

Chapter 12

Strengthening the Capacity of Flood-Affected Rural Communities in Padang Terap, State of Kedah, Malaysia

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Abstract The communities in the district of Padang Terap, Kedah, were not used to flood events even though they had been living in the area for generations. Since 2000, flooding in this area had become a common occurrence as a result of the increased intensity and frequency of rain due to global warming and climate change. Recognizing the need to address the vulnerability and adaptation of the communities and relevant agencies, the Centre for Global Sustainability Studies (CGSS), Universiti Sains Malaysia (USM), carried out a project based on university-community engagement and education for sustainable development (ESD) in this area. The stakeholders involved in this project were from different entities, consisting of experts from USM, residents, local officials, and selected schools in the district. The project identified that the communities of Padang Terap needed counseling for trauma victims, training in handling and maintaining flood-related equipment, accredited flood rescue training, and the establishment of a formal community flood disaster committee consisting of village leaders and the local authorities. In addition, CGSS also addressed public awareness of the dangers of flooding via ESD

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activities implemented in schools and villages. Close cooperation and positive contributions from academia, local officials, and local communities ensured that the project was successful.

Keywords Capacity building • Community engagement • Disaster preparedness

12.1 Introduction

Flooding is a natural disaster caused by climatological factors such as temperature, rainfall distribution, evaporation, wind movements, and the natural terrain (Balek 1983). Fauchereau et al. (2003) and Camerlengo and Somchit (2000) have attributed the change in rainfall distribution to the global warming phenomenon. Flooding can be categorized into river flooding, flash floods, and storm surges. River flooding is caused by heavy and/or continuous rainfall over a period of a few days or weeks in a large area. An important characteristic of this type of flooding is the soil, which becomes saturated, exceeding its capacity to absorb water, and thereby increasing overland flow and water retention (Kron 2002; Berz et al. 2001).

In Malaysia, the flood disasters that occur are due to flash floods, tropical storms, and monsoon storms. On the east coast of peninsular Malaysia, particularly in the states of Terengganu, Kelantan, and Pahang, flooding normally occurs in the rainy season and the frequency of these floods is affected by changes in the monsoon seasons (Chan 1996; Jamaluddin and Sham 1987; Rose and Peter 2001). During the monsoon seasons there is a continuous and increased amount of rainfall, causing the river waters to overflow.

Climate change is seen as a global phenomenon; however, its impacts are localized and long-term. The effects of climate change are evident in the increased occurrence of flooding in the coastal areas of Kedah, Kelantan, Terengganu, Pahang, and Johor. Continuation of this scenario will have a significant impact on the society's culture and economically sensitive sectors as well as on the well-being of those affected.

Among the impacts of floods are pollution; erosion; damage to building structures; loss of property; loss of life; damage to the drainage system; contamination of food and water; disruption of socio-economic activities, including the transportation, telecommunications, and services network; and loss of environmental services resulting from effects such as the degradation of agricultural soil. Flood occurrences in 2006 and 2007 amounted to RM 1.1 billion and RM 776 million in losses, respectively. This amount reflects only the losses incurred by the Malaysian government, and does not take into consideration losses sustained by flood victims and by the local economy.

Those worst affected by the floods are residents who are weak and less well prepared. One of the strategies for flood risk management, therefore, is to make those vulnerable to flood disasters more resilient and better prepared. Efforts need to be focused toward mitigation and enhancing the adaptability or coping capabilities of these residents.

