BERITA ENSEARCH

CAPACITY BUILDING NGO IN THE ENVIRONMENTAL FIELD AS AN ENABLER TO MALAYSIAN PROFESSIONALS GROWTH **A MONTHLY EMAIL NEWSLETTER**

SEPTEMBER-DECEMBER 2022 E-BULETIN AT <u>HTTP://ENSEARCH.ORG/RESOURCES/</u>



IN THIS ISSUE

FEATURED MEMBER - 02

FEATURED ARTICLES

Improved governance and increased investment needed to tackle world water crisis - 03

Urgent need to address environmental degradation - 05

Overview of IWRM in Malaysia - 06

PAST EVENTS & ACTIVITIES - 11

ENSEARCH CALENDAR 2022 - 16

ENSEARCH COUNCIL MEMBERS
2021/2022 - 20

ENSEARCH SECRETARIAT - 21

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OUR HISTORY

ENSEARCH was formed on 26th November 1984 by a pioneer group of local professionals and academics from multidisciplinary backgrounds. Its first President (1984-2000) was Ir. K. Kumarasivam and its first Hon. Secretary General was Dato' Dr. Abu Bakar Jaafar. Today, ENSEARCH has more than 300 Members consisting of Corporate, Individual and Life Members.

It is acknowledged that enhanced awareness competency of organisations individuals through education and training is essential to achieve the objectives of Malaysian Environmental Quality Act 1974. Therefore ENSEARCH began formulating implementing training programmes to enhance in environmental local capacity management in Malaysia.

FEATURED MEMBER

Faizah Binti Othman Ensearch Member (CORPORATE MEMBERSHIP)

Puan Faizah Othman is one ENSEARCH's active members under corporate membership of Ciri Selasih Sdn Bhd. She has been with ENSEARCH since 2014. She is currently Environmental Officer experienced in handling variety of environmental studies such as Environmental Impact (EIA). Environmental Assessment Management Plan (EMP) and Monitoring Environmental Report (EMR). She also have experienced as Plant Engineer and Customer Quality Engineer which gained a lot of skills and knowledge in industry.







Puan Faizah Othman was born on 28 September 1987 in Melaka. attended her degree study at Curtin University (Miri, Sarawak) in Bachelor of Engineering (Chemical Engineering) (Honours) in 2010. She is the daughter of ENSEARCH Council Member Datuk Ir. Othman Bin Abdul Rahim. She blessed with two beautiful children, a daughter and a son that completed her life. Tough journey she been through and a lot of companies she has dealt and managed to gain a lot of skills and knowledges before she becoming Environmental Officer. She is an examples of someone who lives life with determination and perseveres.

In addition, she has extraordinary talent to play piano and she actively play as hobby during free time. One of the best achievement in her life when she got the highest grade certification: 5 from Associated Board of Royal Schools of Music.

"GREATER POWER, GREATER HUMANITY"

-Faizah Othman-

FEATURED ARTICLE

Improved governance and increased investment needed to tackle world water crisis

By SAROJ KUMAR JHA,



Woman with water container at well. Sri Lanka. Photo © Dominic Sansoni / World Bank

Water is a basic human right - but it is also a finite resource. Water scarcity is a growing problem, with one in four people living in water-scarce areas.

The global water crisis undermines our ability to produce food, protect livelihoods, and build strong economies. This crisis is accelerating, with water demand expected to outstrip supply by 40% by 2030. Poor and vulnerable groups will be disproportionately affected, resulting in growing inequality. The need for effective and collaborative water management will only grow as the effects of climate change put increasing pressure on global resources

As a public good, water is undervalued, underpriced, and often poorly managed and in need of better investments. How we value water is reflected in governments' water management policies. Given that water is at the heart of development, it is crucial that a wide range of perspectives be represented in policies. Well-designed governance and fiscal reforms, along with autonomous and accountable institutions, are key to improving the management of water resources.

