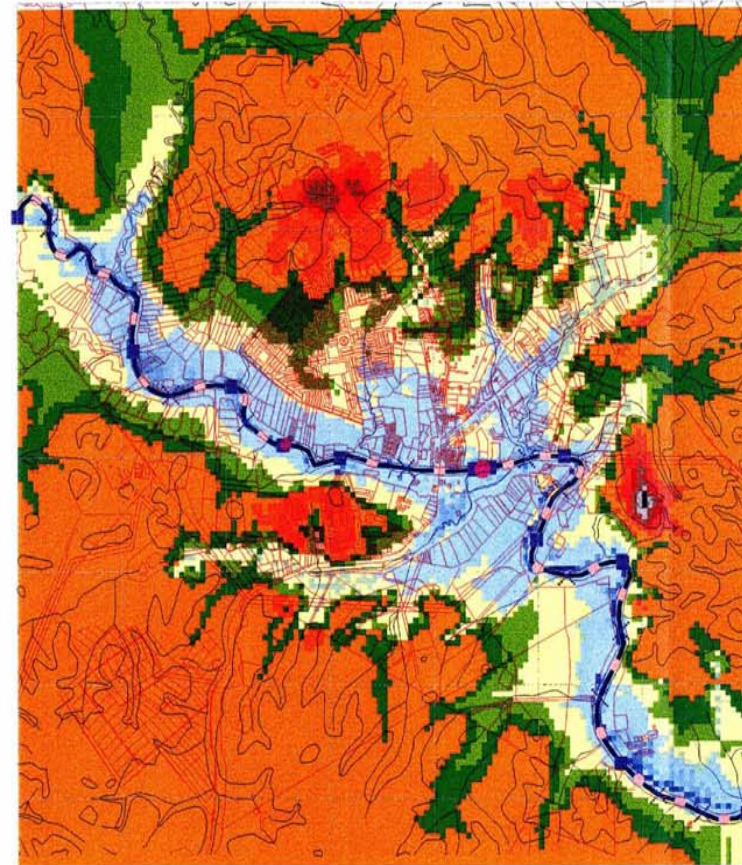
- Parl.dwg
- CONLINE
 - GRID
 - LAYOUT
 - RIVER
- Qpoints.txt
- BC WEIR
 - CULVERT-Calc
 - Q-POINT
- Hpoints.txt
- KT
 - Interpolated
 - Kt-river1.shp
- DEM
- 8.22 - -4.67
 - 4.67 - -1.12
 - 1.12 - 2.43
 - 2.43 - 5.98
 - 5.98 - 9.52
 - 9.52 - 13.07
 - 13.07 - 16.62
 - 16.62 - 20.17
 - 20.17 - 23.71
 - 23.71 - 27.26
 - 27.26 - 30.81
 - 30.81 - 34.36
 - 34.36 - 37.9
 - 37.9 - 41.45
 - 41.45 - 45

2 0 2 4 Kilometers

Fig.5.7.3



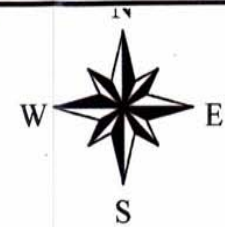
KOTA TINGGI - INUNDATION MAP 25 Years Flood



Flood Levels

0.725333 (m)
1.45067 (m)
2.176 (m)
2.90133 (m)
3.62667 (m)
4.352 (m)
5.07733 (m)
5.80267 (m)
6.528 (m)
7.25333 (m)
7.97867 (m)
8.704 (m)
9.42933 (m)
10.1547 (m)
10.88 (m)

2 0 2 4 Kilometers



Legend

Par1.dwg

CONLINE

GRID

LAYOUT

RIVER

Qpoints.txt

BC WEIR

CULVERT-Calc

Q-POINT

Hpoints.txt

KT

Interpolated

Kt-river1.shp

DEM

-8.2 - -4.653

-4.653 - -1.107

-1.107 - 2.44

2.44 - 5.987

5.987 - 9.533

9.533 - 13.08

13.08 - 16.627

16.627 - 20.173

20.173 - 23.72

23.72 - 27.267

27.267 - 30.813

30.813 - 34.36

34.36 - 37.907

37.907 - 41.453

41.453 - 45

Fig.5.7.4



Flood occurrence in December 2006

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High rainfall between 17/12/2006 – 20 /12/2006 (1900 hrs)

