Community Resilience Implementation Plan

Kampung Pasir Baru
Kuala Lumpur

Urban Climate Resilience Program

April 2025

UCRP Malaysia: A collaboration between

C40 CITIES

ZURICH

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Content

Intervention categories

- Physical Infrastructure
- Education and Awareness
- Nature-based Solution
- Early Warning System

Authors & Acknowledgement

The **Climate Resilience Implementation Plan report for Kampung Pasir Baru** has been developed by DBKL and C40 Cities with the valued support of the Z Zurich Foundation and Zurich Malaysia who actively contribute to the execution across this community programme.

We extend a deep heartfelt thanks to the APUDG team, who have worked closely with our esteemed community of Kampung Pasir Baru to develop this vision and a plan going forward. This document sets out a vision for a climate-resilient Kampung Pasir. range of upcoming projects and initiatives will support residents — especially those who are most vulnerable — to adapt and thrive in a changing climate. These efforts will aim to strengthen economic opportunities, improve health and daily living conditions, and enhance overall wellbeing. We hope that it will inspire a future model for working with climate risk communities across Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia and beyond.

Community Resilience Implementation Plan Team

Kuala Lumpur City Hall (DBKL)
Dr. Umi Ahmad
Norhayati Binti Mat Said
Nur Azyan Fathiah binti Azman

C40
Lucy Petty
Neuni Farhad
Siti Hajar Madina

APUDG
TPr Ts. Norliza Hashim
Datin TPr Hjh Noraida binti Saludin
Ir Amin bin Ramli
Aina Mardhia binti Ismail
Siti Salehati binti Buyong
Gs. Amirul Najmi Saad

Zurich Malaysia
Hasfa Reny Hamid
Sheryl Rabai
Erin Hwang
Teresa Wong
Aslinda Aminuddin

Contributors
Kampung Pasir Baru Resident Association
Pejabat Cawangan Lembah Pantai Dewan Bandaraya Kuala Lumpur
Department of Civil Engineering and Drainage (JKAWS)
Department of Irrigation and Drainage (JPS), Kuala Lumpur
Malaysia Civil Defence Force (APM)
New Pantai Expressway (NPE) Highway Sdn Bhd
Z Zurich Foundation

Foreword

Climate change continues to present complex and urgent challenges for cities around the world, and Kuala Lumpur is no exception. Our communities, particularly those most vulnerable to floods, heatwaves, and other climate risks, require solutions that are targeted, inclusive, and sustainable. The Community Resilience Implementation Plan for Kampung Pasir Baru represent a significant step forward in our ongoing efforts to localise climate resilience that are led by the people we serve.

These plans are the result of months of close collaboration between community members, local authorities, and technical experts. Informed by climate risk assessments, community engagement sessions, and co-design workshops, the implementation plan reflects the lived realities, priorities, and aspirations of the communities they are designed to serve. They offer actionable strategies to strengthen community capacity, infrastructure, and well-being in the face of a changing climate.

This important milestone has been made possible through the Urban Climate Resilience Program (UCRP), a valuable partnership between Kuala Lumpur City Hall (DBKL), C40 Cities, the Z Zurich Foundation, and Zurich Malaysia. I extend my sincere appreciation to all departments, agencies, organisations and most importantly, the community members who contributed to the development of these plans. The collaboration highlights the strength of collective action in advancing urban sustainability. It is also grounded in the spirit of 4P; Public, Private, People, and Partnership.

More importantly, the implementation plan is also aligned with DBKL's 15 flagship programmes under our strategic implementation agenda. These flagship initiatives - ranging from climate adaptation and flood mitigation to smart mobility, inclusive public spaces, and community well-being, form the backbone of Kuala Lumpur's citywide transformation. They reinforce our vision to build a city that is more sustainable, resilient, liveable, and loveable for all.

As we move into the implementation phase, I urge all stakeholders to remain committed to this shared journey. Let us work together to bring these plans to life, strengthening Kuala Lumpur's resilience while ensuring that no community is left behind.

YBhg. Dato' Seri TPr. (Dr.) Maimunah binti Mohd Sharif
Mayor of Kuala Lumpur

About the UCRP Project

The Community Resilience Implementation Plan is part of the local implementation of Z Zurich Foundation's global Urban Climate Resilience Program (UCRP), which focuses on helping those urban communities most at risk from the climate crisis.

By working directly with local residents, the UCRP seeks to understand their daily challenges, many of which are worsened by climate impacts, and develop practical, community-led solutions which can be implemented.

This community-based approach includes:

- Identifying local risks and the capacity of the community to adapt to them
- Gathering community ideas and visions to take action
- Working with strategic partners to deliver the actions that create a resilient community

These efforts aim to create a safer, healthier neighbourhood that's better prepared for the future.

A collaboration between

The UCRP is a joint effort by DBKL, C40 Cities, the Z Zurich Foundation, and Zurich Malaysia.

Co-creation workshop with Kampung Pasir Baru community (February 2025)

Kampung Pasir Baru at a glance

Kampung Pasir Baru is a traditional village settlement established in the 1960s, located along Old Klang Road, approximately 8 km south-west of central Kuala Lumpur. Over the decades, the area has grown from a small riverside kampung into a mixed residential neighbourhood.

The community consists of low-rise houses, informal structures, and small local businesses. The population includes both elderly residents and younger families, with many facing socio-economic challenges and heightened exposure to environmental risks — particularly frequent flash floods.

Kampung Pasir Baru was selected by DBKL for this initiative due to its long-standing flood issues and the presence of vulnerable residents. The project focuses on reducing flood risks and improving daily life, safety, and resilience for the whole community.