Good governance – institutions and systems that use and manage water efficiently, cost-effectively, and transparently – ensures water is effectively managed and fairly allocated, avoiding disputes. This is particularly important for managing transboundary waters, given increasing pressure on common sources of water supply. Good governance is also vital for achieving the Sustainable Development Goals beyond clean water and sanitation for all, such as reducing poverty and increasing food security. With 2 billion people still lacking safe drinking water and 3.6 billion people lacking safe sanitation, urgent and renewed action is needed to tackle the global water challenge.

Ensuring that water is equitably and sustainably shared requires an inclusive approach. Women, youth, indigenous groups, people with disabilities, and others are still underrepresented among those who provide or receive services, make decisions, and control water resources. These groups need to have a voice, access, and job opportunities in the water sector.

Their inclusion wide-ranging has benefits. For example, women's involvement in the water sector has been shown to improve the transparency and sustainability of water management. And greater citizen engagement and accountability at all levels can help communities avoid being located in the flood plain, improve the effectiveness of disaster early-warning systems, create more efficient services, and contribute to more profitable farming, fishing, or tourism opportunities.

Good governance needs to be supported by adequate investment. Water security is far from being realized in many countries, with an estimated \$150 billion needed each year to deliver universal safe water and sanitation globally. Droughts, floods, and other water-related hazards are becoming more intense, groundwater is overexploited and polluted, and cities and farms face acute water shortages. These events will undermine development gains and require further investment in water solutions.

The scale of investment needed requires the involvement of the private sector and innovative financing mechanisms to complement limited government resources, transforming efficiency and resilience in water-dependent sectors such as agriculture, energy, and industry – and in urban water supply. Overcoming the world's water challenges requires governments, businesses, and civil

society to innovate and solve problems together. The World Bank Group partners with the public and private sectors and civil society to enhance stakeholder engagement, provide water and sanitation solutions, and mobilize public and private investment in areas ranging from improved water supply and sanitation services to integrated water resources management, social inclusion, and dam safety.



With water investments of nearly \$30 billion and hundreds of water experts across the world, the World Bank's Water Global Practice is uniquely positioned to help countries tackle the water crisis, developing global knowledge and ground-breaking, evidence-based water projects, while amplifying the impact of lending through technical assistance on the ground. Our analytical work provides foundation the to scale uр our collaboration with countries and partners at the national and basin levels to achieve water security and universal access to water and sanitation services. Join us at World Water Week to explore and understand different ways valuing, managing, and governing water. Together, we can ensure access to safe drinking water and sanitation for all, and meet the challenges of the climate transition

FEATURED ARTICLE

Urgent need to address environmental degradation

lew Strait Times November 22, 2022 @ 5:42pm



River pollution is also equally serious, with many areas affected by a foul and disgusting smell. Environmental pollution should be addressed urgently, especially rubbish disposal. - NSTP file pic

Solid waste management is an important issue in tackling environmental pollution. The amount of solid waste at some disposal sites is reported to be comparable with a 10-storey building.

River pollution is also equally serious, with many areas affected by a foul and disgusting smell. Environmental pollution should be addressed urgently, especially rubbish disposal.

According to the Housing and Local Government Ministry, local authorities are required to spend 40 to 70 per cent of their yearly assessment tax revenue on rubbish collection and disposal. However, it is said that local authorities are facing problems finding suitable areas to dispose the increasing amount of waste.

We should also be concerned that awareness about the importance of clean water has decreased. Water quality is worsening due to pollution caused by inconsistency in disposing of solid waste. Making things worse is the increasingly severe river pollution throughout the country.

According to the Malaysian Digest 2016, 43 rivers in Malaysia, mostly in urban areas, were badly polluted. Based on records, approximately 300,000 tonnes of rubbish are thrown into rivers every year.

Plastic rubbish bags and other waste, including old refrigerators, mattresses and kitchen utensils, are thrown into rivers.

This causes environmental deterioration and poses a threat to the health, safety and wellbeing of the community in the long term if not tackled properly.