12.2 Theoretical Framework

The Hyogo Framework for Action 2005–2015 document calls on us to promote a strategic and systematic approach to reducing vulnerabilities and susceptibility to hazards. According to the United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction, vulnerability is defined as the conditions determined by physical, social, economic, and environmental factors or processes that increase the susceptibility of a community to the impact of hazards (United Nations International Strategy for Disaster Reduction (UNISDR) 2004a). Viewed in combination with risk, hazards, and capacity, the following equation is derived (United Nations International Strategy for Disaster Reduction (UNISDR) 2004b):

$$\text{Risk} = \text{Hazards} \times \text{Vulnerability} / \text{Capacity}$$

Looking at the equation above, it is logical to say that by increasing capacity and reducing vulnerability, risk can be minimized. The Hyogo Framework for Action (United Nations International Strategy for Disaster Reduction (UNISDR) 2007) listed five priorities for action:

1. Ensure that disaster risk reduction is a national and a local priority with a strong institutional basis for implementation
2. Identify, assess and monitor disaster risks and enhance early warning
3. Use knowledge, innovation and education to build a culture of safety and resilience at all levels
4. Reduce the underlying risk factors
5. Strengthen disaster preparedness for effective response at all levels

Using this and the above equation as a basis, capacity building initiatives should be at the forefront of disaster risk management activities.

12.3 Case Study

12.3.1 Study Area

The area chosen for this study focuses on the district of Padang Terap, Kedah, based on a situational analysis conducted on rain profiling. Padang Terap district was the area most affected during flood disasters from 2000 until 2010. The area covers 135,684.41 ha and the population size is 72,318, consisting of Malay and Malay-Thai (DID 2010). Padang Terap district has 12 *mukims* (sub-districts), and one village head is appointed for each *mukim*. The study area is shown in Fig. 12.1.

The district of Padang Terap is the second largest district in the state of Kedah. The main economic activities are rubber tapping and farming, and the principal crop grown is paddy. The district's farmers do not, however, plant paddy on a large scale

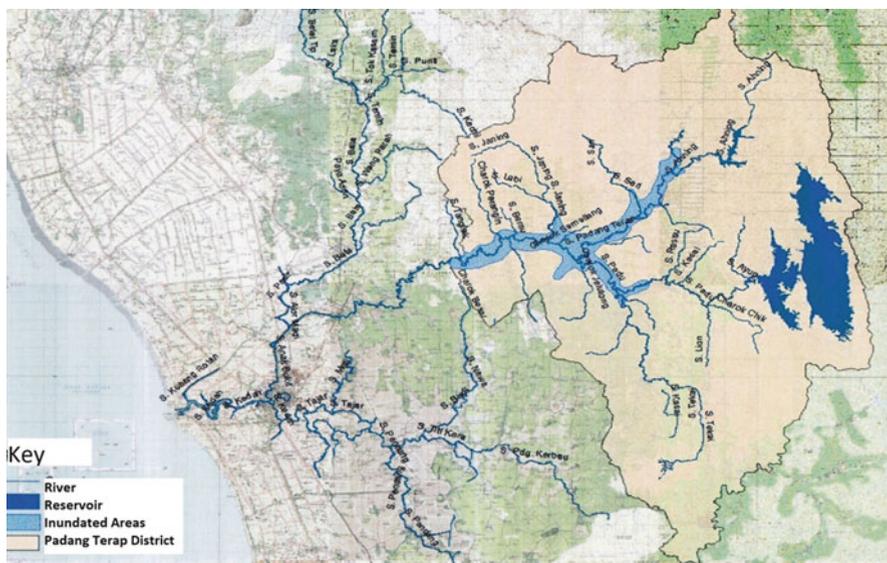


Fig. 12.1 Flooded areas in the Padang Terap District

and are highly dependent on the river and rain water for irrigation. They are very much exposed to the threat of losing their crops and livelihoods if and when a flood occurs in the area.

Flooding occurrences have increased in Padang Terap, happening at least once, and sometimes up to eight times, in a year. The duration of the floods averages about three days, but can last up to fourteen days consecutively.

12.3.2 Needs Analysis

In order to curb losses and utilize resources in a more efficient manner, this study focuses on identifying community needs during floods in the district of Padang Terap, Kedah. A survey of the entire population of flood-affected areas was conducted to gain an insight into population demographics and flood related losses. Furthermore, focus group discussions with village heads were held to identify common issues and needs.

