

Earthquake-induced Geohazards

- Sinkholes/Ground Collapse
 - Kinta Valley, Perak
 - Northern part of Kedah & Perlis



Ground Rupture

- Ground movement along active/major faults
- Structural damage to infrastructures; e.g. roads, buildings, main utilities (water and electric supply)
- Isolated cases in Sabah.



E/q-induced Landslides (?)



Some newly occurred natural landslides along the PLUS Ipoh-Chkt Jering Highway (as seen in Jan 2005)



Rock fall in limestone rock cliff near Simpang Pulai, Ipoh. (Date captured 21st Feb. 2005)

1. Formulation of Policy & Planning Responses

- Need to properly addressed (scientifically and strategically) earthquake & tsunami risks,
 - Not to scare people; but to educate them, awareness.
 - To change attitudes from “tsunamis will not affect our community” to “preparing for the next tsunami”.
- Over-emphasise / under-estimate on risk management;
 - (actions taken as if we are exposed to the same degree of tsunami as if in Aceh; to have a special building codes as if in Bam Iran).
 - People still allowed to live in the worst stricken/vulnerable areas.
- Unintergrated and sectoral approach in problem solving and in planning.
 - Disaster risks reduction is responsibility of all.
- Lack of knowledge in problem solving (decisions were made without adequate understanding and scientific information).
 - Capacity buildings amongst the decision makers, planners, etc.

2. Vision

- To manage risks of earthquake & tsunami hazards in ensuring safe and secure living environment and to reduce vulnerability to the impending risks of potential seismic hazards (risk management).



3. Policy Statement

- To incorporate the knowledge and information of seismic-induced geohazards (earthquakes, tsunami, ground collapse/rupture, landslides) into the existing and future development planning processes in order to prevent and/or minimise adverse impacts of earthquake-related geohazards; to conserve the physical, biological environments, and socio-cultural values.



4. Objectives

1. To regulate and to encourage participatory approach in development activities on vulnerable areas in order to minimise unnecessary adverse impacts of the geohazard risks.
2. To incorporate seismic-induced geohazards into the planning of development activities
3. To strengthen networking and cooperation among all stakeholders and vulnerable groups in the region, in risk reduction activities to enhance and promote societal well-being.
4. To enhance awareness and capacity building among the public and all major players on the importance of disaster risks management in development planning