FEATURED ARTICLE

OVERVIEW OF IWRM IN MALAYSIA

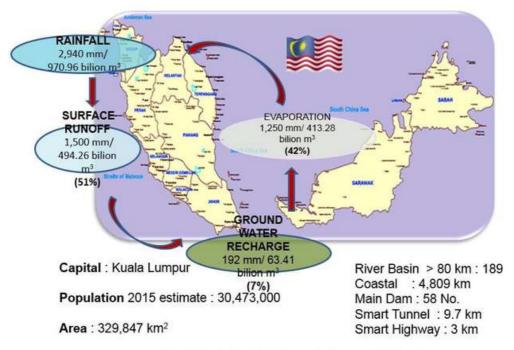


Fig. 1 Hydrological Water Balance of Malaysia

Based on The Review of The National Water Resources Study 2000-2050) (2011)

Overview of Integrated Water Resources Management (IWRM) in Malaysia Figure 1 shows the hydrological balance of Malaysia. It can be seen that Malaysia has an average annual rainfall of 2940mm and the surface runoff is 1500mm with groundwater recharge of 192mm. In order to manage its water resources in an integrated way Malaysia has delineated 189 river basins that are more than 80 sq.km in size. Also, Malaysia has a total coastline of 4809km and the coastline has been classified into management units for monitoring and management purposes

The following is an overview of the IWRM status in Malaysia for the six key water management issues:



1. Water Supply Management

The following are the key challenges in water supply management in Malaysia.

- Constraints in the smooth implementation of water supply development works due to the fact that water resources management is the responsibility of the State whereas water supply development is the responsibility of the Federal government.
- Poorly-determined water tariff rates for consumers, where the tariff is not at fullcost recovery, makes it difficult for the water operators to generate sufficient cash flow to fund its capital expenditure (CAPEX), and even its operating and maintenance (OPEX) costs. Also, the low water tariff does not help in water conservation.
- There are 5 remaining states (Kedah, Pahang, Terengganu, Kelantan and Selangor) and Federal Territory of Labuan that are still in the process of restructuring their water supply system to the WSIA assetâ€"light model.
- Low level of consumer awareness on water conservation and efficient use of water. The domestic per capita water consumption remains high at 210 liter per capita as at 2013.

Table 1 shows the progress in water supply management in Malaysia in 2013 based on six water supply management indicators, with the baseline year of 2010.

2. Irrigation Management

The following are the key challenges in irrigation management in Malaysia.

- Maintenance of aged irrigation infrastructure
- Capacity building of the operators and farmers in irrigation management
- Shift from manually operated irrigation infrastructure to automated and remote control systems



Table 1 – Progress in Water Supply Management

Indicator	Baseline Year – 2010	Latest Year Data – 2013
Percentage of population having access to piped drinking water	94.2%	95.1%
Percentage of water deliver (cu.m) to customer meeting WHO guidelines for drinking water quality	100%	100%
Average hour of water supplied per day	24	24
4. Per capita domestic water consumption	203	210
5. Percentage of water supply metered	63.6%	63.4%
6. Percentage of UFW/Non- Revenue Water (NRW)	36.4%	36.6%

Source: Malaysia Water Industry Guide 2011 and 2014 (MWIG)

3. Stormwater Management

The following are the key challenges in stormwater management in Malaysia.

- Obstacles in promoting Urban Stormwater Design Management Guidelines (MSMA), especially in terms of land acquisition and maintenance of completed stormwater facilities.
- Implementation of MSMA through retro-fitting exercises converting the rapid disposal facilities to eco-friendly stormwater facilities involves heavy financial investments.
- Level of commitment from various government agencies and stakeholders for the implementation, monitoring and enforcement activities related to MSMA.
- Lack of detailed supporting regulations, guidelines and education programs to support MSMA implementation.

