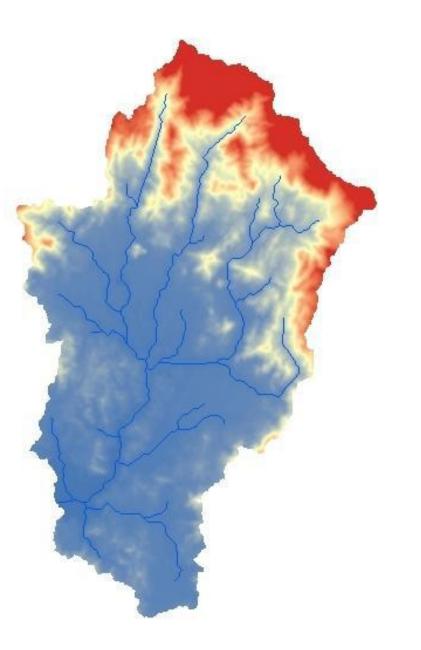
Impact of Climate Change to Flood in Klang River Basin

Workshop on Disaster Resilient Cities: Advances in Meteorological Forecasting and Hazards Assessment 28 June – 29 June 2018

Background

Klang River Basin

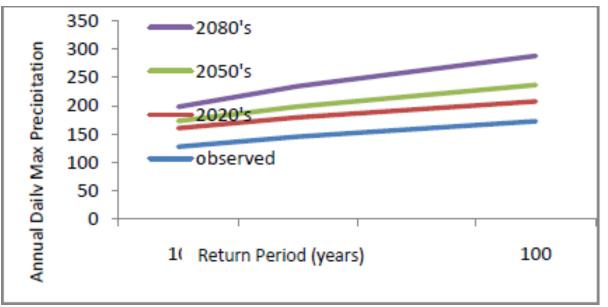
- Located between Selangor and Wilayah Persekutuan Kuala Lumpur
- Channel length : 120 km
- Catchment area : 1,288 km²
- Estimated population : > 3.6 mil
- Growth rate : 5% per year



Background (cont.)

- The graph shows observed annual daily maximum rainfall for the period 1975 – 2001 and three future projections generated under A2 scenario (HadCM3 GCMs)
 Frequency analysis results of Kampung Sungai Tua Station of
- The result shows increasing precipitation scenario.
- Assumption made flood occurrence also increase.
- Urbanization + climate change increased the risk of flood to the basin.

Frequency analysis results of Kampung Sungai Tua Station at Klang River Basin



(Source: Kabiri et. al., 2012)

Mitigation Measure

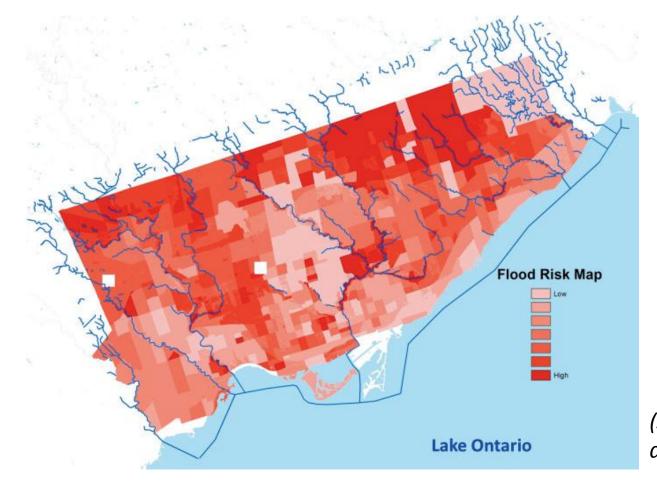
Structural

- Batu Dam
- Klang Gates Dam
- Stormwater Management and Road Tunnel (SMART)