Kampung Pasir Baru
Source: Site survey, February 2025

Spotlight on Kampung Pasir

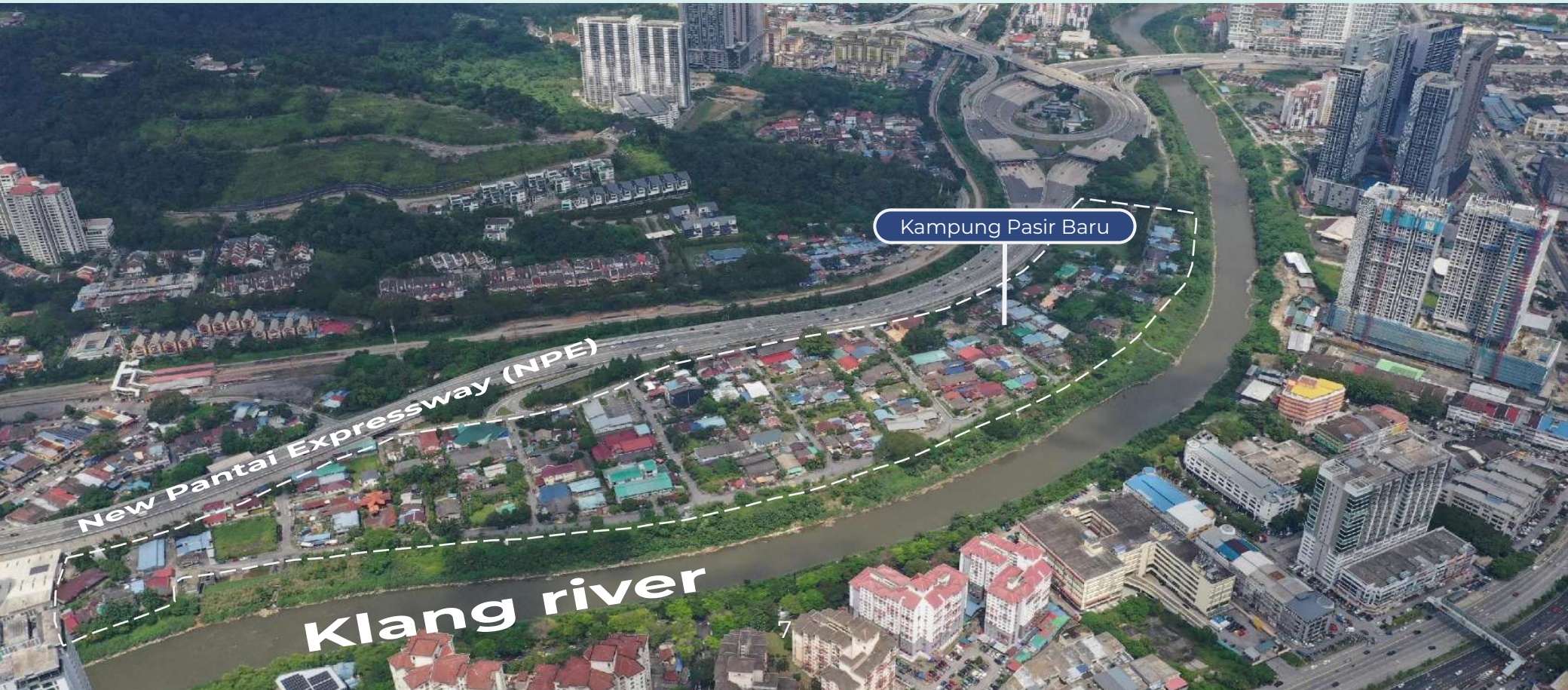
1,339
Population (2024)

9% of the population require access support needs

433
Homes (2024)

Source: Kampung Pasir Baru Resident Association, 2024 (above)

Source: Based on CRA' household survey and site survey, 2025 (below)

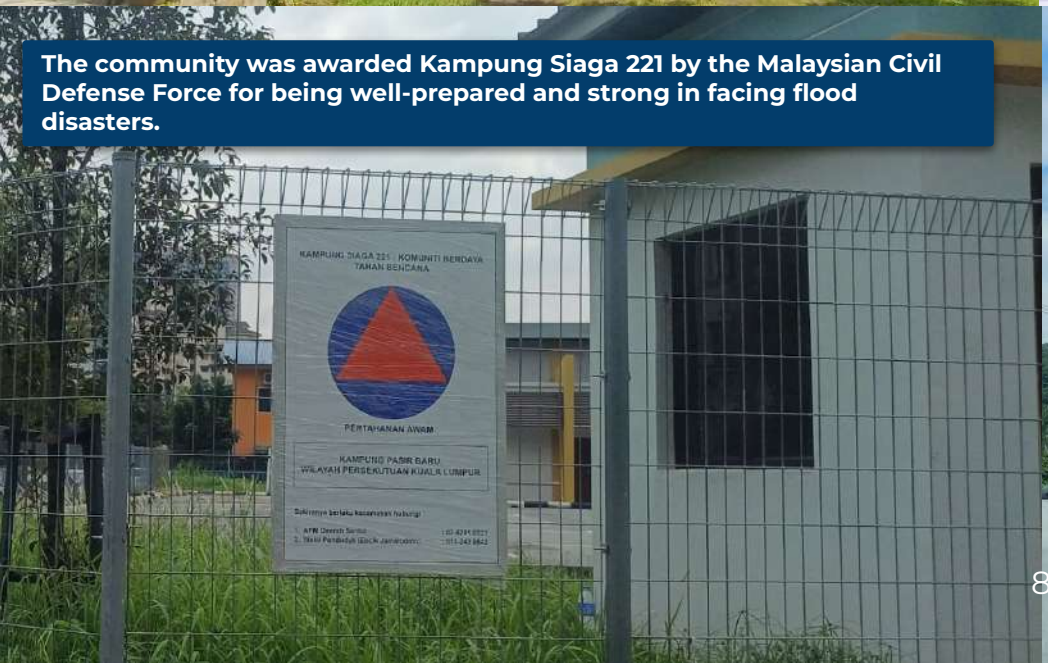


Spotlight on Kampung Pasir

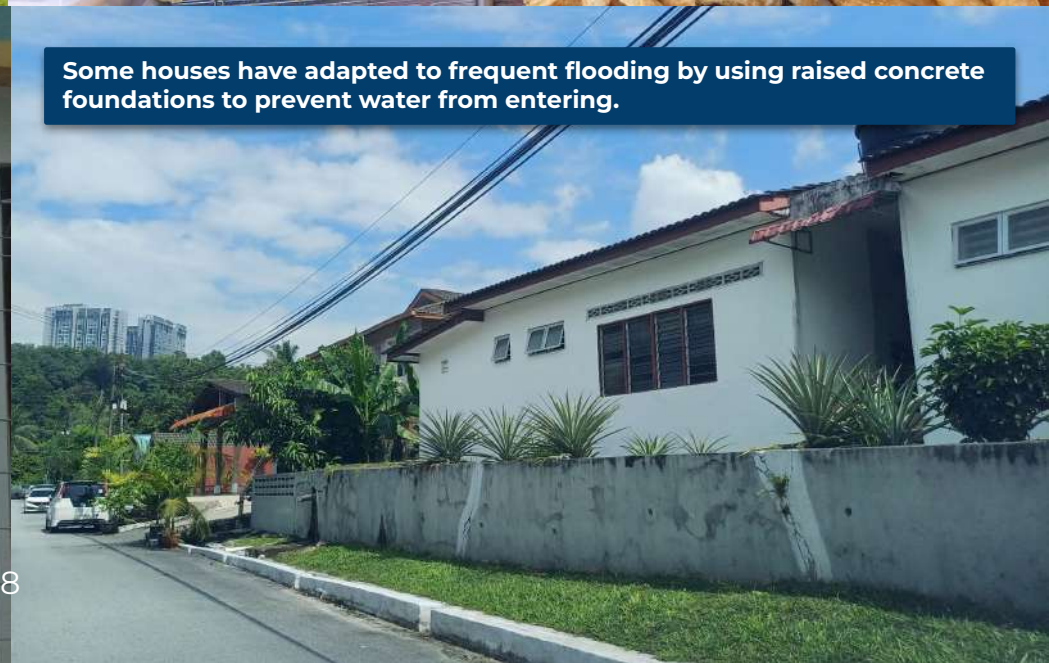
Source: Site survey, February 2025

A traditional houses found in Kampung Pasir.