Table 3 - Progress in Stormwater Management

INDICATOR	BASELINE YEAR - 2010	LATEST YEAR DATA - 2013
National Policy on Stormwater Management (Awareness and Capacity Building (CB) Activities & Plans)	a. Incorporated in National Urbanisation Policy 2006 (Thrust 4)	Incorporated in National Urbanisation Policy 2006 (Thrust 4) Incorporated in National Water Resources Policy 2012 (Thrust 6)
Legislation on Stormwater Management (Awareness and CB Activities & Plans)	a. Pre-requirement in Act 133: Street, Drainage and Building Act (SDBA) 1974, Section 70A (Earthwork Plan)	a. Pre-requirement in Act 133: Street, Drainage and Building Act (SDBA) 1974, Section 70A (Earthwork Plan)
3. Formation of Stormwater Management Agency (Awareness and CB Activities & Plans)	One Stop Centre (OSC) by Local Council	One Stop Centre (OSC) by Local Council
Formal arrangement for multi-institutions & stakeholder participation in stormwater management (Awareness and CB Activities & Plans)	a. One Stop Centre (OSC) – Local Council b. Sustainable Stormwater Master Plan (17 Master Plan)	 a. One Stop Centre (OSC) – Local Council b. Sustainable Stormwater Master Plan (17 Master Plan)
Use of modelling tools for stormwater management (Awareness and CB Activities & Plans)	a. HEC-RAS b. HEC- HMS c. XP-SWMM	a. Infoworks CS b. Inforwork ICM c. HEC-RAS d. HEC- HMS e. XP-SWMM
Development and use of design codes/ manuals for stormwater management	a. Planning and Design Procedures No 1 : Urban Drainage Design Standards and Procedures for Peninsular Malaysia 1975 b. Urban Stormwater Management Manual for Malaysia 2000 c. Guideline for Erosion and Sediment Control in Malaysia 2010	a. Guideline for Erosion and Sediment Control in Malaysia 2010 b. Urban Stormwater Management Manual for Malaysia 2012

Table 3 shows the progress in stormwater management in Malaysia in 2013 based on six stormwater management indicators, with the baseline year of 2010.

Figure 2 shows an example of the various stages of the implementation of an Erosion and Sediment Control (ESC) Plan as recommended by the Urban Stormwater Design Management Guidelines (MSMA).

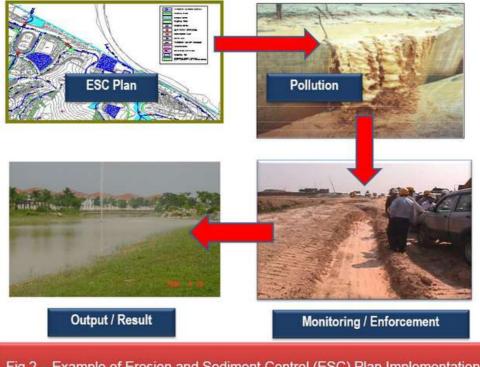


Fig 2 – Example of Erosion and Sediment Control (ESC) Plan Implementation

4. Flood Management

The following are the key issues in flood management in Malaysia.

- Loss of natural flood detention areas to development due to the lack of land-use control
- Massive land clearing (e.g. for housing, agricultural, logging) has reduced the ability of the land to retain flood water in the basin.
- Lack of recognition of the importance of maintaining base-flow and environmental flow
- Excessive flood water during the monsoon season. Thus, there is a need to divert and store the water to reduce the impact of the flood and use it during the dry season.

The following are the key challenges in flood management in Malaysia.

- Management of the impact of extreme flood event
- Catchment Management floodplain has been urbanised and populated
- Residents/stakeholders expectation for higher level of flood protection
- Increased in cost for structural flood management
- Challenges in implementing non-structural flood management approaches
- Managing the effects of climate change on floods
- Implementing the best mix of flood management strategies (Structural and Non-Structural)
- Need for more funds and acceptance for the development of Flood Hazard Maps, which should be made mandatory in flood planning
- Assessment of the rates of flood damages.

