

5. Principles

1. Malaysia is not free from seismic-induced geohazards.

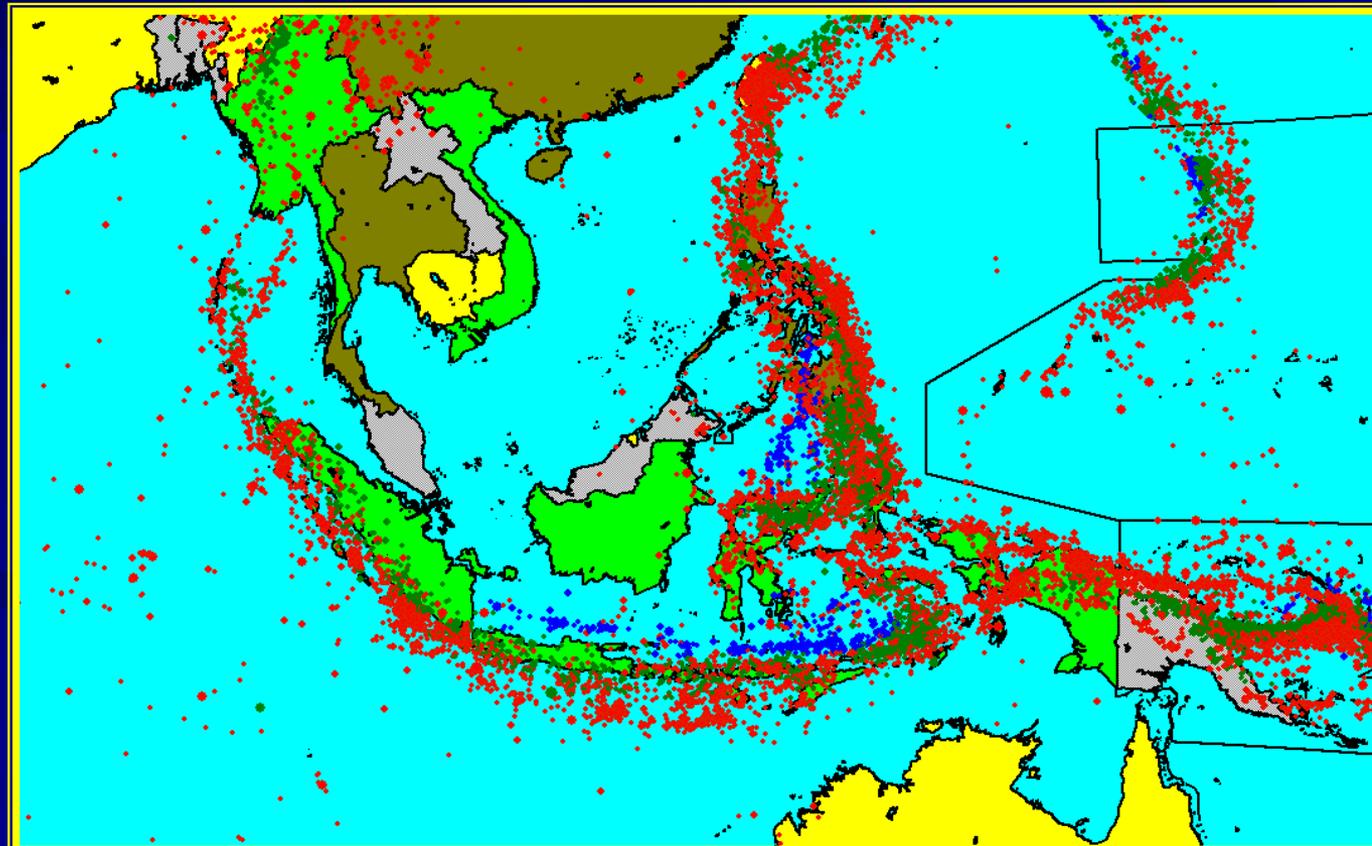
- However, the degree and magnitude of the geohazards are relatively “small” or “minor” because Malaysia is located in a stable tectonic plates (Sunda Plate).