A local hawker selling delicious Malaysian delicacies



The community was awarded Kampung Siaga 221 by the Malaysian Civil Defense Force for being well-prepared and strong in facing flood disasters.



Some houses have adapted to frequent flooding by using raised concrete foundations to prevent water from entering.

Spotlight on Kampung Pasir

Community Infrastructure and Flood Protection

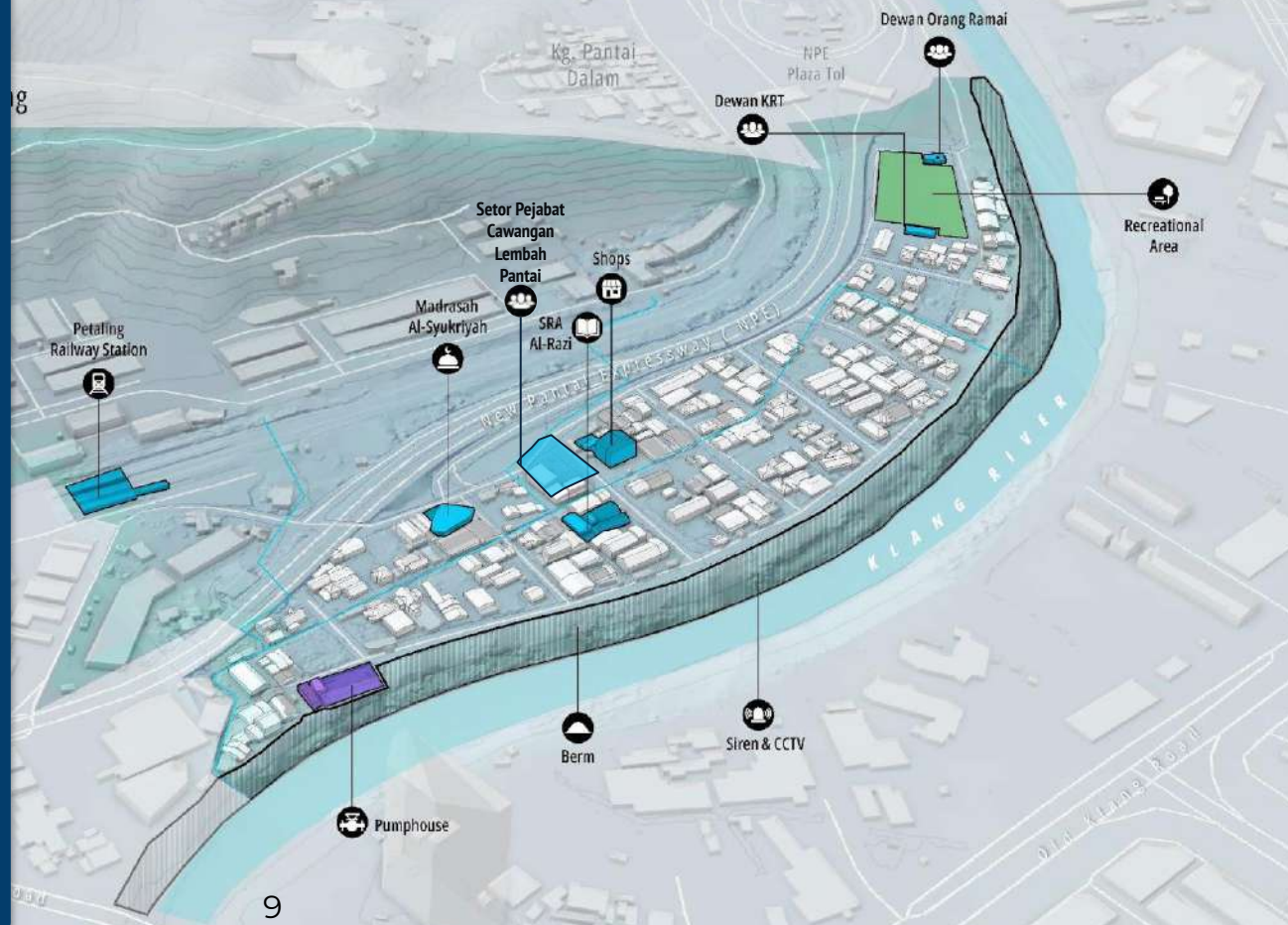
Kampung Pasir Baru is primarily a residential area and is equipped with **four key flood protection features**:

- A pump house
- A flood warning system
- CCTV surveillance on water levels
- A flood gate

The area is vulnerable to external factors such as water run-off from nearby developments or upstream water flow.

The community benefits from several essential assets and infrastructure that support daily life and wellbeing — including roads, public facilities, and transport links. Its strategic location along Old Klang Road provides strong connectivity to other parts of Kuala Lumpur, with local road access and public transport options such as the Petaling KTM station just 250 metres away.

Protecting these vital systems from flood risks is key to ensuring safety, accessibility, and long-term resilience. Strengthening and maintaining this infrastructure is a priority to help the community stay prepared for future challenges and recover quickly after extreme weather events.



Spotlight on Kampung Pasir

Climate vulnerability

Kampung Pasir Baru has faced flooding issues since the 1970s. In 2021, heavy rainfall combined with malfunctioning pumps caused severe flooding that left residents stranded for nearly eight hours.

The situation worsened in March 2022, when intense rainfall — over 100 mm in just three hours — led to another major flood. A total of 321 families in Kampung Pasir Baru and the surrounding Lembah Pantai area were affected, and 146 individuals had to be relocated to the Temporary Evacuation Centre at SJK (T) Saraswathy.

The 2021 flood, described by many in the community as the worst in recent memory, became a turning point. It prompted local residents to begin developing their own community evacuation plan. By 2024, this plan was refined and strengthened with support from Malaysia's Civil Defence Force (APM).