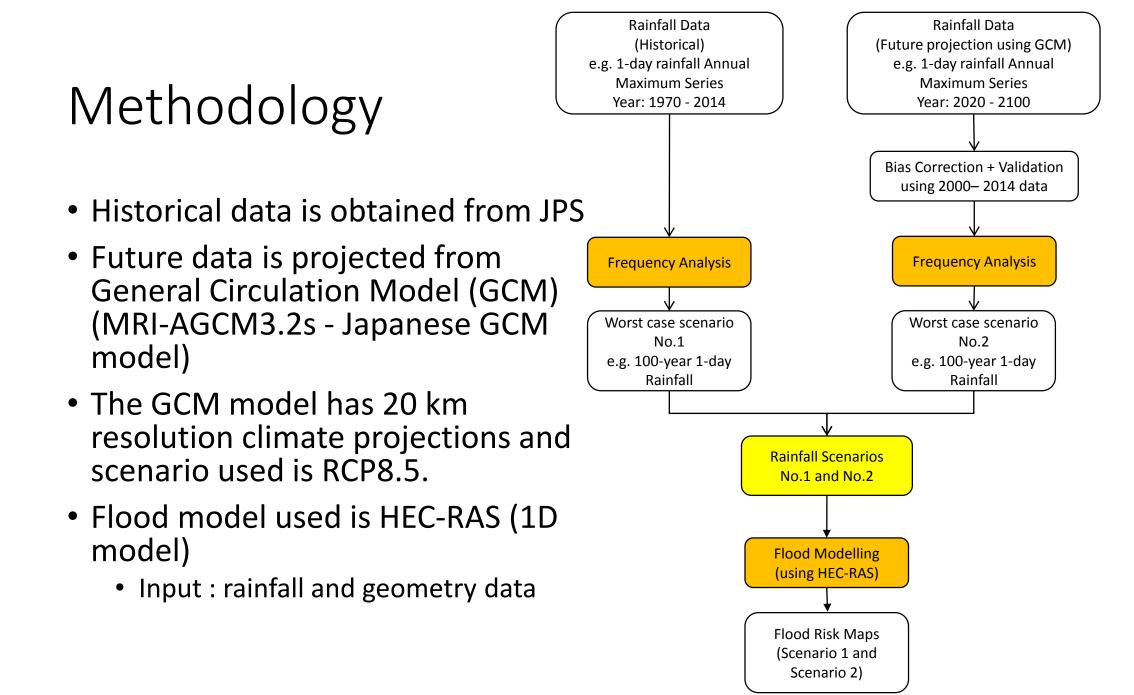
Non-structural

- Flood forecasting
- Early warning system
- Flood hazard map
- Awareness campaign
- Education program

Example: City of Toronto flood risk map



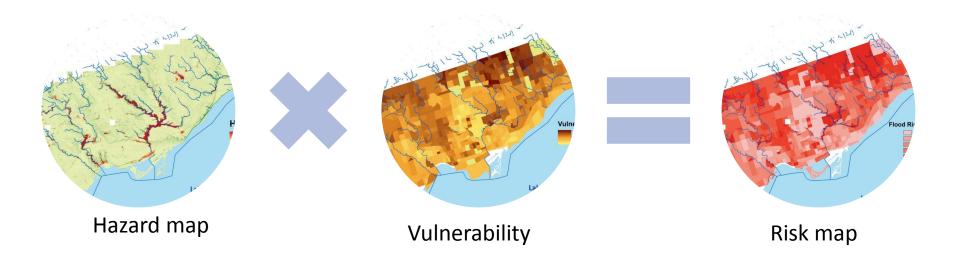
(Source: C. Armenakis and N. Nirupama, 2014)



Methodology (cont.)

- Flood risk map is generate by integrating hazard map and vulnerability.
- Risk equation :

Risk = Hazard x Vulnerability



Conclusion

- Expected finding is to produce flood hazard map and flood risk map for Klang River Basin.
- Flood risk map can enhance city's flood mitigation and preparedness planning.
- It also help public understand the risk of flood in their surrounding.