Kuala Terlang, Langkawi

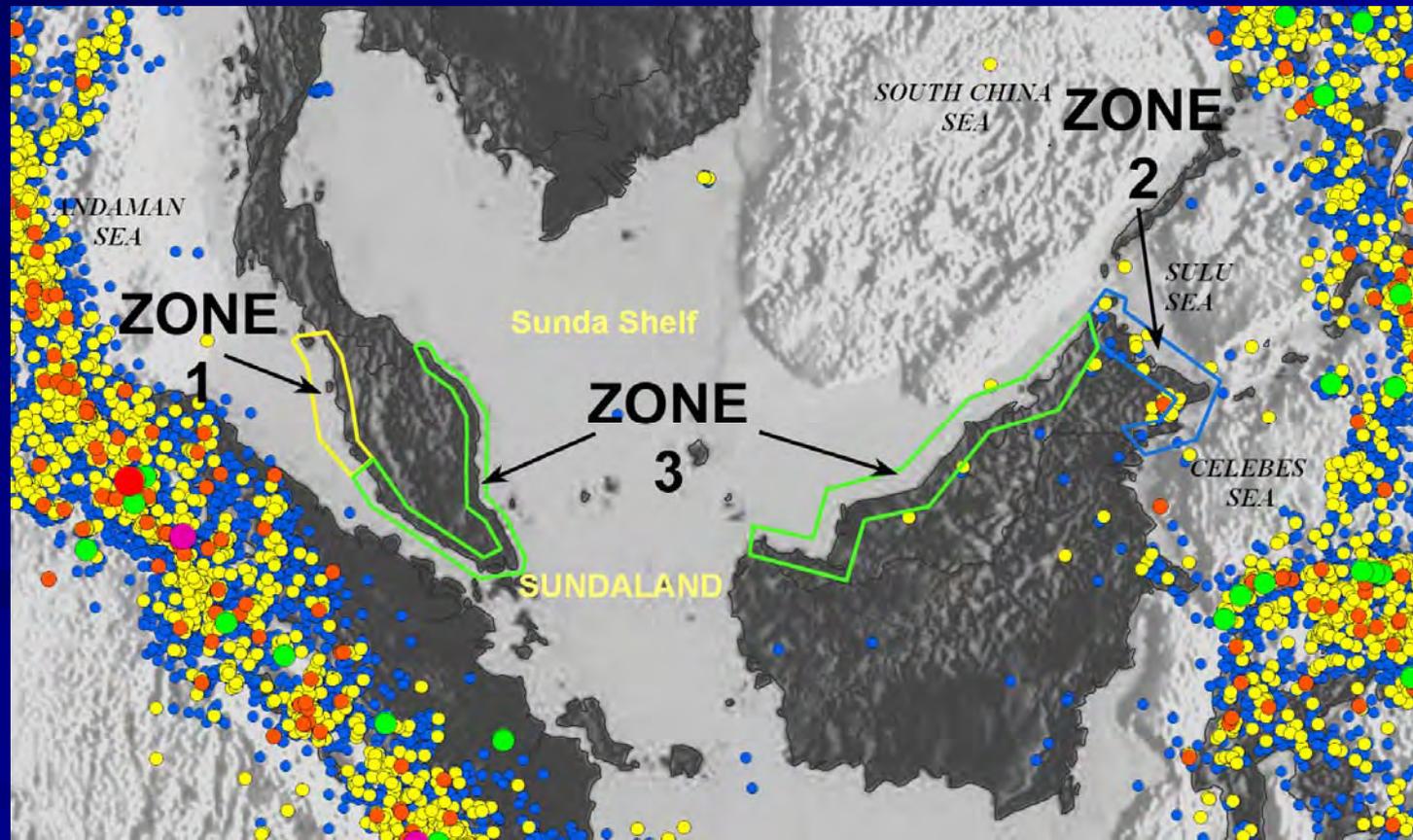
5. Principles

2. Direct impacts from the tectonically-induced geohazards are being shielded by the neighbouring microcontinents.
- Impacts from the W-S by the Sumatra & Java Islands
 - and from the NE-SE by the Borneo Islands



5. Principles

3. Not all parts of the country have the same degree of risks
 - subdividing the areas into several zones of different degree of risks is vitally important to prepare the appropriate policy and planning responses.