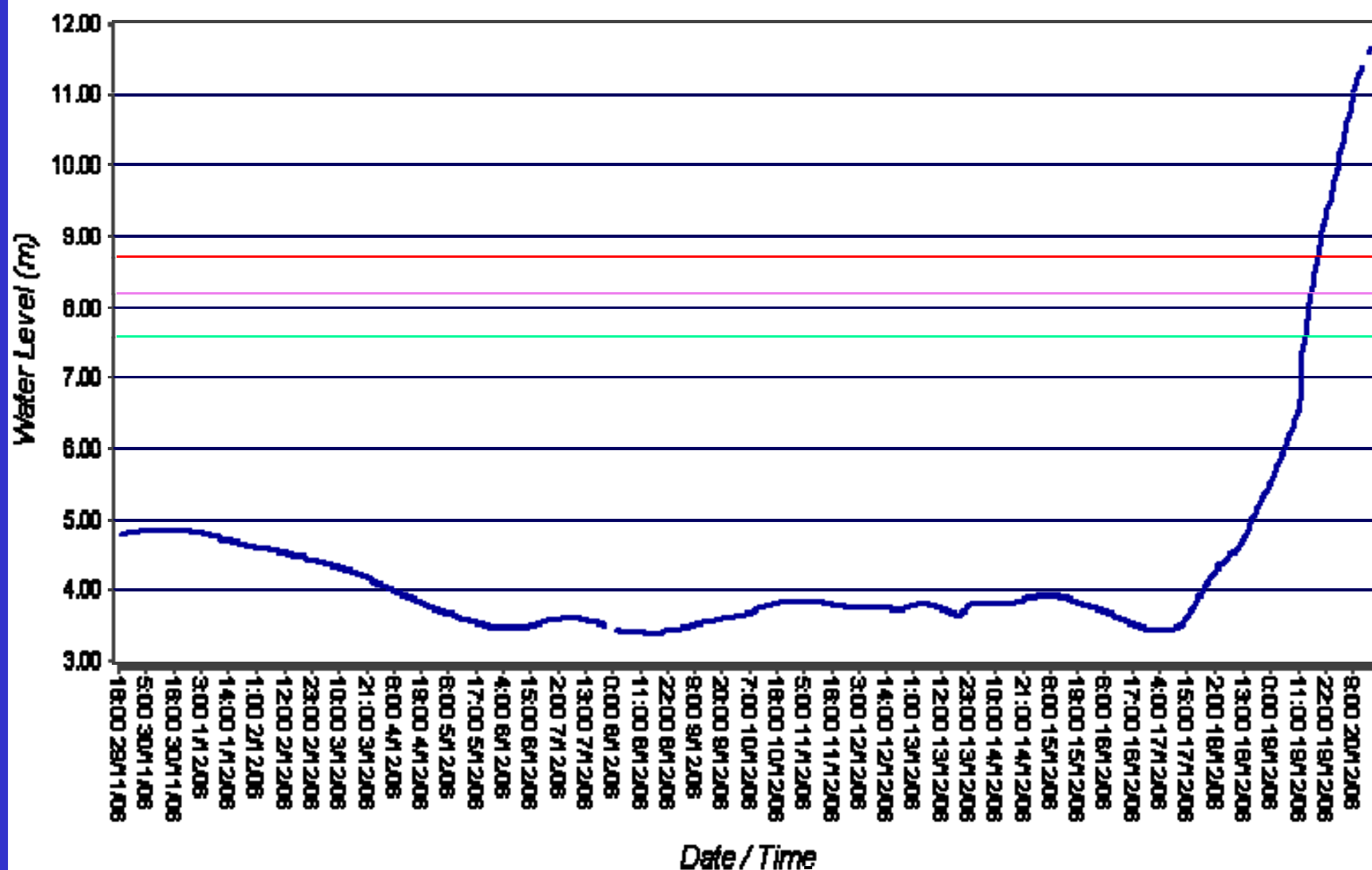
<u>TARIKH</u>	<u>LAYANG-LAYANG</u>	<u>ULU SIBOL</u>	<u>B/BESAR</u>	<u>BNDR. K/TINGGI</u>
17/12/2006	66.00mm	33.00mm	29.00mm	48.00mm
18/12/2006	52.00mm	23.00mm	47.00mm	43.00mm
19/12/2006	176.00mm	219.00mm	200.00mm	157.00mm
20/12/2006	<u>73.00mm</u>	<u>78.00mm</u>	<u>69.00mm</u>	<u>39.00mm</u>
	367.00mm	353.00mm	345.00mm	287.00mm

