

**KEMENTERIAN TENAGA, SAINS, TEKNOLOGI, ALAM SEKITAR DAN PERUBAHAN IKLIM**

Bil	Berita	Media	Capaian Berita Penuh
	17 NOV 2019 (AHAD)		
	Tiada berita berkaitan		
	16 NOV 2019 (SABTU)		
	Tiada berita berkaitan		



TEMPATAN

Bil	Berita	Media	Capaian Berita Penuh
17 NOV 2019 (AHAD)			
Tiada berita berkaitan			
16 NOV 2019 (SABTU)			
1.	<u>Kajian tapak penting</u>	Harian Metro	Rujuk Lampiran 1
2.	<u>Saying no to plastic is the only long-term solution</u>	The Star	Rujuk Lampiran 2
3.	<u>Environmental education no substitute for real action</u>	New Straits Times	Rujuk Lampiran 3
4.	<u>TNB assures no blackouts at vote-counting centres</u>	New Straits Times	Rujuk Lampiran 4



ANTARABANGSA

Bil	Berita	Media	Capaian Berita Penuh
17 NOV 2019 (AHAD)			
5.	<u>We are living in dangerous times</u>	The Star	Rujuk Lampiran 5
16 NOV 2019 (SABTU)			
6.	<u>Venice rugi billion ringgit, isytihar darurat</u>	Berita Harian	Rujuk Lampiran 6
7.	<u>7.1 quake injures two in Indonesia</u>	The Star	Rujuk Lampiran 7

LAMPIRAN 1
HARIAN METRO (DEKOTAMAN): MUKA SURAT 44
TARIKH: 16 NOVEMBER 2019 (SABTU)

FOKUS

Oleh Nurul Husna Mahmud
nurul_husna@hmetro.com.my

Banjir besar pada 2014 antara sejarah bencana terburuk pernah berlaku dalam negara sehingga membawa kepada kerugian mencecah bilion ringgit membabitkan kerosakan harta benda, kediaman dan infrastruktur.

Dijangkakan setiap kali musim monsun tiba, hujan turun dengan lebih kerap bermula Oktober sehingga Disember menyebabkan lokasi berisiko terdedah kepada masalah itu setiap tahun.

Andai bangunan di kawasan terjejas sering terdedah kepada banjir, adakah ia selamat untuk didiami?

Menurut Pengarah Kanan Cawangan Kerja Bangunan Am 1 Jabatan Kerja Raya (JKR), Datuk Ir Muhammad Azman Jamrus, di Malaysia, banjir bukanlah bencana yang dikenal pasti boleh menyebabkan kerosakan teruk atau sesuatu bangunan itu runtuh berbanding lain-lain bencana seperti tanah runtuh atau gempa bumi.

"Berdasarkan data kita ada, banjir tidak menyebabkan bangunan runtuh. Ini merujuk kepada bangunan yang benar-benar mengikut piawaian amalan kejuruteraan baik sepenuhnya.

"Salah satunya merujuk kepada reka bentuk bangunan itu yang perlu mematuhi peraturan atau mengikut standard Malaysia dan ada juga sesetengahnya mengikut standard antarabangsa seperti British Standard Guideline Building Law.

"Tetapi, elemen penting perlu diambil kira apabila membabitkan isu pembinaan bangunan, biasanya hal ini dimulakan dengan kajian tapak sama ada kawasan itu sesuai dan selamat untuk tujuan pembangunan.

"Dalam isu banjir ini, contoh paling dekat ialah kajian tapak dilakukan terlebih dulu untuk menentukan aras banjir dan biasanya ia ditentukan Jabatan Pengairan dan Saliran (JPS) sama ada untuk tempoh 25, 50 atau 100 tahun.

"Biasanya standard data dikutip ialah 100 tahun dan penanda aras untuk sesuatu projek boleh melihat paras jalan dibina. Jika dibina bawah paras jalan, kemungkinan kawasan itu berisiko ditenggelami banjir.

"Sebenarnya untuk memutuskan dalam pembinaan sesuatu bangunan, tapak itu dikenal



STRUKTUR konkrit tetulang stabil dan lebih kuat.



KEROSAKAN banjir biasanya mencacatkan estetika bangunan.



AR Ezumi



IR Muhammad Azman

pasti sama ada tanah rendah, tanah bukit dan tanah tinggi mengikut garis panduan tertentu.

