

Nat. Hazards Earth Syst. Sci. Discuss., referee comment RC1  
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## **Comment on nhess-2021-249**

Anonymous Referee #1

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Referee comment on "Hydrological Drought across Peninsular Malaysia: Implication of Drought Index" by Hasrul Hazman Hasan et al., Nat. Hazards Earth Syst. Sci. Discuss., <https://doi.org/10.5194/nhess-2021-249-RC1>, 2021

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Authors try to do their best for improving this manuscript. However, the authors were not able to positively address some of my previous comments.

The authors used only one index [Streamflow Drought Index (SDI)] for monitoring drought across Peninsular Malaysia. Also, the specific manuscript was presented with no innovative point of view regarding the advantages in drought and water scarcity monitoring, modeling, and forecasting.

One merit point of this manuscript could be the determination of a method to select the most appropriate time scale for drought assessment, especially in tropical countries, as the authors mentioned in the end of the introduction section. Specifically, the authors conclude that "Among the SDI time scales, SDI-3 is the most suitable for effectively tracking hydrological drought. For tropical regions, this is the scale that is most sensitive to changes in streamflow" However, I cannot find in this manuscript a robust scientific method / technique which could prove this result, on the contrary the authors mentioned in many different parts of this paper controversial aspects concerning this point.

For instance:

"SDI-12 is more suitable for water management applications" (PAGE 14, LINE 432)

"The spatial and temporal SDI analysis revealed that the SDI-3 and SDI-6 could be misleading in the regions that are normally dry for six months. The SDI-3 can be used to determine when the dry season begins and ends. However, a drought index for longer periods is essential. For example, a three-month drought may occur in the middle of a prolonged drought, but this would only be noticeable over longer periods such as 12

months" (PAGE 11, LINES 321-324)