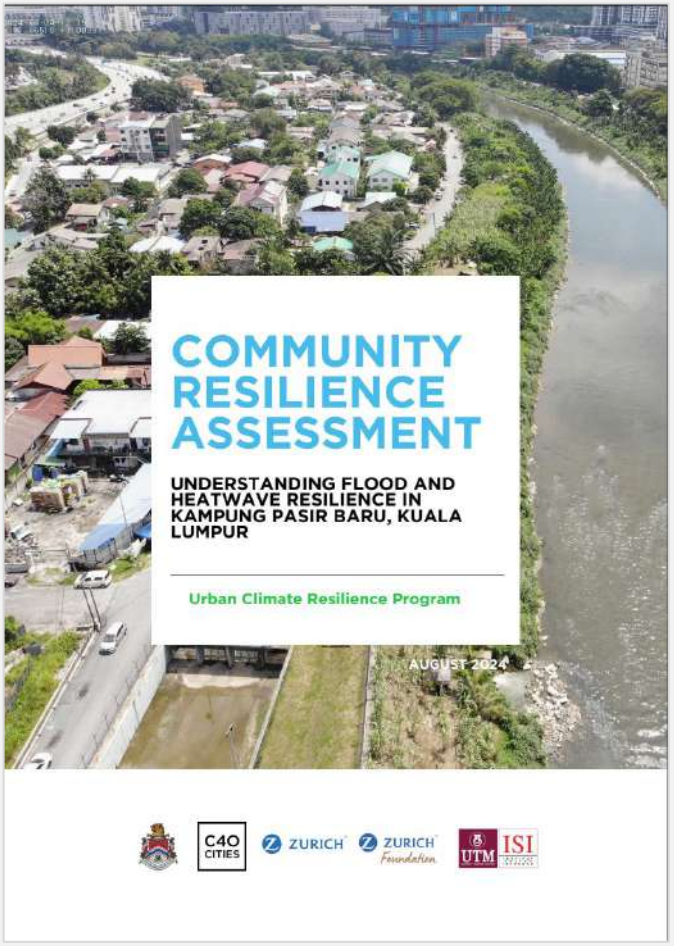
In response to continued flood risks, the Residents' Association (RA) took proactive steps to improve local preparedness. They created a disaster management plan and set up a volunteer emergency response team made up of RA board members and residents. With training from the Civil Defence Department, the team focused on flood readiness — including acquiring boats for emergency use and repairing the community pump house.

Kampung Pasir during recent flood events in 2021 & 2022
Source: CRA, 2024 & Community sharing, 2025

Kampung Pasir - Key Findings

Background

In order to develop an action plan for the community, the UCRP first conducted a **Community Resilience Assessment (CRA)** to evaluate how vulnerable Kampung Pasir Baru is to floods and extreme heat. Below summarises the key findings of the community which supported our action selection and prioritisation.



Source: Community Resilience Assessment Kampung Pasir Baru, August 2024

Community strengths

- The community is **well organised and capable of responding** to shocks and extreme events - residents are **well-informed** about emergency flood response protocols.
- There is **good access** to essential infrastructure, facilities, and healthcare.
- **Federal agencies offer strong support** and assistance when needed.
- Some **housing units** have been designed or upgraded to be **flood-proof**, enhancing safety during extreme weather events.

Community weaknesses

- There is **insufficient landscape planning** and a lack of natural elements, such as permeable surfaces and trees.
- **Community safety** has been identified as a key concern.
- Household income is negatively impacted during flooding events due to lack of **financial preparedness**
- **Flood insurance is not available** for households or businesses.
- Many **businesses close during flooding incidents**, further disrupting the local economy.
- There is a **low level of heatwave response planning** and risk mapping.
- **Worker protection** during heatwaves is inadequate.

Urban Climate Resilience Program (UCRP)

Developing the Kampung Pasir Community Resilience Implementation Plan
Through initial community workshops, the UCRP helped to identify 18 ideas to strengthen Kampung Pasir's ability to cope with climate challenges. Next, we worked together to narrow down these ideas and choose the ones that are most practical and helpful for the community.

To do this, we:

- ✔ Assessed which ideas would have the most impact
- ✔ Talked to local people to prioritise actions that would help the most vulnerable
- ✔ Held co-creation workshops with DBKL, partners, and community members to identify which actions will have the most political support.
- ✔ Had follow-up meetings with relevant DBKL departments to secure commitments for delivery

From this process, six main projects were selected. Each project includes short term practical actions that will be rolled out step-by-step through to 2026, and long term action that still require financial support and political commitments for beyond.

FEBRUARY 2025

Co-creation workshop with DBKL & wider stakeholders

14 technical agencies engaged
The aim was to understand the details of proposed interventions and build a clear plan for their implementation.

Co-creation workshop with Community

38 community representatives
The community helped prioritise actions and refine the details of each proposed intervention.

MARCH 2025

Discussion with DBKL Departments of Civil Engineering and Drainage

Three (3) departments engaged
The focus was to understand the planned infrastructure for flood reduction and ensure alignment with proposed drainage improvements.

APRIL 2025

Discussion with New Pantai Expressway (NPE) Highway

Two (2) department engaged
The focus was on securing buy-in for the proposed drainage infrastructure improvements and planning for their implementation.

Co-creation workshop with DBKL and wider stakeholders (February 2025)