AVERAGE MONTHLY RAINFALL : 200.00MM

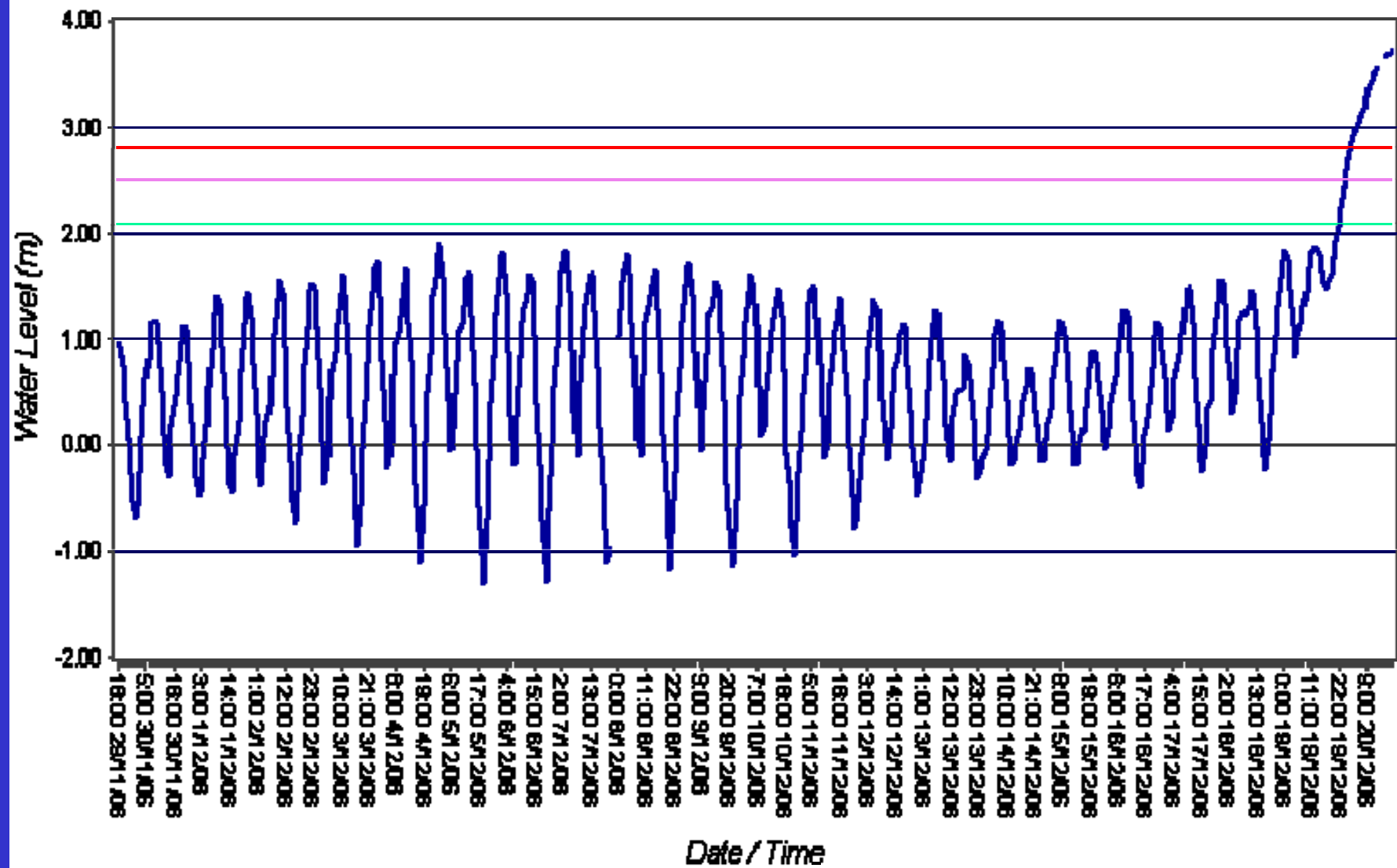
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Sg Johor di Rantau Panjang Water Level Graph From 29/11/2006 19:00 To 20/12/2006 19:00