"Antaranya Panduan Perancangan Pembangunan, Undang-Undang Kecil Bangunan Seragam 1984, Garis Panduan Kawalan Hakisan 1996, Garis Panduan Pembangunan di Kawasan Tinggi dan banyak lagi. Biasanya ia diminta pihak berkuasa tempatan sebelum sesuatu bangunan boleh didirikan," katanya.

Seperti dalam kes bangunan di kawasan sedia berlaku banjir atau bencana teruk, kata Ir Muhammad Azman, jabatan ini mempunyai kumpulan pakar di bahagian selenggara dan forensik bangunan akan turun ke kawasan terjejas.

"Apabila berlakunya banjir besar seperti di Kelantan pada 2014, pasukan daripada unit forensik bangunan

memeriksa keretakan dan mendapan yang berlaku.

"Jika kerosakan bangunan itu jenis keretakan struktur berlaku pada bahagian utama seperti tiang, rusuk atau bumbung, ia tidak selamat diduduki dan ada kemungkinan bangunan itu seperti lantai mendap, tingkat rosak dan sebagainya, ia masih selamat dihuni.

"Jadi, pemilik bangunan seharusnya mendapatkan khidmat nasihat teknikal daripada perunding bertauliah. Memang perlu mengeluarkan belanja lebih, tetapi ia lebih baik daripada menanggung kerugian dan risiko kemungkinan bangunan itu runtuh," katanya memberitahu, forensik dilakukan pihaknya membabitkan bangunan dan infrastruktur awam.



JALAN penanda aras untuk banjir.

Sementara itu, Mantan Presiden Pertubuhan Akitik Malaysia (PAM), Ar Ezumi Harzani Ismail berkata, dalam isu banjir, ketahanan bangunan warisan atau bangunan terancam akibat terendam lama dalam air.

"Mengenai ketahanan bangunan, penggunaan struktur konkrit tetulang adalah lebih stabil dan tidak mudah terjejas akibat banjir. Bangunan moden mempunyai reka bentuk struktur yang lebih kuat daripada bangunan tradisional. Apa yang terjejas adalah kemasam lantai dan dinding dan elemen hiasan pada bangunan.

"Bertalain kesnya dengan bangunan lama yang ditenggelami air

dalam tempoh yang panjang. Keadaan itu boleh mengundang kesan salination (proses yang menyebabkan terbentuknya garam di permukaan bahan selepas air surut) yang mampu menjejaskan kekuatan struktur bangunan lama.

"Bagi bangunan warisan yang mengalami masalah salination, proses desalination perlu dilakukan untuk membuang pembentukan garam di permukaan bahan struktur dan struktur perlu dibaik pulih mengikut keperluan bebanan yang ditanggung.

"Kaedah lain iaitu Penggunaan lapisan weather sealer di

permukaan bahan juga dapat mengurangkan kesan kerosakan akibat hujan atau air banjir," katanya.

Dalam pada itu, kaedah praktikal lain boleh dilakukan untuk meminimumkan kesan banjir termasuk penggunaan konkrit yang porous (porous concrete) untuk permukaan jalan, tempat letak kereta, laluan pejalan kaki dan lain-lain kerana membantu penahanan air hujan kerana kawasan tadahannya yang besar dapat menyerap lebih banyak air.

Tidak lupa penanaman pokok dan landskap hijau juga adalah elemen penting kerana mampu menyerap banyak air ke dalam tanah.

VIDEO: MUR ADIBAH AHMAD IZAM



LAMPIRAN 2
THE STAR: MUKA SURAT 15
TARIKH: 16 NOVEMBER 2019 (SABTU)

Saying no to plastic is the only long-term solution

CONCERN has been expressed about the low recycling rate of PET bottles, "Study shows low rate of recycling plastic bottles in M'sia (*The Star*, Nov 14).

The report showed that we are lower than the 25% average amongst Asean nations. Even more alarming is that Asean nations are way off the 55% global average.

The report said the low recycling rate is due to high dependency on informal recyclable collectors. It suggests the government draws up recycling policies and packaging producers take up the costs and responsibility for a "take back" or return scheme.

However, even if all the recommendations are executed, recycling is not the silver bullet to the problem of plastic pollution. It is a temporary measure because the plastic still remains and for a very long time.

Plastic can only recycle for a finite number of times, the polymers are of lesser quality after each recycle. Each recycle process downgrades the plastic and it eventually comes to a point where it cannot be recycled anymore. It then ends up in landfills or is incinerated and may even end up in the sea.