12.3.2.1 Survey

A survey was conducted to assess the flood victims' needs during flood disasters, as well as to develop a valid and verified set of baseline data. The sampling method

Table 12.1 Respondents' needs during floods

Needs	Number of respondents
Assistance to move and lift belongings	146
Food supplies	96
Access to communication	88
Rescue assistance	45
Assistance in moving to a safe place	31
Access to electricity, water, and other utilities	17
Quicker/faster flood assistance	14
Assistance with watching over assets	10
Medical care	7

Table 12.2 Respondents' needs after floods

Needs	Number of respondents
Assistance to tidy and clean up	579
Assistance to replace damaged belongings	33
Medical care	8
Food supplies	8
Monetary assistance	3

chosen for this study was purposive sampling, whereby the respondents selected were those directly involved in paddy farming, vegetable farming, and other types of agricultural activity.

Based on the existing data from the district office, 62 *kampungs* (villages) under 11 *mukims* were identified as flood-affected areas in the Padang Terap district. Once the *kampungs* and *mukims* associated with floods were identified, specific flood areas were located with help from *ketua kampung* (village leaders). The survey was then carried out in the specifically identified flood areas.

The survey was distributed to 683 flood victims to obtain their demographic information, to identify vulnerable groups and affected areas, and to identify the needs of the victims before, during, and after a flood occurs. The data analysis was conducted using SPSS Software version 17.

The total number of flood victims in the 11 *mukims* was 683. The *mukims* of Belimbing Kiri and Belimbing Kanan had the highest number of flood victims at 179 and 172, respectively, accounting for 51 % of the total flood victims in Padang Terap.

The educational levels of the flood victims were found to be quite low. The majority of respondents (538 respondents, 79 %) had experienced primary and secondary education only, while 99 respondents (14.5 %) had no formal education.

As shown in Table 12.1, during floods the majority of respondents needed one or more of the following: (1) assistance with moving and lifting belongings, (2) food supplies, (3) access to means of communication, (4) rescue assistance, or (5) assistance in moving to a safe place. After flooding, 579 respondents required assistance to tidy up and clean their houses and equipment such as high-pressure jet sprays (Table 12.2).

Table 12.3 Respondents' actions before, during, and after floods

	Number of respondents
<i>Before floods</i>	
Did not save contingency money	626
Elevated belongings	145
Safeguarded important documents	101
Moved vehicles to higher ground	97
Bought food supplies	84
Saved contingency money	57
Moved to a safer place	19
Built higher/elevated home	3
<i>During floods</i>	
Moved to flood shelter	228
Moved belongings to a safer place	184
Contacted relevant authorities	73
<i>After floods</i>	
Cleaned mud from house	440
Attended medical checkup	127
Disinfected belongings, etc.	104
Sought counseling	15

When asked about their preparations before floods occur, only a handful of the respondents had made monetary preparations for flooding (57 respondents, 8 %). Most of the respondents did not make any monetary preparations, and despite floods being a common occurrence since the year 2000, only three respondents (0.4 %) had adapted by building elevated homes (Table 12.3).

Most of the respondents appeared to be aware of what needs to be done during flooding, with 228 (33 %) stating that they would move to flood shelters, and 184 (27 %) saying that they would move their belongings to a safer place (Table 12.3).

After floods subsided, most of the respondents (440, 64 %) concentrated their efforts on cleaning the flood residue from their houses. Another 104 respondents (15 %) started making arrangements to disinfect their houses, and 127 respondents (18 %) went for a post-flood medical checkup (Table 12.3).

12.3.2.2 Focus Group Discussions

A qualitative approach, the Focus Group Discussion (FGD), was used to identify problems and needs from the flood victims' perspective. This method was used to obtain a better understanding of specific issues, which is vital as it can lead to implementation of appropriate and effective solutions before, during, and after floods. The main stakeholders involved in the FGD were representatives from the *Majlis Ketua Kampung* (Village Head Council) of Padang Terap and the *Jawatankuasa Kemajuan & Keselamatan Kampung* (Village Development & Security Committee).