Sg Johor di Kota Tinggi Water Level Graph From 29/11/2006 19:00 To 20/12/2006 19:00



Highest level at 5.0m on 21/12/06

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Flood occurrence in January 2007 (second wave)

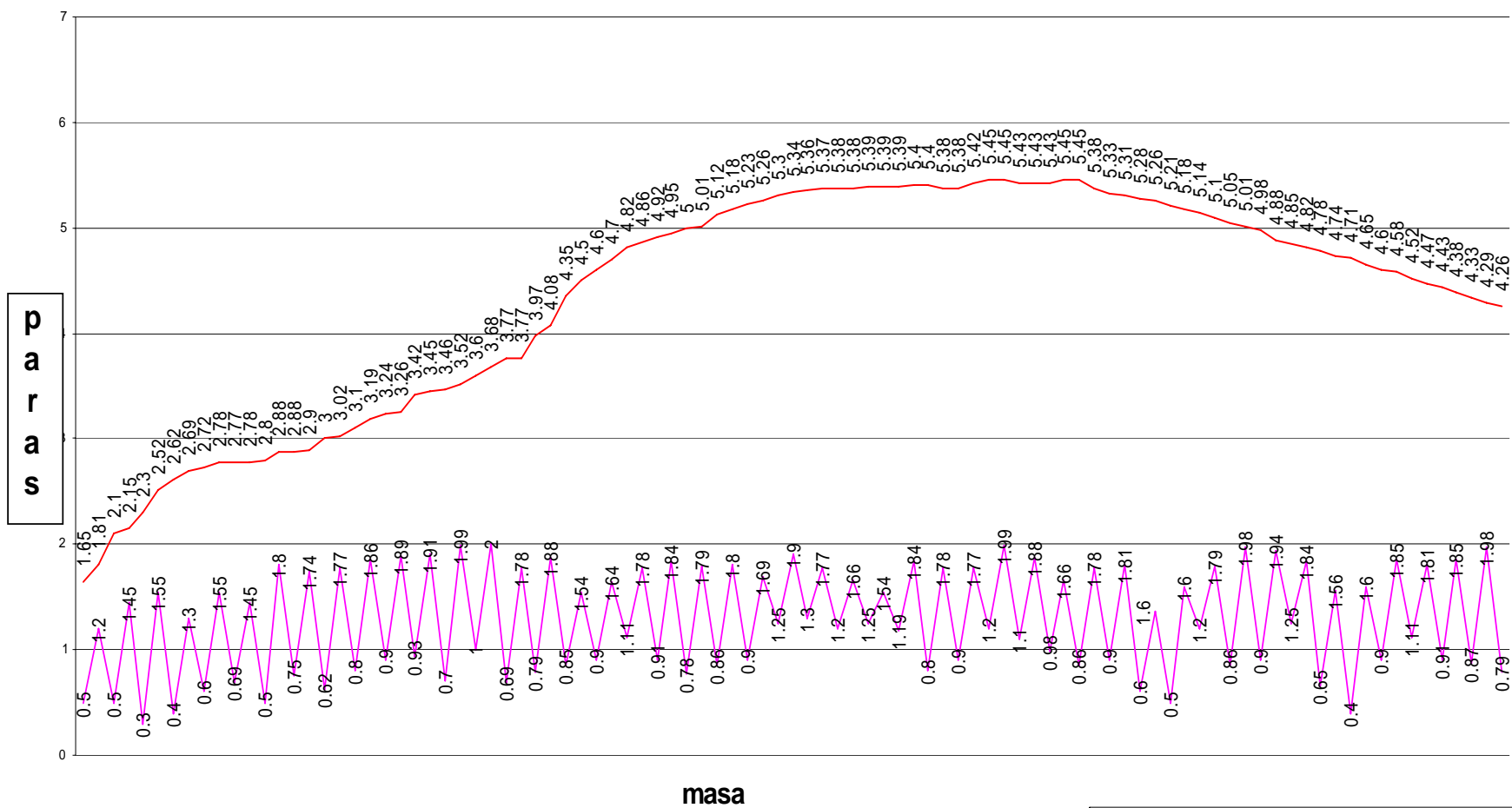
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PARAS SUNGAI JOHOR DI BANDAR KOTA TINGGI