Plastic recycled into clothing or fleece blankets contaminate our waters with microplastic when washed. When burned, they release toxic chemicals and pollutants into the air if not properly treated.

PET or polyethylene terephthalate bottles can be recycled a few times according to most reports but none has named a definite number.

It varies between reports and is dependent on several factors. Eventually, the materials from PET will cease to be recyclable and its final state again poses a problem to our health and environment.

Malaysia already has a plastic policy, the Roadmap to Zero Single-Use Plastic, but the end point in 2030 is far too long.

Moreover, the implementation is voluntary by all states until nearing 2030 where it becomes mandatory. Recycling is also left mainly to state governments and for most, this is not a top priority.

The "refuse" option is gathering momentum, thanks to efforts by

concerned citizens and NGOs as well as the growing popularity of reusable bottles and containers for food and drink.

However, a "take back" scheme for plastic will retard such initiatives. With economic rewards, consumers who have refused or used recyclable containers may revert to using plastic bottles and containers.

Even with this scheme, the bottles placed into recycle bins may not all be recycled. Dirty and greasy bottles will be rejected during the sorting process.

Such schemes give a misconception to consumers that they are saving the environment by returning the bottle for recycling but it actually fuels further consumption and we end up with even more plastic bottles and containers.

Oil prices play a role in recycling as plastic is an oil-based product. When oil prices are low, it may be cheaper to make plastic from raw materials and the used plastic is left uncollected for recycling and again ends up in landfills, incinerated or in the sea.

Due to the very limited number

of times plastic can be recycled and because at the end stage of its life, it remains plastic and releases toxic chemicals and microplastic into our food, water and air, plastic should be done away with as much as possible.

Compostable substitutes are already available in place of oil-based plastic and the government should take firm action to make the change.

Glass, metal and aluminium should be the alternatives where compostable materials replacing plastic are not suitable. These three materials can be recycled an infinite number of times unlike plastic and at each recycling stage, less energy is used.

Temporary measures are by their nature, short-term and will not solve the health and pollution problems posed by plastic. We must take the best and healthier long-term solution which is to use other materials which are compostable or can be recycled infinitely.

KOO WEE HON,
Petaling Jaya



LAMPIRAN 3
 NEW STRAITS TIMES (SATURDAY LETTERS): MUKA SURAT 20
 TARIKH: 16 NOVEMBER 2019 (SABTU)

CLIMATE CHANGE

Environmental education no substitute for real action

KEDAH Menteri Besar Datuk Seri Mukhriz Mahathir's recent announcement that the state will soon establish 36 eco-schools is one that will be received with cheer by most Malaysians.

This move affirms Malaysia's position as a country that is pro-science, pro-environment and serious about climate change.

As we applaud this initiative, we must remember that environmental education can never be a substitute for real action.

Those with the economic and political leverage to make a difference and improve the state of Malaysia's natural environment are not taking the necessary climate change preparation and mitigation measures, but are merely investing more in aware-

ness and education programmes instead.

The trouble with the lopsided focus on environmental education as a climate change mitigation strategy is that we are assuming we have 20 years to wait for the younger generation to graduate and solve environmental problems.

There is growing consensus among climate scientists that we have no more than 18 months to ensure that global emissions of carbon dioxide peak by 2020 to keep global temperatures within the safe limit.

Creating an environmental curriculum and putting out more public service announcements while climate change is threatening food security, political and economic stability, and human

health and safety is nothing short of an abdication of governmental environmental responsibility.

Malaysia has been stuck in the "awareness" and "education" phase for over two decades.

As someone who has been active in the environmental movement for that length of time, I regret to report that most governmental environmental education initiatives fall into the category of arts and craft activities such as poster contests, stage plays and public service announcements.

Instead of legislating and banning single-use plastics and getting manufacturers to commit to waste reduction targets, we are teaching children to stuff plastic wrappers into bottles.

We are teaching children about

the benefits of clean renewable energy, but not providing them with options to purchase electricity from clean energy providers.

We teach children about the benefits of taking public transport and carpooling, but we fail to provide an affordable and reliable public transport service.

We claim to care about the natural world and our precious wildlife, yet we continue to approve and construct more high-way projects in environmentally-sensitive areas.

We teach children to take shorter showers and turn off the tap when brushing their teeth, but we don't tell them that non-revenue water loss in Malaysia is calculated to be at the rate of 5.9 million litres per day of treated water, through no fault of children

or ordinary consumers.

Environmental degradation is outstripping the pace of environmental education by a hundred-fold.

