

Interactive comment on “Applying IT Communication Technology in Public Awareness and Education for Reducing Hazard Casualty in South East Asia Developing Countries” by S. P. Koay et al.

Anonymous Referee #2

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The paper addresses an interesting scientific question related to Natural Hazards – IT communications and how they can be used for public awareness of hazards. This is an interesting topics from several points of view: hazards, communications, engagement and computer science application.

The paper alludes to some interesting new tools and techniques, including the image of the alert message sent to a registered user, but there is no formal description of this or user evaluation study and it is not clear whether this alert system was designed by the authors themselves. The videos and other materials used in the school workshops are

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interesting. The paper seems very short, with some interesting ideas but without these being situated in the literature, methods or detailed results and analysis. There needs to be a larger literature review and methodology. The literature review relies mainly on conference presentations and published abstracts, and does not draw on the wider peer-review literature. Regarding the methods used - a questionnaire is mentioned but there is no description of all the questions. The landslide education workshops are mentioned and activities outlined but there needs to be more definite information such as how many students were involved and how old were the students? There is not enough information given here for reproducibility.

The paper reads like an outline or extended abstract, and needs to be elaborated upon substantially, drawing upon a wider range of literature. There are some places where the language is not as clear as it could be in places. Careful consideration and explanation needs to be given to explaining what the authors mean by IT and what parts of IT they are using and for what purpose. The title could be reconsidered as it implies work across several countries in South East Asia and in the general public as opposed to school children.

The figures are useful in giving a flavour of the schools workshop activities but are rather small meaning that it is hard to see the content of the predication tools and maps.

Overall the paper needs to be longer, containing more relevant literature and a more in-depth methodology, results and analysis. In it's current state it is hard to properly evaluate the scientific quality and significance of the work and whether it is suitable for publication which requires more than major revisions.

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