12/1/2007 hingga 15/1/2007



Highest level at 5.45m on 14/1/07

- paras sungai masa banjir
- paras normal

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RAINFALL READING FROM 11/1/2007 TO 15/1/2007

STATION	11/1/07	12/1/07	13/1/07	14/1/07	15/1/07	JUMLAH
LAYANG-LAYANG	133	106	87	17	2	345
ULU SIBOL	123	255	82	46	5	511
BUKIT BESAR	134	213	48	35	3	433
KOTA TINGGI	141	111	52	57	12	373

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Johor , January 2007

Worst in Kota Tinggi's history



Sharifah Hassan, 56, carrying her mattress to a safe place

SECOND WAVE STRIKES

- JOHOR SENT REELING AGAIN BY FLOODS
- THOUSANDS FLEE BACK TO EVACUATION CENTRES

REPORTS & MORE PICTURES >> P6,7&8

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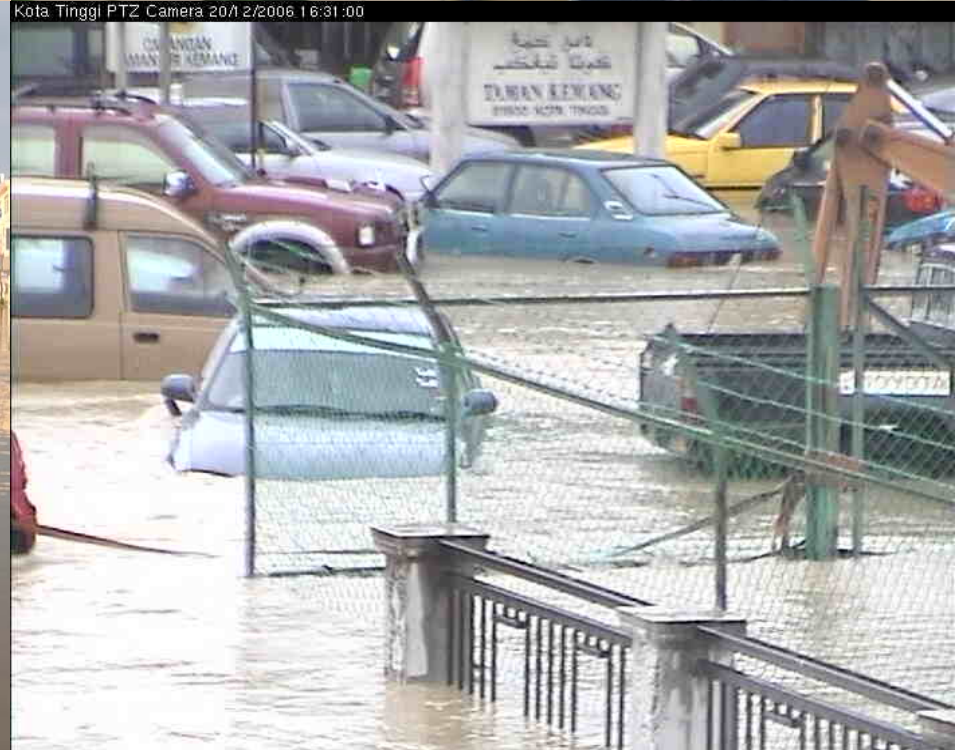


AT KG. BATU 25





Kota Tinggi PTZ Camera 20/A 2/2006 16:31:00



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KOTA TINGGI BRIDGE ACROSS SUNGAI JOHOR



NORMAL CONDITION



FLOOD ON JAN 2007

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KOTA TINGGI BRIDGE ACROSS SUNGAI JOHOR