Environmental education cannot cope with the scale and rapidity with which the environmental crisis is growing.

We cannot expect to mitigate and reverse the environmental harm caused by our political inertia by doing the bare minimum and encouraging children and citizens to make personal lifestyle changes, when the onus is on those with political and economic leverage to make firm decisions to secure the future of our planet.

WONG EE LYNN

Petaling Jaya, Selangor



LAMPIRAN 4
NEW STRAITS TIMES (SATURDAY NATION): MUKA SURAT 04
TARIKH: 16 NOVEMBER 2019 (SABTU)



Jimmy Puah Wee Tse

TNB assures no blackouts at vote-counting centres

PONTIAN: Tenaga Nasional Bhd (TNB) has taken measures to ensure that power supply to Tanjung Piai polling and vote-counting centres today will not be disrupted, said Johor state executive councillor Jimmy Puah Wee Tse.

Puah said TNB had set aside 10 mobile power generators (mobile gensets) and 12 portable gen-

erators (portable gensets) to ensure uninterrupted electricity supply.

Puah, who is in charge of international trade, investment and utilities, said nine mobile gensets would be used for 27 polling centres and one mobile genset would be placed at Dewan Jubli Intan Sultan Ibrahim here.

"The mobile genset has a ca-

capacity of 1,000kVa," he said after attending a briefing by TNB on its preparations for the Tanjung Piai by-election at the TNB operations room here yesterday.

Puah said 80 TNB employees from Johor and Jasin, Melaka, had been mobilised for duty in Tanjung Piai.

TNB had been making prepa-

rations since nomination day on Nov 2, he said.

"We do not want any party to create issues out of blackouts.

"That's why we will ensure the electricity supply system is solid. I am confident and can give an assurance that there will be no issues tomorrow and everything will go on smoothly."

Bernama

LAMPIRAN 5
THE STAR (STARHEALTH) MUKA SURAT 2
TARIKH: 17 NOVEMBER 2019 (AHAD)

We are living in dangerous times

Worsening climate expected to affect the health of a whole generation.

CLIMATE change will damage the health of an entire generation unless there are immediate cuts to fossil fuel emissions, from a rise in deadly infectious diseases to surging malnutrition, experts warned Thursday.

Children across the world were already suffering the ill effects of air pollution and extreme weather events, said The Lancet Countdown in its annual report on the impact of climate change on human health.

And far worse is to come for future generations, it warned: airborne diseases, malnutrition due to mass crop failures, and even mental and physical trauma from increased flash flooding and wildfires.

The Lancet Countdown is a coalition of 35 institutions including the World Health Organization and the World Bank.

Their warning comes as some of Australia's worst wildfires in living memory continue to burn across its eastern seaboard, and after a global youth strike inspired by Swedish schoolgirl Greta Thunberg.

August was the hottest month ever recorded and earth has already warmed 1°C since industrialisation.

The Paris Climate treaty of 2015 enjoins nations to limit temperature rises to 2°C, or preferably to 1.5°C if possible.

Yet emissions continue to rise year on year, putting earth on a path that could lead to a 4°C temperature rise by the end of the century – bringing peril for human health.

"A kid born today has an average



New Delhi banned the use of diesel generators last month as pollution levels in the Indian capital exceeded safe limits by more than four times. — AFP

global life expectancy of 71 years so that brings them to 2090. That means that kid will experience a 4°C world," Nick Watts, executive director of The Lancet Countdown, told AFP.

The report, compiled by 120 experts, used the latest available data and climate modelling to predict global health trends as the mercury climbs throughout the decades.

In parts of the world already, the

health effects from climate change start in the first weeks of a baby's life.

In the last 30 years, the global yield potential of staple crops such as maize, winter wheat and rice, have all declined, putting infants and small children at heightened risk of malnutrition.

Infant malnutrition impacts every stage of a child's life, stunting growth, weakening the immune system and throwing up long-term

developmental problems.

More children will also be susceptible to infectious disease outbreaks.

In three just three decades, the number of days worldwide of prime infectiousness for the Vibrio bacteria, which causes much of child diarrhoeal disease worldwide, has doubled.

This not only increases the likelihood of children contracting diseases such as cholera in at-risk

regions, it also enlarges their spread.

The report found that mosquito-borne diseases such as dengue and malaria were also on the march, putting half of the world's current population at risk.

And people in cities are already suffering premature disease and death from air pollution – coal plants alone contributed a likely one million premature deaths worldwide in 2016.