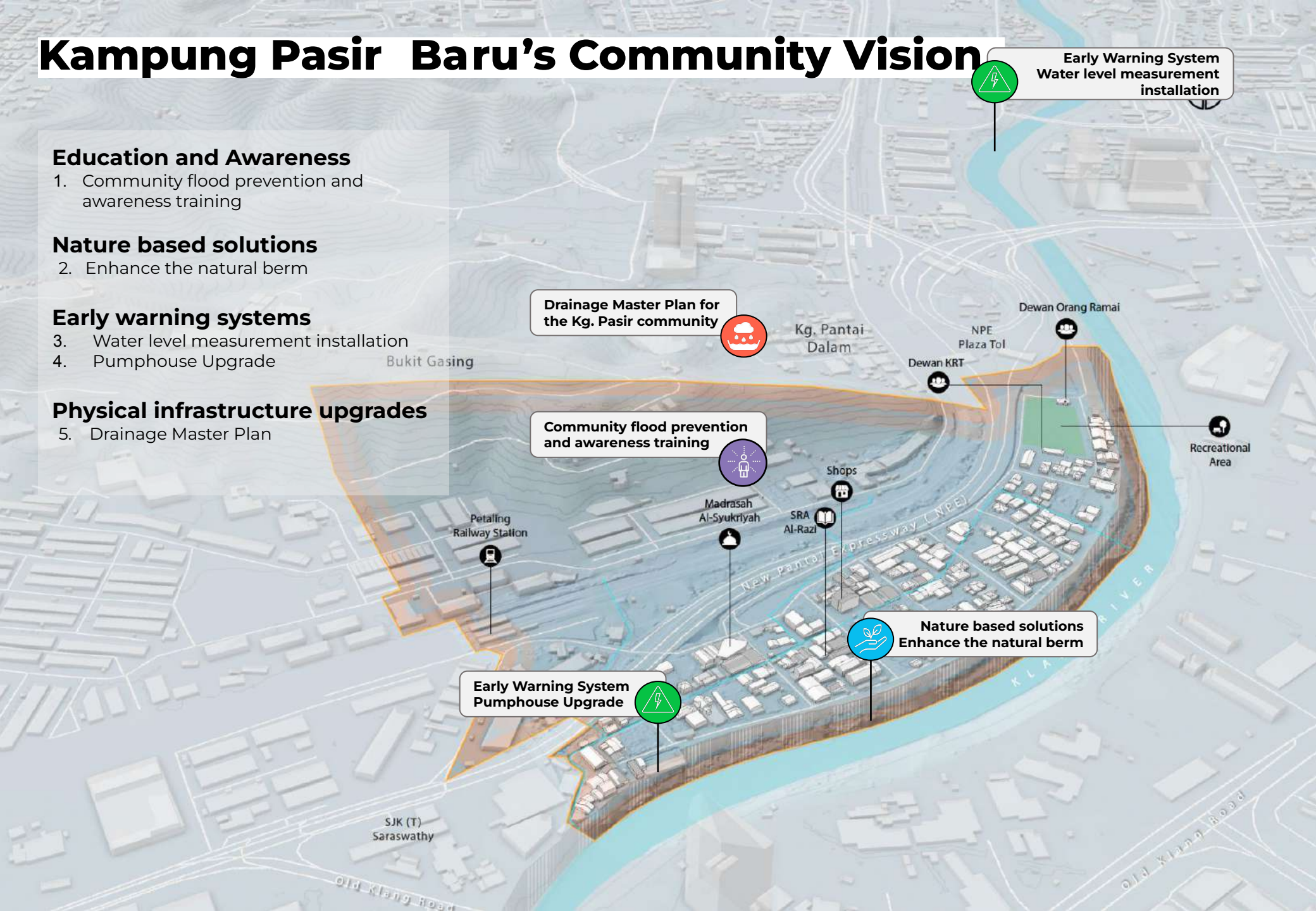
Kampung Pasir Baru's Community Vision

Education and Awareness
1. Community flood prevention and awareness training

Nature based solutions
2. Enhance the natural berm

Early warning systems
3. Water level measurement installation
4. Pumphouse Upgrade

Physical infrastructure upgrades
5. Drainage Master Plan



Kampung Pasir Baru Action Summary Sheet

Proposed Intervention List	Action List		
	Short Term (Up to 1 Year)	**Medium Term** (1-2 years)	**Long Term** (2+ years)
Definition	*Actions & 'Quick Win' projects that can be implemented by the end of 2025. These are actions based on previous community initiatives supported by DBKL and therefore easier to rollout into Kampung Pasir Baru. Actions are low cost and funding is committed.*	*Actions that will take between 1-2 years to implement. These actions have established partners already identified and funding is likely to be committed.*	*Actions that will require long term partnerships and funding to implement.*
Physical Infrastructure	Community clean-up and maintenance to remove debris from drainage system	Underground water storage Drainage master plan for the Kg. Pasir Baru community	
Education and Awareness	Community flood prevention awareness and training programme		
Nature Based Solutions (NbS)		Upgrade and enhance natural berm	
Early Warning Systems	Water level measurement installation	Upgrade the current pumphouse	

Disclaimer:
All project ideas in this report are subject to funding and resources being secured to progress delivery. This page sets out how delivery could be phased to deliver the full strategy. It is important that these projects can be delivered incrementally, as funding and resources become available. This will ensure that action is delivered in the short, medium and long term. However, it is equally important that these projects come forward in a coordinated manner and support one another.

Community Clean Up for Drainage Maintenance

Description

Kampung Pasir Baru (KPB) is served by a network of major and minor drainage systems. To keep these systems working properly, regular clean up and maintenance efforts are important. These activities focus on removing blockages, sediment, and waste from drains, culverts, and roadside gutters.

These collective efforts aim to reduce localised flooding during heavy rainfall, prevent mosquito breeding, and improve general cleanliness and sanitation in the area.

Key Stakeholders

Jabatan Kesihatan & Alam Sekitar
(Health & Environment Department)

Kampung Pasir Baru
Resident Association

SWCorp

Alam Flora

Cost

Low - Moderate

Community benefit

- Reduced risk of flooding and waterborne diseases-
- Empowered and mobilized residents
- Strengthened social cohesion and local pride
- Improved environmental quality and public safety

Timeline

Short term (Up to 1 Year)

Implementation steps

Short term

Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3
• Carry out baseline drainage mapping with input from the local community. • Launch monthly Gotong-Royong clean-up days, • Work with DBKL to coordinate waste collection and provide logistical support for clean-up activities.	• Set up community drainage watch groups, focusing on three locations known for frequent blockages, as identified during the co-creation workshop. • Install signs near drains to discourage illegal dumping. • Start with simple, low-cost improvements — such as placing wire mesh over drains and making minor upgrades to improve water flow.	• Develop a formal maintenance calendar in partnership with DBKL and local community leaders. • Integrate clean-up activities into school and NGO programmes to encourage wider participation. • Explore long-term funding opportunities, such as CSR initiatives or green grants, to support equipment needs and awareness campaigns.

Underground Water Storage

Description

Frequent flooding in Kampung Pasir Baru has led to a proposal for the **installation of underground water storage (UWS) tanks** or modular tanks to capture and store excess rainwater during heavy rainfall. **As of April 2025, the design for the UWS system has been finalised.**

This stored water will help reduce surface runoff, mitigating the risk of flooding while also promoting water conservation.

Key Stakeholders

Jabatan Kejuruteraan Awam & Saliran *(Civil Engineering & Drainage Department)*

Cost

Moderate - High

Community benefit

- Reduces urban flood risk through improved water absorption and reduced runoff
- Promotes environmental stewardship and sustainable water practices

Timeline

Short Term (Up to 1 year)

Implementation steps

Medium Term

Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3
• Tender process and contractor appointment • Search for potential collaboration to expand funding and design for ARI of 30, 50 or 100 since it is a modular installation. • Community engagement • Engage the community to raise awareness about the upcoming construction, including potential impacts on nearby households and possible traffic disruptions. • The engagement will also provide specific project details to ensure transparency and understanding	• Underground water storage system construction • Finalise the underground water storage proposal among technical agencies • Site clearance and demolition • Underground module on-site detention installation • Pavement works	• Perimeter drain upgrades • Earth work and drainage works • Pavement works • Road furnitures and traffic management plan.