Table 4 - Progress in Flood Management

INDICATOR	BASELINE YEAR - 2010	LATEST YEAR DATA - 2013
1. Level of Project Financing	*RM 7,589.20 mil (2005-2010) 80% of fund spent on Flood Mitigation projects (approximately RM2.0 billion used for payment of PFI projects)	RM 4,394.40 mil (2011-2015) 80% of fund spent on Flood Mitigation projects
Legislation on River Conservation (Awareness and CB Activities & Plans)	LUAS, LUAN	Draft National Water Law
3. Formation of Stormwater Management Agency (Awareness and CB Activities & Plans)	MSMA 2 nd edition manual MSMA Std MS2526	1.Malaysian Technical International Course (MTCP) 2. ESCP Panel Discussion IEM
Formal arrangement for multi-institutions & stakeholder participation on flood management (Awareness and CB Activities & Plans)	Total Master Plan study: 1. Johor :5 (Sg. Johor, Sg. Mersing, Batu Pahat, Kluang dan WPI) 2. Melaka :4 (Sg. Melaka, Sg. Kesang, Sg. Duyong and Sg. Linggi) 3. Sabah :2 (Sg. Padas and Sg. Moyog) 4. Sarawak: 2(Sg. Sarawak and Sg. Batang Rajang)	Total Master Plan study: 1. Sg Batang Kali Detailed Design Study 1. Sg Batang Kali 2. Sg Pemandi 3. Sg Damansara 4. Sg Tawau 5. Sg Anip, Sandakan 6. Kulim/Padang Serai
5. Use of modelling tools for flood management (Awareness and CB Activities & Plans) * KPS Compendium	MIKE 11 HEC-RAS, HEC- HMS XP-SWMM	Infoworks RS Inforwork ICM MIKE 11 HEC-RAS, HEC- HMS XP-SWMM

Table 4 shows the progress in flood management in Malaysia in 2013 based on five flood management indicators, with the baseline year of 2010.

5. Water Pollution Management

The following are some of the key challenges in water pollution management in Malaysia.

- Number of pollution sources are increasing but resources are still limited for enforcement to be conducted to prevent and control pollution.
- Effective monitoring and control of pollution
- Strengthening of water pollution control.
- Only 20% of the pollution sources are under Department of Environment's jurisdiction.
- Too many pollution sources to be monitored and inspected.
- Sources of pollution that are currently not subjected to EQA (1974) are not properly control by the relevant agencies.
- Constraints in operating budget for water pollution control.
- Sectoral management and control of water pollution.
- Increase public awareness, participation and commitment for water pollution control.

Table 5 shows the progress in water pollution management in Malaysia in 2013 based on five water pollution management indicators, with the baseline year of 2010.

Table 5 - Water Pollution Management

Indicator	Baseline Year – 2010	Latest Year Data – 2013
Policy on water pollution control	Control at source (Enforcement) Manufacturing Industries & Non Industrial Premises	Control at source (enforcement) & cleaner production approaches Manufacturing Industries & Non Industrial Premises
2. Legislation on Water Quality & Wastewater Mgmt.	The legislation (EQA 1974):	Act (EQA 1974 (Amendments 2012)
Level of financing for water pollution control programs (Operational Expenditure)	RM 22,125,733.00 for (15 state & 27 branch offices)	RM 42,829,162.00 for (15 state & 29 branch offices
Formal institutional set-up for water pollution control at national and local authorities level	National Water Resources Council (policy)-Various Ministries	National Water Resources Council (policy)-Various Ministries
Level of public and private sector participation in water pollution control	Moderate (Love River & ROL)	Moderate (Love River & ROL)

6. Sanitation Management

The following are some of the key challenges in sanitation management in Malaysia.

- There is no Government agency directly responsible for regulating the pour flush latrine system in the rural areas.
- The Policy/Rules on desludging has not been gazetted and thus the percentile of scheduled desludging is limited.
- Sullage is not connected to the sewer system and is directly discharged to the drains. Oil and grease trap is also not maintained (especially for food outlets). No clear indication on which Government Agency is responsible for the maintenance and standard of the traps. Premises that are renovated are not monitored and the internal plumbing system may not be properly connected to the sewage collection chamber.
- There is currently no National Sewerage Catchment Strategy to guide the proper development of the sewerage systems in the country.
- Treated sludge is not allowed to be disposed in landfills and thus results in high cost for its disposal.
- Currently the public is not aware on the importance of paying their sewerage bills which results in difficulties for the operators to carry out their OPEX efficiently.
- The public acceptance for the reuse of bio-solids and bio-effluent for non-food crop and non-potable use.

FORUM ON EQA: THE WAY FORWARD WITH LEGISLATION IN MALAYSIA - ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT (01st September 2022)



We are happy to inform that ENSEARCH successfully organized a Forum on Environmental Quality Act: The Way Forward with Legislation in Malaysia - Environmental Impact Assessment which was held yesterday at Kelab Golf Negara Subang Selangor.