Extreme weather events are likely to proliferate as temperatures climb, posing increasingly frequent economic disruption.

For example, in 2018, 45 billion hours of work were lost due to extreme heat globally compared with 2000.

Watts said, "Populations around the world are migrating, growing and ageing in the areas that are worst affected by climate change."

He said even lawmakers in developed, temperate nations "ought to be already extremely concerned" about heatwaves; temperature records were smashed across Europe this year in a string of deadly heatwaves.

"Speaking about climate change as parts per million of CO2 is impossible to grasp for most people. Health is tangible. We all know what its effects look like," added Watts.

"The more we can think about climate change as a public health issue, the more we can get governments to understand the seriousness of the threat of the their health services being overwhelmed." — Relaxnews

LAMPIRAN 6
BERITA HARIAN
TARIKH: 16 NOVEMBER 2019 (SABTU)

Venice rugi bilion ringgit, isytihar darurat

Venice: Itali mengisytiharkan darurat di Venice selepas kejadian air pasang tinggi yang melanda gereja, kedai dan rumah - menyebabkan kerosakan bernilai jutaan euro kepada bandar raya UNESCO itu.

Perdana Menteri, Giuseppe Conte, berkata Kabinet meluluskan perisytiharan itu dan mengarahkan bantuan segera bernilai AS\$22 juta (RM91 juta) bagi 'campur tangan paling penting' di bandar raya itu selepas banjir Selasa lalu.

Difahamkan, banjir terburuk sejak 50 tahun itu kini menyebabkan 70 peratus daripada bandar raya pelancongan tersohor dunia itu kini di bawah air.

"Venice sudah musnah. Kita bercakap mengenai kerugian berjumlah bilion euro," kata

Datuk Bandar, Luigi Brugnaro dalam akaun Twitter, semalam.

"Ini adalah tempoh darurat tapi kami berjaya menangani situasi ini."

Bagaimanapun, pelancong masih bersiar-siar di sekitar Dataran St Mark yang dinaiki air, mengambil swafoto dengan memakai but plastik dan mengambil kesempatan apabila cuaca buruk bertukar tenang seketika.

Rumah penduduk yang mengalami kerosakan diberi bantuan kerajaan sebanyak 5,000 euro (RM22,000), manakala pemilik restoran dan kedai menerima sehingga 20,000 euro (RM91,000) dan boleh memohon bantuan tambahan selepas itu.

Beberapa muzium masih ditutup kepada umum semalam.

AFP



Seorang pelancong meredah air banjir di Venice, Itali, semalam dengan paras air pasang dikatakan mencecah 187 sentimeter. (Foto EPA)

LAMPIRAN 7
 THE STAR (STARASEAN+): MUKA SURAT 19
 TARIKH: 16 NOVEMBER 2019 (SABTU)

7.1 quake injures two in Indonesia

Tembloor also damages some homes and churches as residents return



Shaken: Patients and their relatives gathering after they were evacuated to the lobby of a hospital following the earthquake in Manado, North Sulawesi — Reuters

JAKARTA: At least two people were injured and some churches and homes damaged after a powerful earthquake struck eastern Indonesia, although residents who had fled to high ground fearing a tsunami had started returning, the disaster agency said.

The quake in the Moluccas struck late on Thursday and had a magnitude of 7.1 with its epicentre in the sea 139km northwest of the city of Ternate, according to the US Geological Survey yesterday.

A tsunami alert was lifted after almost two hours, although there have been more than 90 aftershocks since the initial quake.

Agus Wibowo, a spokesperson for Indonesia's disaster mitigation agency, said two people sustained minor injuries in Ternate in the province of North Maluku, also known as the Moluccas, citing the local disaster mitigation agency.

Six houses and two churches were also lightly damaged.

"The local disaster mitigation agency in

Ternate has also said that the people who were staying away from beaches started returning to their homes this morning," he said, adding that calm had returned to the city of Bitung on Sulawesi island and in the Halmahera district in the Moluccas.

The quake had earlier caused panic among many residents, prompting them to flee to higher ground.

Indonesia is situated on the so-called Pacific Ring of Fire, which frequently has earthquakes and sometimes accompanying tsunamis.

A magnitude 7.3 earthquake had struck the Moluccas in July, killing at least four people.

The most devastating earthquake in recent Indonesian history was on Dec 26, 2004, when a magnitude 9.5 quake triggered a massive tsunami that killed around 226,000 people along the shorelines of the Indian Ocean, including more than 126,000 in Indonesia. — Reuters