Drainage master plan study for Kampung Pasir Community

Description

Kampung Pasir Baru is situated next to the Klang River and bordered by the New Pantai Expressway (NPE). **Due to its low-lying position, the area is particularly vulnerable to flooding. The local drainage system, which channels water into the Klang River, is under increasing strain** from nearby developments and a catchment area that stretches up to Gasing Hill. As a result, flooding has become more frequent in KPB.

To address this issue, a phased approach is being proposed to finalise a drainage improvement master plan which would complement current solutions of the underground water storage.

Key Stakeholders

Department of Civil Engineering and Drainage (JKAW, DBKL)

Department of Infrastructure Planning (JPIF, DBKL)

Cost

Moderate-High

Timeline

Medium term (1 -2 Years)

Community benefit

Reduced Flooding Damage and Increase Quality of Life

- Protects livelihood, homes, roads, and infrastructure from severe flooding.
- Safer living environment, especially for vulnerable groups
- Reduced disruption to daily life (school, work, transport) during heavy rains.

Implementation steps

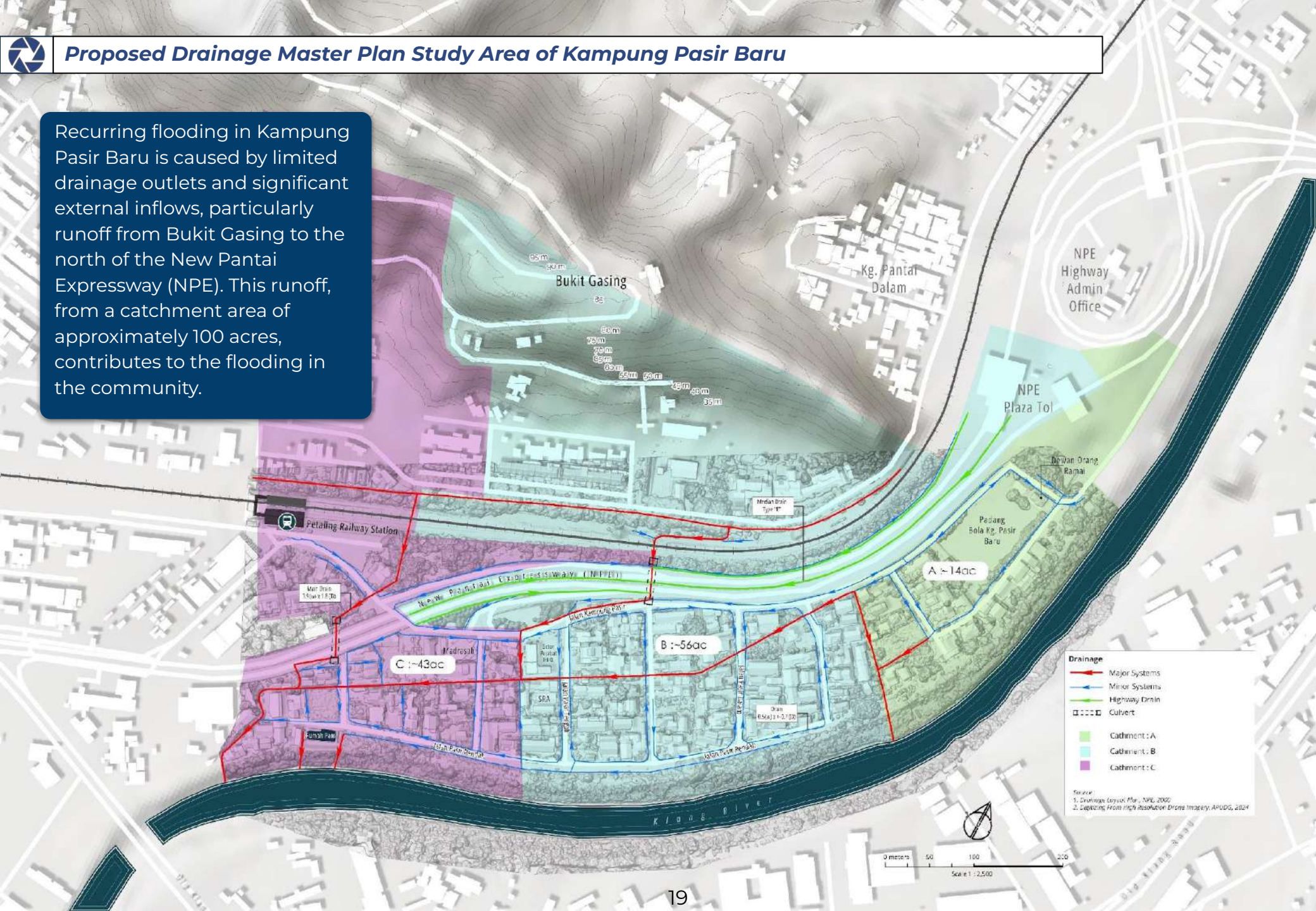
Medium Term (1-2 years)

- Secure funding for the study
- Appoint consultant for the sub-basin drainage master plan study

Study period (8 months)								
Month 1	Month 2	Month 3	Month 4	Month 5	Month 6	Month 7	Month 8	Month 9
Inception and Baseline Assessment								
		Hydrological and Hydraulic Modelling						
				Strategy Development and Option Evaluation				
						Master Plan Finalisation & Implementation Framework		
							Stakeholder Presentation & Closeout	

Proposed Drainage Master Plan Study Area of Kampung Pasir Baru

Recurring flooding in Kampung Pasir Baru is caused by limited drainage outlets and significant external inflows, particularly runoff from Bukit Gasing to the north of the New Pantai Expressway (NPE). This runoff, from a catchment area of approximately 100 acres, contributes to the flooding in the community.



Community flood prevention awareness and training programme

Description

Kampung Pasir Baru has taken proactive steps to build community resilience, including the **establishment of an evacuation plan**. The **Kampung Siaga 221 programme**, endorsed by the Civil Defence Force (APM), has strengthened local capacity, particularly in flood preparedness. This initiative has laid the foundation for expanding resilience efforts through structured community programmes.

Building on this success, the following activities are proposed to further empower residents in preparing for future challenges.

Key Stakeholders

DBKL, C40, Department of Irrigation and Drainage (JPS), NAHRIM, Z Zurich Foundation and Zurich Malaysia, Selected NGO/supporting agencies.

Cost

Low-Moderate

Timeline

Short term (Up to 1 Year)

Community benefit

Improved flood protection and enhanced public space

- Regular training helps residents know what to do in emergencies, how to evacuate safely, and how to give basic first aid
- A clear training schedule keeps everyone ready, helps teams work better together, and makes the whole community stronger in a crisis.