A information-packed sharing by the speakers and fruitful panel session. We aim for more interactive forum and dialogue in the future and promoting effective ways to manage the impacts of human activities on the environment.

The Forum attended by more than 140 participants from various industry. We would like to thanks to our distinguish speaker, Puan Rohimah Ayub from Department of Environment, Ms Theiva Lingam from Sahabat Alam Malaysia, Ms Lina Chan from Chemsain, Puan Noor Farahanida Ab Ghafar from PETRONAS and Dr Sivapalan Kathiravale from EPIC.

Many thank to our members and everyone for the continuous support to ENSEARCH's events and activities.





Solid Waste Management & Impact Assessment (13th - 14th September 2022)

By Prof Dr Razman Salim





The online training on 'Solid Waste Management & Impact Assessment has ended. The training which was held on 13th & 14th September has attracted about 18 participants from all over Malaysia. We would like to thank Prof Dr Mohd Razman Salim for delivering the training. The participants were very interactive and asked a lot of question during the training session. The workshop sessions were the best! All participants were divided into groups and asked to present their finding throughout the training.

Technical Field Visit 2022 (27th September 2022)





During the same month, we also organized a Technical Field Visit 2022 at the Genting Tunnel, the longest rail tunnel in Southeast Asia with a total distance of 16.39 km. The visit to this Genting Tunnel has enabled Members to learn more on ECRL tunneling methods. We appreciate MRL for hosting us throughout this visit. The visit was attended by a total of 25 ENSEARCH members

Introduction to River Water Quality Modelling (25th - 26th October 2022)

By Ir Dr Zaki Zainudin





The training on 'Introduction to River Water Quality Modelling' has ended. It was held at Bilik Seminar 1, Kelab Golf Negra Subang (KGNS). The training which was held on 25th & 26th October is ENSEARCH's annual training by Ir Dr Zaki Zainudin. We would like to thank Ir Dr Zaki Zainudin Zaki Zainudin for delivering the training. The software used for the training was very complicated, however, Ir Dr Zaki managed to explain and demonstrated the software application to all participants.

Introduction to Green Procurement (In-House) & Understanding Wastewater Quality Analysis (09th - 10th & 14th -15th November 2022)

By Dr Hari Ramalu & Ts Dr Fatehah Omar





Two online trainings on 'Introduction to Green Procurement (In-House)' & 'Understanding Wastewater Quality Analysis' has been successfully conducted. The training which was held on 09th -10th November & 14th - 15th November 2022 has attracted more than 40 participants from all over Malaysia. We would like to thank Dr Hari Ramalu and Ts Dr Fatehah Omar for delivering the training.

Environmental Aspect and Impact Assessment (EASI) (23rd - 24th November 2022)

By Dr Subramaniam Karuppannan





A frutiful training on 'Environmental Aspect and Impact Assessment (EASI)' was conducted on 23rd & 24th November 2022 with 12 EiMAS CPD Points Awarded to all participants. The training was delivered by Dr Subramaniam Karuppannan. This course is designed to tailor need and will provide a comprehensive understanding of environmental measurements for assessing significant impacts in the objective implementation of the EMS. This course aims to provide the appropriate technical knowledge and practical skills to evaluate environmental impacts by measuring them both in- situ and ex-situ.

Introduction to Quantitative Risk Assessment (QRA) (06th December 2022)

By Ts Adnan Yusop Ali





On 6th December 2022, ENSEARCH again invited Ts Adnan Yusop Ali to deliver a training on "Fundamental of Quantitative Risk Assessment and its Application from an EIA perspective" at ENSEARCH Training Centre, Kota Damansara that has attracted 15 participants from all over Malaysia. The aim of this course is to enable EIA practitioners to apply the knowledge gained in this course during initial scoping exercise with prospective clients. The objective is to ensure that all potential risk have been identified during the scoping exercise and any incorrect decision from a risk (risk towards the surrounding population of the proposed project site) point of view can be avoided.