NORMAL CONDITION



FLOOD ON 1968



FLOOD ON DEC 2006



FLOOD ON JAN 2007

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FLOODING IN KOTA TINGGI



NORMAL SITUATION



DEC 2006



DEC 2006



JAN 2007

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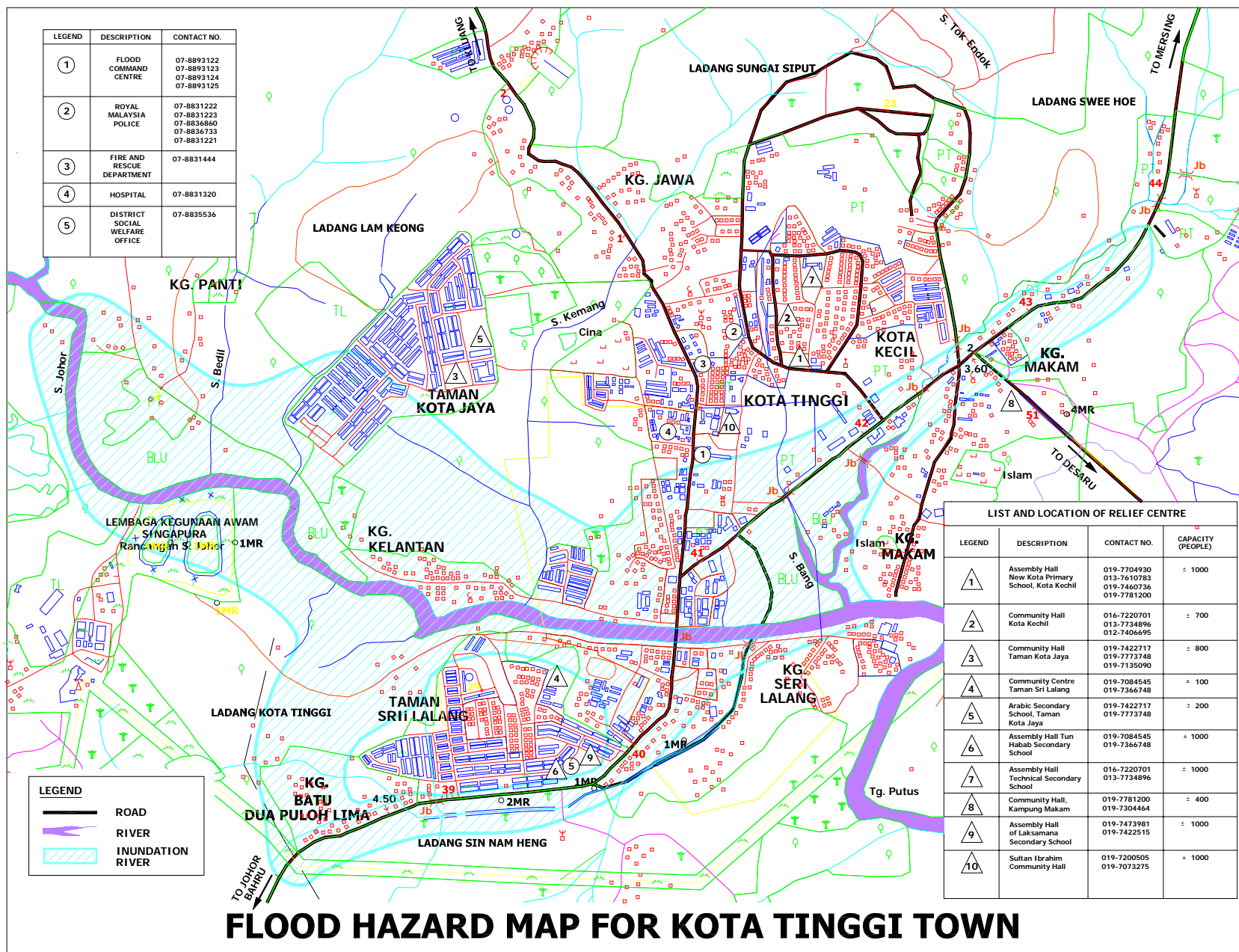




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LEGEND	DESCRIPTION	CONTACT NO.
①	FLOOD COMMAND CENTRE	07-8893122 07-8893123 07-8893124 07-8893125
②	ROYAL MALAYSIA POLICE	07-8831222 07-8831223 07-8836860 07-8836733 07-8831221
③	FIRE AND RESCUE DEPARTMENT	07-8831444
④	HOSPITAL	07-8831320
⑤	DISTRICT SOCIAL WELFARE OFFICE	07-8835536