Implementation Steps

Short term

Stage 1	Stage 2
Training calendar	**Emergency Kit Distribution**
• Design basic annual training modules with input from DBKL, BOMBA, and NADMA. • Prepare awareness materials and posters for distribution. • Conduct regular training cycles, including evacuation drills, flood kit preparation, and familiarising residents with emergency contact numbers. • Train local community emergency leaders to establish peer-led response networks. • Hold at least two flood workshops and drills each year, covering evacuation procedures, essential items to pack, and basic first aid. Establish a regular training schedule before the monsoon season and during school holidays to ensure widespread participation.	• Identify and prioritise vulnerable households for emergency kit distribution. • Distribute the first batch of emergency kits to 50–100 households. • Expand access to emergency kits through local sponsorships to reach more households.

Upgrade and enhance berm for flood protection

Description

Kampung Pasir Baru is protected by a 9-metre high berm that separates the community from the Klang River. Although the river has not overtopped the berm and flooded the kampung, residents have expressed concerns about visible erosion spots and the lack of regular landscape maintenance along the berm. These issues have raised safety concerns, not only about the long-term effectiveness of the berm in preventing floods, but also about the potential presence of wild animals, such as snakes, due to overgrown or unmanaged vegetation.

Key Stakeholders

Department of Irrigation and Drainage (JPS)

Cost

Moderate to High

Timeline

Medium term (1 - 2 Years)

Community benefit

Improved flood protection and Enhance public space

- Strengthening the berm ensures it continues to act as a reliable barrier against potential river overflow.
- A well-maintained berm can double as a green buffer zone, offering space for walking, recreation, and alternative route for flood evacuation.

Implementation steps

Medium term		
Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3
• Map and define ownership and responsibility boundaries between DBKL, JPS (DID), and any private land. • Survey the current condition of the berm with DBKL and JPS involvement. • Identify and prioritise critical sections of the berm that are most vulnerable and in need of urgent attention.	• Install community notice boards along the berm to display flood awareness messages. • Conduct community consultations to gather input on alignment and design preferences for the berm upgrade.	• Integrate vegetation management into JPS maintenance activities • Allow controlled tree and vegetation growth to strengthen soil structure and prevent erosion. • Implement routine maintenance to trim overgrowth and clear underbrush to prevent habitat buildup for pests and wild animals. • Coordinate with JPS to schedule periodic inspections and clean-ups to ensure both ecological and public safety objectives are met.

Water level instructure installation

Description

To strengthen early warning and response capabilities, a podstick sensor is proposed to be installed approximately 2 km upstream to monitor river water levels. **This system will trigger an alert and activate a siren, giving residents ample time to prepare and evacuate if necessary.**

Implementation steps

Short term

Stage 1	Stage 2
• Conduct site visit to identify the optimal installation location upstream of Kampung Pasir Baru, with the initial proposed site at Flat 100 of about 2 km upstream. • Integrate the water level instrument with local alert systems to provide real-time notifications via Telegram to community members, notify designated community representatives, and display updates on the official JPS web platform.	• Install a water level instrument suited to the local conditions. • Establish a maintenance schedule—once a year or more frequently (e.g., every 3 months) if site conditions require.

Stage 3

- Conduct community awareness for alert system
- Test response readiness
- Disaster drill

Key Stakeholders

Department of Irrigation and Drainage (JPS) Kuala Lumpur

Cost

Low-Moderate

Timeline

Short term (Up to 1 Year)

Community benefit

Improve early alerts for safer evacuation

- Podstick sensors provide real-time water level monitoring, allowing residents to receive early warnings and evacuate or protect property in time.

Water level threshold

Source: JPS Website, 2025

Upgrade current pumphouse

Description

Kampung Pasir Baru is equipped with a floodwater pumphouse, which is regularly maintained. However, the major flood event in 2021, linked to the failure of the pumphouse gate, highlighted the **need for further upgrades to improve its reliability** during extreme weather events.

Key Stakeholder

Department of Mechanical Engineering (JKME, DBKL)

Cost

Moderate-High

Timeline

Medium term (1 -2 Years)

Community benefit

Faster water removal in Kampung Pasir Baru

Upgraded pumphouse increases pumping capacity, reducing the duration and severity of flooding in affected areas.

Implementation Steps

Medium Term (1-2 years)

Stage 1	Stage 2
• Full inspection of existing pumphouse components • Identify causes of previous failures (if any) • Replace or repair faulty pumps to ensure reliable flood management.	• Integrate smart sensors and SCADA systems for real-time performance tracking of the pumphouse. • Link the pumphouse system to DBKL's central flood control and response centre for enhanced coordination.

