

UNIVERSITI TEKNOLOGI MARA

**PREVALENCE AND RISK FACTORS
ASSOCIATED WITH FOOD
INSECURITY AMONG POST-FLOOD
VICTIMS IN BERA DISTRICT,
PAHANG
MALAYSIA**

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AUTHOR'S DECLARATION

I declare that the work in this dissertation was carried out in accordance with the University Teknologi MARA regulations. It is original and fully my own work, unless otherwise indicated or acknowledge as referenced work. This dissertation has not been submitted to any other academic institution or non-academic institution for any degree of qualification.

I, hereby acknowledge that I have been supplied with Academic Rules and Regulations for Post Graduate, Universiti Teknologi MARA, regulating the conduct of my study and research.

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ABSTRACT

Previous studies indicate the increment of food insecurity in Malaysia and it might be affect Malaysian nutritional and health status. This cross-sectional study determined the prevalence of food insecurity and examined the risk factors that contribute to the food insecure among the post flood victims in Bera district, Pahang Malaysia. Convenience sampling was applied and 210 households participated in this study. Household food security scales, chi-square and logistic regression were utilized to determine percentage of food insecure among flood victims and determination of factors associated with household food insecurity respectively. This study reported prevalence of food insecurity after flood at Bera district, Pahang Malaysia are 11.9% by using Household Food Insecurity Access Scale (HFIAS) while 34.9% by using Household Food Security Survey Module (HFSSM) tools. Logistic regression indicates the risk factors that associated with household food insecure among post flood victims are home damage, large household composition, and unaffordable food prices which 0.446, 1.18 and 5.94 times tend to food insecure respectively. Thus, this finding provide guidance on how to build more sustainable, resilient communities that immune to food security crisis over the long term and help government to plan proper policy regarding food security during flood.

Keywords: Flood, Food insecurity, household, prevalence, Malaysia

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CHAPTER 1

INTRODUCTION

1.1 RESEARCH BACKGROUND

Deforesting due to urbanization is the major contribution to flood disaster that hit developing or even developed country. In United States, over 200 flood-related fatalities are reported each year caused by drowning. Health concerning on communicable disease after flood due to using of contaminated water. This cause the major issue raise up as impact of flood like the increasing rates of diarrhoea (including cholera and dysentery), respiratory infections, hepatitis A and E, typhoid fever, leptospirosis, and diseases borne by insects in developing areas. However, flood also causing enormous distraction on facilities, building, crops or even live stock that lead economic disturbance and effect on public health. The physical distraction not only effect tourism industry as the main source of developing and developed country's economy, it also gave great challenges to government in ensuring the food sustainability. Thus, food security after flood also the vital thing that needs to give attention as it affect public health in long period of term.

According to the definition of the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), food security is a situation that exists when all people, at all times, have physical, social and economic access to sufficient, safe and nutritious food that meets their dietary needs and food preferences for an active and healthy life (Applanaidu, Bakar, Baharudin, 2014) and this definition supported by Shariff & Khor (2008). This definition indicates that food security measured in dimension of availability, accessibility, stability and utilization of food. Disruption either one of the dimensions lead to food insecurity raise up. Basically, when a country have stable economic, it able to control the food security dimension in a optimum requirement. However, the natural disaster will disturb the dimensions of food security due to physical damage occur that lead to nation economic status instable.

As what highlighted by Kousky (2014), the direct impact of flood include damages to home and content, building, productive capital, agriculture sector like damage crops,