TRAINING CALENDAR YEAR 2023

JANUARY

1) SCHEDULED WASTE MANAGEMENT: HOW TO BE AN INTEGRITY COMPETENT PERSON - (18TH & 19TH JANUARY 2023) - CLASSROOM (12 CPD)

Trainer: Dr Anuar Kamarudin

FEBRUARY

1) FORUM ON ESG: DO MALAYSIAN COMPANIES NEED ESG (08TH FEBRUARY 2023)

VENUE: KELAB GOLF NEGARA SUBANG SELANGOR

2) EROSION & SEDIMENT CONTROL AT DEVELOPMENT SITES (08TH & 09TH FEBRUARY 2023) - CLASSROOM (12 CPD)

Trainer: Mr Abraham Chong

3) EIA AND POST-EIA FROM PLANNING TO COMPLETION - (22ND & 23RD FEBRUARY 2023) - CLASSROOM (12 CPD)

Trainer: Ms Geetha P Kumaran

MARCH

1) ENVIRONMENTAL MAINSTREAMING TOOLS TOWARDS ESG COMPLIANCE- (08TH - 09TH MARCH 2023) - CLASSROOM (12 CPD)

Trainer: Mr Abraham Chong

2) INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE AND EXHIBITION ON WATER AND WATER RESOURCES MANAGEMENT (20TH, 21ST & 22ND MARCH 2023) - ONLINE

APRIL

1) INDOOR AIR QUALITY ASSESSMENT & ENVIRONMENTAL WORKPLACE IMPACT AWARENESS - (TBC) - ONLINE (4 CPD)

Trainer: Dr Subramaniam Karupannan

2) INTRODUCTION TO CARBON TRADING - (TBC) - ONLINE (4 CPD)

Trainer: Mr Shiro Chikamatsu

Most of ENSEARCH Training are HRDF Claimable

PROGRAMMES ARE SUBJECT TO CHANGE

EiMAS CPD Points Applied

Website: www.ensearch.org Email: po-training@ensearch.org Tel: +603-61569807



TRAINING CALENDAR YEAR 2023

MAY

1) BASIC SCHEDULED WASTES MANAGEMENT AND ESWIS HANDS-ON TRAINING SESSION - CLASSROOM (12 CPD)

Trainer: Mr Maran Kaliannan

2) INTRODUCTION TO GREEN PROCUREMENT - (TBC) - ONLINE (4 CPD)

Trainer: Dr Hari Ramalu Ragavan

3) RIVER EDUCATIONAL TRIP (TECHNICAL FIELD VISIT 2023)

Venue: Taman Awam Pengkalan Baru

JUNE

1) ENVIRONMENTAL RADIATION EVALUATION IN EIA - (08 JUNE 2023) - CLASSROOM (6 CPD) TRAINER: TS RAZALI HARUN

2) WASTE MANAGEMENT FROM THE PERSPECTIVE OF PRESCRIBED PREMISE FOR WASTES RECYCLING AND RECOVERY (PYTD)- (TBC) - CLASSROOM (12 CPD)

Trainer: Mr Abraham Chong

3) LIFE CYCLE ASSESSMENT IN MALAYSIA - (TBC) - ONLINE (4 CPD)

Trainer: Prof Dr Sumiani Yusoff

JULY

1) ESG REPORTING/DISCLOSURE AND EVALUATION- (TBC) - CLASSROOM (12 CPD)
Trainer: Dr Hari Ramalu Ragavan

2) CRADLE TO GRAVE & CRADLE TO CRADLE WASTES MANAGEMENT (TBC) - CLASSROOM (12 CPD)

Trainer: Mr Maran Kaliannan

3) FORUM ON ISO 14020:2000 ENVIRONMENTAL LABELS AND DECLARATIONS (TBC) - ONLINE

AUGUST

Trainer: Prof Dr Mohd Razman Salim

1) ENVIRONMENTAL ASPECT AND IMPACT ASSESSMENT (EASI) - (TBC) - CLASSROOM (12 CPD)
Trainer: Dr Subramaniam Karupannan