5. Principles

4. Knowledge generated through integrated multidisciplinary research and collaborative works are pivotal in risk management,

– Research on:

- EQ & Tsunami Hazards & Risks Assessments
- Tsunami Modelling & Prediction
- Risks Mitigation
- Disaster Preparedness, Early Warnings
- Vulnerability Reductions
- Disaster Risk Management

– Collaborative works

- Local Universities (UM, UPM, USM, UTM, UMS)
- Indonesia ; LIPI, ITB, UGM,
- Japan: Tokyo U, Kyoto U.
- Others: Phillipines, Thailand, India,
- CCOP, JSPS-VCC, SCA

5. Principles

5. Sharing of information, raising awareness, strengthening local disaster risk management and community-based actions merit special attention.

- Publications, Media
- Workshops & Dialogues with stake holders (Government Agencies, NGOs, Relief Societies, etc.)
- Capacity Buildings for Professionals & Technical Committee
- Data sharing
- Field Training
- Public participation in Disaster Risk Management
- Tsunami Memorial & Museums
- Public Awareness & Education (formal & informal)



Tsunami Museum in Kota Kuala Muda Kedah



6. Strategic Action Plans (Planning Responses)

- **General Strategy (1):** Improve the knowledge on geohazards, database and information dissemination;
 - Initiate more integrated research on related topics
 - Collaborative works with experts from neighbouring and experienced countries (Indonesia, Japan, Thailand, etc).
 - Encourage more research students to enroll for postgraduate studies.
- **General Strategy (2):** Capacity building among all stakeholders on existing guidelines, procedures and regulations pertaining to development on risky areas.
 - Training, workshops and forums with stakeholders, NGOs, public
 - Guidelines and regulations for planning development in vulnerable areas
 - Enforcement and compliance on existing guidelines and regulations.

6. Strategic Action Plans (Planning Responses)

- **General Strategy (3):** Enhance awareness among all stakeholders and general public.
 - Publicised and sharing of scientific informations
 - Workshops and forums with stakeholders, NGOs, public
 - Incorporation of Natural Disaster Syllabus into Primary, Secondary & Tertiary Educations.
 - Setting up tsunami memorials/museums

- **General Strategy (4):** Establish National Coordination Committee on Disaster Prevention and Relief (in Regional, State & Local Planning) at various levels of responses, from pre-disaster to during- and post-disasters.
 - National Security Council as the coordinator
 - Organised coordination amongst the governemnet agencies, NGOs, Relief Societies
 - National Disaster Fund

6. Strategic Action Plans (Planning Responses)

- **General Strategy (5):** Strengthen disaster preparedness for effective response at all levels, notably within the identified vulnerable areas.
 - Mainstreaming disaster risk management in development cooperation sectors.
 - Identify high risk/vulnerable zones
 - Relocation/Rehabilitation Plan
 - Evacuation plan, escape route, safe zones
 - Early Warnings Systems & Warning Dissemination
 - Real Time Monitoring
 - Improved man-made defence systems
 - Environmental Conservation.

Conclusions

- Tsunami & Earthquake-induced disasters are inevitable; albeit small.
- Best practice examples exist from experienced countries.
- Formulation of Policy & Planning Response is based on improved knowledge on the underlying hazards and risks.
- To build on successes; resources and commitment at all levels; collaboration and regional networking and are required.



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