Since there are two different village-level administrative committees representing the federal government and state government, respectively, two separate FGD groups were convened. One catered to the federal government village committee, the other to the state government village committee. A total of 32 representatives from 29 *kampungs* (villages) attended the FGD sessions. Of the 32 representatives, 18 were representatives of the state committee while the remaining 14 were representatives of the federal government committee.

The FGD primarily focused on the problems faced by both the federal and state representative committees related to flood occurrences. The purpose of this exercise was to provide a basic understanding of the major issues faced by the authorities in particular before, during, and after a flood occurs. Among the major issues raised during the FGD were:

1. Dissemination of information on rising flood water levels to flood affected communities was slow and inefficient.
2. Victims in flood shelters did not receive food supplies on time due to delays in the supplies reaching the shelters.
3. There were insufficient rescue boats available for mobilization during flooding.
4. Other equipment, such as high-pressure water jet sprays to clean houses after flooding, tents for constructing emergency shelters, and portable gas-powered generators to provide electricity were lacking, despite being urgently required to prepare for future flood occurrences.

12.3.3 Capacity Building Activities

Several measures were identified to strengthen capacity within the local community and Padang Terap's local authority. Bearing in mind that children and the elderly were the most vulnerable, a *Bahaya Ayaq Bah* awareness campaign was conducted in six schools within the Padang Terap district. *Bahaya Ayaq Bah* is a phrase in the local dialect meaning "The Dangers of Flooding." The schools comprised Sekolah Kebangsaan Toh Puan Syarifah Hanafiah, Sekolah Kebangsaan Kurong Hitam, Sekolah Kebangsaan Padang Sanai, Sekolah Kebangsaan Kubang Palas, Sekolah Kebangsaan Kuala Nerang, and Sekolah Kebangsaan Seri Bakti. These schools are among those that, in the event of a flood, would be either inundated, surrounded by flood waters, or turned into disaster relief centers. In addition to being educated on the dangers of flooding, pupils were also exposed to what needs to be done before, during, and after a flood occurs. The campaign comprised activities in the form of crossword puzzles, quizzes, and short talks on flooding, as well as an introduction to the 3S concept.

The 3S concept (*Sebelum, Semasa, Selepas*) was coined from the local terminology for "before," "during," and "after" flood occurrence. Information relating to the three stages was disseminated to the students, advising them to ascertain if their

homes were vulnerable to flood, to evacuate their homes once the flood warning was issued by the authorities, and to ensure the whereabouts of each family member during the evacuation process. In addition, the students were reminded to be careful about personal protection, for example by wearing gloves during the cleaning process, and to clean and disinfect furniture and appliances thoroughly to avoid waterborne or water-related diseases.

Coping capacities are defined as the ability of a society or group, organization, or system to use its own resources to address and manage emergencies, disasters, or adverse conditions that could lead to a harmful process caused by a hazard event (UNISDR 2009). To increase the coping capacities of the local community, residents were introduced to the concept of a “flood kit.” According to the survey conducted, the local community experienced difficulty with evacuating or being rescued. Due to the high number of victims and insufficient resources, evacuation was subject to delays. In order for the locals to cope with the situation, they were encouraged to prepare a flood kit. This would consist of basic first aid items and toiletries, a flashlight, a bottle of water, food items such as instant noodles and biscuits, and a plastic folder to hold important documents. The flashlight would be useful during the night, especially if the electricity had been cut off, and the food items would tide the family over until help arrived. Every household was encouraged to prepare a flood kit for each family member.

In addition to preparing families for disaster, training was also given to the local community on handling and maintenance of rescue boats. Incorporating rescue measures and procedures, and proper usage of life vests and floatation devices, the training was conducted by the Public Defense Department, the Fire and Rescue Department, the Police Department, and the Muda Agriculture Development Authority (MADA).

12.4 Future Research and Recommendations

This project covered only certain issues identified in the survey and raised during the FGD. Other issues such as insufficient communication and long-term adaptation strategies will need to be addressed in future. Implementation of an early warning system or a flood alert is also important. Warning systems will need to be efficient to enable proper preparation for evacuation. These systems have to run without electricity and reach even the most secluded homes.

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