2) SURFACE WATER QUALITY ASSESSMENT (TBC) - CLASSROOM (12 CPD)

Trainer: Ir Dr Zaki Zainnuddin

3) SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT & IMPACT ASSESSMENT - (TBC) - ONLINE (4 CPD)

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TRAINING CALENDAR YEAR 2023

SEPTEMBER

1) INTRODUCTION TO GREEN PROCUREMENT (TBC) - CLASSROOM (12 CPD)

Trainer: Dr Hari Ramalu Ragavan

2) GREENHOUSE GASES CALCULATION (TBC) - ONLINE (4CPD)

Trainer: Ts Tan Poh Aun

3) TECHNICAL FIELD VISIT 2023 (TBC)

Venue: CENVIRO ECO-PARK

OCTOBER

1) CLIMATE CHANGE ADAPTION AND IMPACT TO MALAYSIA - (TBC) - CLASSROOM (12 CPD)

Trainer: Mr Shiro Chikamatsu

2) UNDERSTANDING WASTEWATER QUALITY ANALYSIS IN INDUSTRIAL EFFLUENT (TBC) - CLASSROOM

Trainer: Ts Dr Fatehah Mohd Omar

NOVEMBER

1) ENHANCING SCHEDULE WASTE SPILL RESPONSE MANAGEMENT (ESWSRM)- (TBC) - CLASSROOM (12 CPD)

Trainer: Dr Subramaniam Karuppanan

2) INTRODUCTION TO SUSTAINABLE SUPPLY CHAIN MANAGEMENT - CLASSROOM (12 CPD)

Trainer: DR HARI RAMALU RAGAVAN

DECEMBER

1) MEASURING FRESHWATER ECOLOGY, QUALITY, SAFETY & SECURITY - CLASSROOM (12 CPD)

Trainer: Dr Casey Ng

2) DYNAMIC RIVER WATER QUALITY MODELLING (TBC 1DAY) - CLASSROOM (6 CPD)

Trainer: Ir Dr Zaki Zainnuddin

3) FORUM ON EPA / EQA - CURRENT LAW OF ENVIRONMENT

Trainer: Kelab Golf Negara Subang

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PROGRAMMES ARE SUBJECT TO CHANGE

EiMAS CPD Points Applied

Website: www.ensearch.org Email: po-training@ensearch.org Tel: +603-61569807

ENSEARCH SEMINAR ROOM FOR RENT

RM350.00 net per day

Approximately 800 square feet

Classroom seating - 25 pax

Theatre seating - 40 pax

Time: 0830 - 1700

INCLUDING

Projector Screen

Whiteboard & Marker

Flip Chart

Water dispenser

High Speed WIFI Internet

Tables & Chairs

Prayer Room







Interested?

Please drop us an email at <u>admin@ensearch.org</u> or call us at 03-61569807.

ENSEARCH COUNCIL MEMBERS 2022-2023

PRESIDENT :Encik Abdul Aziz bin Long

VICE PRESIDENT :Dr Subramaniam A/L Karuppanan

VICE PRESIDENT :Encik Zaipul Anwar Bin Zainu

HON. SEC. GENERAL :Dr Saraswathy Sinnakannu

HON: TREASURER :Encik Kelvin Diong Siong Loong

COUNCIL MEMBERS

DATUK IR OTHMAN BIN ABDUL RAHIM

MR SIRAJ ABDUL RAZACK

DR HARI RAMALU RAGAVAN

MR SATWANT SINGH

MS NATASHA NORDIN MANAN

MS BADARIAH AWANG KECHIK

MS NORFAIZAH NASIR

CO-OPTED COUNCIL MEMBERS

MR GOBINATHAN KUMARAN NAIR ((Immediate Past President)

MS RUHAIDAH MD HASSAN (Indah Water Konsortium Sdn Bhd Rep)

MS NOORSUHAILAH BINTI OTHMAN (PETRONAS Rep)

MR FAZLI RAHIM (PETRONAS Rep)

MS ISMAWATI MOHD SHAH (CENVIRO Rep)

ENSEARCH SECRETARIAT 2022-2023



ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT & RESEARCH ASSOCIATION OF MALAYSIA

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