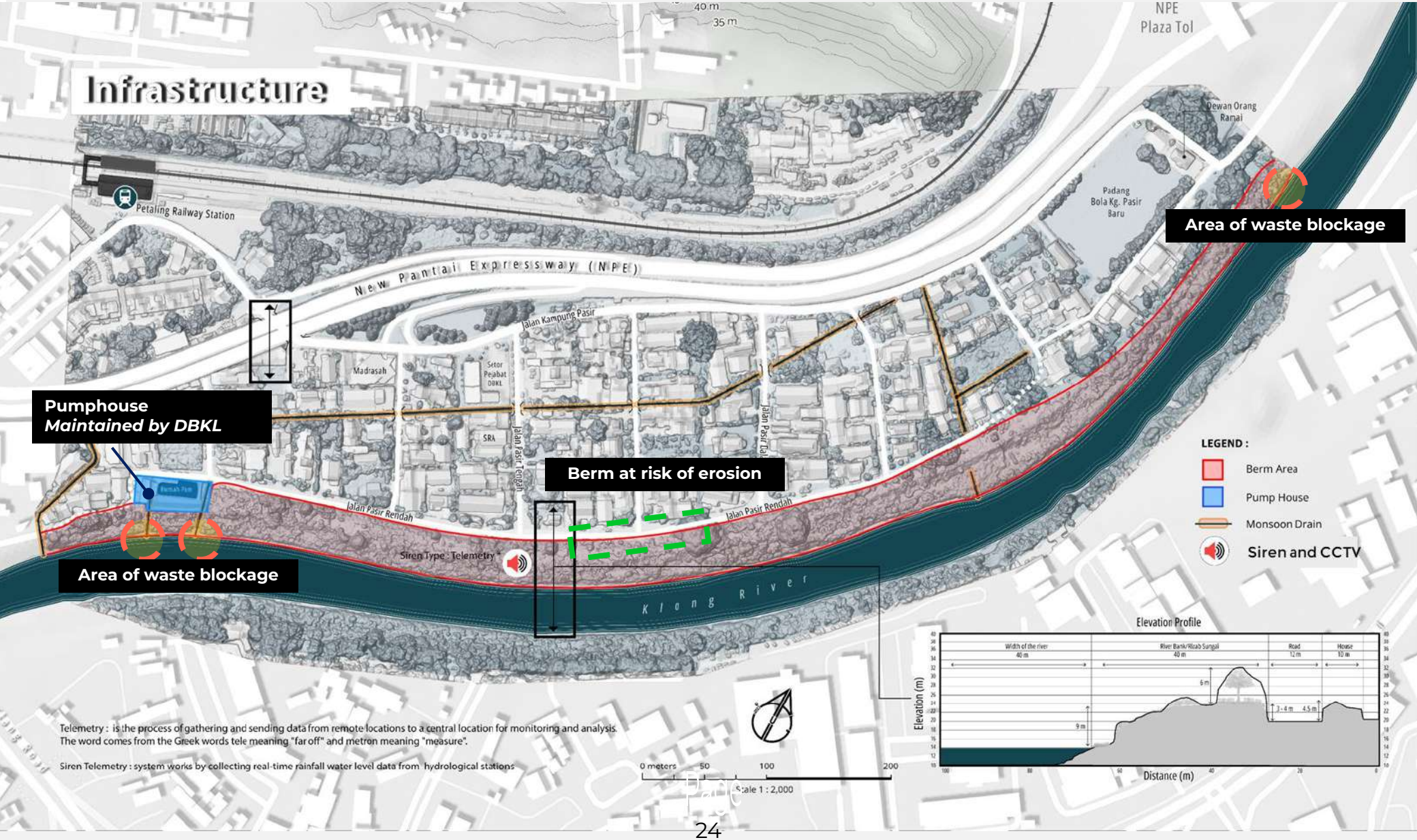
Stage 3

- Coordinate to ensure timely and routine maintenance of the upgraded pumphouse to maintain optimal functionality.
- Raise awareness among local residents on how to identify malfunctioning smart sensors and encourage them to report any issues to the relevant agencies promptly.

Kampung Pasir Baru' pumphouse

Source: Site survey, February 2025

Existing Flood Infrastructure in Kampung Pasir with community observations



Action Equalities Consideration

This section outlines key equality considerations for the implementation of community resilience actions in Kampung Pasir Baru. The table below highlights some of the main equality factors to consider during project implementation and serves as a starting point for more detailed, project-specific assessments.

Group	Description	Impact	Mitigation
Low-income households (B40)	Limited financial ability to invest in flood-proofing or evacuation readiness.	·Higher risk of property loss, slow recovery, and high chances of displacement.	i.Provide targeted subsidies, emergency cash aid, and access to affordable insurance or grants. •
Tenants	Depend on landlords for structural upgrades and often excluded from decision-making or consultations	·Increased risk of tenants being unaware of evacuation orders or flood preparation measures ·Higher vulnerability during emergencies.	i.Establish direct communication channels (SMS alerts, door-to-door campaigns) ii.Include tenants in community WhatsApp groups and noticeboards.
Vulnerable group ·Elderly ·People with disability (PWD) ·Paralysed ·Pregnant woman	·Reduced mobility and slower evacuation response ·May lack digital access to early warnings.	·Higher vulnerability during flood events and slower recovery post-disaster ·High risk of being left behind during emergencies and recovery efforts.	i.Ensure accessible facilities such as ramps, signage and tangible alert/visual aid ii.Consult and include disability groups in decision making iii.Deliver information in multiple formats
Children and Youth	Often overlooked in planning but heavily affected by school closures and trauma.	Disruption to education and long-term wellbeing.	i.Provide age-friendly infrastructure ii.Use intergenerational engagement programs iii.Ensure risk communication is tailored to all age groups (visual aids, youth platforms)
Informal settlers	May live in high-risk zones with poor infrastructure and lack legal recognition.	High exposure to floods with limited legal aid or resettlement options.	i.Recognize rights through inclusive upgrading plans
Women-headed household	May face barriers in accessing financial, technical, or relocation support due to gender roles.	Slower adaptation, risk of economic insecurity and exposure to gender-based vulnerability.	Design gender-sensitive aid schemes, childcare support during training, and female-led engagement.

Conclusion and Next Steps

As Kampung Pasir Baru continues to face the increasing challenges of climate change, particularly recurrent flooding, the **Community Resilience Implementation Plan lays a crucial foundation for creating a safer, more adaptive, and thriving community**. The collaborative effort involved in developing this plan reflects a shared commitment to protecting lives, livelihoods, and the local environment, while empowering residents with the tools and knowledge needed for long-term resilience.

Expected outcome from this Plan

- **Improved flood mitigation** through a combination of nature-based and engineered solutions.
- **Community-based early warning and evacuation systems** tailored to Kampung Pasir Baru's needs.
- **Increased public participation** in resilience-building activities.
- Better **alignment of local development** with climate adaptation and risk reduction goals.

Immediate Next steps

To translate this plan into action, the following steps will be prioritised:

- **Capacity Building**: Establish a local climate resilience task force with representation from residents, government, and technical experts.
- **Funding & Partnerships**: Identify and secure funding opportunities from public and private sectors, NGOs, and international climate adaptation funds.
- **Pilot Projects Implementation**: Roll out short-term, high-impact projects, particularly the Drainage Master Plan, as well as the drainage clean-up and awareness campaign in July 2025.

Appendix

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Glossary

5Cs	The five capitals of the CMRC tool
APM	Angkatan Pertahanan Awam Malaysia *(Malaysia Civil Defence Force)*
CRA	Community Resilience Assessment
CRMC	Climate Resilience Measurement for Communities
DBKL	Kuala Lumpur City Hall *(Dewan Bandaraya Kuala Lumpur)*
FGD	Focus group discussion
JKAS	Jabatan Kesihatan & Alam Sekitar *(Health & Environment Department)*
JKAWS	Jabatan Kejuruteraan Awam & Saliran *(Civil Engineering & Drainage Department)*
JKME	Jabatan Kejuruteraan Mekanikal *(Mechanical Engineering Department)*
JPIF	Jabatan Perancangan Infrastruktur (*Department of Infrastructure Planning*)
JPLR	Jabatan Pembangunan Landskap & Rekreasi *(Landscape Development & Recreation Department)*
JPRB	Jabatan Perancangan Bandaraya *(City Planning Department)*
JPS	Jabatan Pengairan dan Saliran *(Department of Irrigation and Drainage)*
KL	Kuala Lumpur
KPB	Kampung Pasir Baru
MET	Jabatan Meteorologi *(Meteorological Department)*
NADMA	National Disaster Management Authority
NAHRIM	National Water Research Institute of Malaysia
NGO	Non-governmental organisation
RA	Residents Association
SJK(T)	Sekolah Jenis Kebangsaan (Tamil) (*Tamil primary school*)
UCRP	Urban Climate Resilience Program

April 2025

Community Resilience

Implementation Plan

Kampung Pasir Baru, Kuala Lumpur

under the Urban Climate Resilience Program

APUDG® C40 CITIES ZURICH Foundation ZURICH