FLOOD HAZARD MAP FOR KOTA TINGGI TOWN

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FLOOD RELIEF CENTRES

LEGEND	DESCRIPTION	CONTACT NO	CAPACITY (PEOPLE)
	Assembly Hall New Kota Primary School, Kota Kechil	019-770 4930 013-761 0783	± 1000
	Community Hall, Kota Kechil	016-7220701 013-7734896	± 700
	Community Hall, Taman Kota Jaya	019-7422717 019-7773748	± 800
	Community Centre, Taman Sri Lalang	019-7084545 019-7366748	± 100
	Arabic Secondary School, Taman Kota Jaya	019-7422717 019-7773748	± 200
	Assembly Hall Tun Habab Secondary School	019-7084545 019-7366748	± 1000
	Assembly Hall Technical Secondary School	016-7220701 013-7734896	± 1000
	Community Hall, Kamapung Makam	019-7781200 019-7304464	± 400
	Assembly Hall of Laksamana Secondary School	019-7473981 019-7422515	± 1000
	Sultan Ibrahim Community Hall	019-7200505 019-7073275	± 1000

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Legend	Description	Contact No
1	FLOOD COMMAND CENTRE	07-889 3122 07-889 3123 07-889 3124 07-889 3125
2	ROYAL MALAYSIA POLICE	07-883 1222 07-883 1223 07-883 6860 07-883 6733 07-883 1221
3	FIRE AND RESCUE DEPARTMENT	07-883 1444
4	HOSPITAL	07-883 1320
5	DISTRICT SOCIAL WELFARE OFFICE	07-883 5536

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INFORMATION ON EVACUATION CENTRE MUKIM BANDAR ZONE



- 1 Name of Evacuation centre : Dewan Serbaguna Taman Kota Jaya
2. Area : 55m x 28m
3. Capacity : ± 800
4. Sanitary facilities : 5 male 5 female
5. Electricity : Available
6. Cooking facilities : Taman Kemang resident association
7. Praying facilities : Bilik Solat Dewan
8. Name of village head : Tuan Haji Rahman
9. Zone officer : 1. Encik Hairudin bin Hj Aripin - 019-7422717
2. Encik Prasadh a/l K.V. Pillay - 019-7773748
3. Puan Murukasvary a/p Thanarajan - 019-7135090
4. Tn. Hj Mohd Amin @ Hasnat bin Sulaiman - 07-8831719
5. Tn. Hj Abd. Latip bin Ali - 019-7435159
10. Assistant Zone officer : 1. Encik Md Khisban bin Abu Yamin - 017-7163444
2. Encik Azman bin Hj Abdul Rahman -
3. Encik Soffian bin Mohd Yassin - 013-7980474
4. Cik Halina binti Hussine - 019-7666286

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INFORMATION ON EVACUATION CENTRE MUKIM BANDAR ZONE



1. **Name of Evacuation Centre** : Sekolah Menengah Agama (Arab)
Taman Kota Jaya
2. **Area** : 42m x 7m
3. **Capacity** : ± 200
4. **Sanitary facilities** : 3 male 3 female
5. **Electricity** : Available
6. **Cooking facilities** : Jawatankuasa Taman Kemang
7. **Praying facilities** : Surau Taman Kota Jaya
8. **Name of village head** : Tuan Haji Rahman
9. **Zone officer** :
 1. Encik Hairudin bin Hj Aripin - 019-7422717
 2. Encik Prasadh a/l K.V. Pillay - 019-7773748
 3. Puan Murukasvary a/p Thanarajan - 019-7135090
 4. Tn. Hj Mohd Amin @ Hasnat bin Sulaiman - 07-8831719
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Procedure on preparation of flood hazard maps

Establish location for a flood hazard map based on certain criterias	Done
Collection of data	Data and information need to be updated
Establishment of preparation conditions	To be reviewed
Review of information on inundation	To carry out modelling
Review of information on evacuation	Done
Review of an outline plan for the flood hazard map	To discuss further
Systematization of issues related to disaster prevention	Can be raised through the Flood Commission
Preparation of a basic plan for the flood hazard map	Done
Dissemination of the flood hazard map for residents	Through local authority (not yet)
Use of the flood hazard map by residents and administrative bodies	Not yet. Promotion needed



Challenges

- Acceptance of local authorities
- Acceptance of residents
- Continuous programme on flood awareness and preparedness



THANK YOU

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