RESP-2:
The capacity to manage emergency response operations during a tsunami is in place

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Introduction

In addition to having an Emergency Operations Plan for tsunamis, communities should have the means to ensure that community officials can execute tsunami warning functions (public notifications) and response functions based on predetermined SOPs related to tsunami warning information and/or tsunami incidents. This may involve the use of an Emergency Operations Centre (EOC).

Emergency Operations Centre, Kos, Greece

St. Kitts Emergency Operations Center

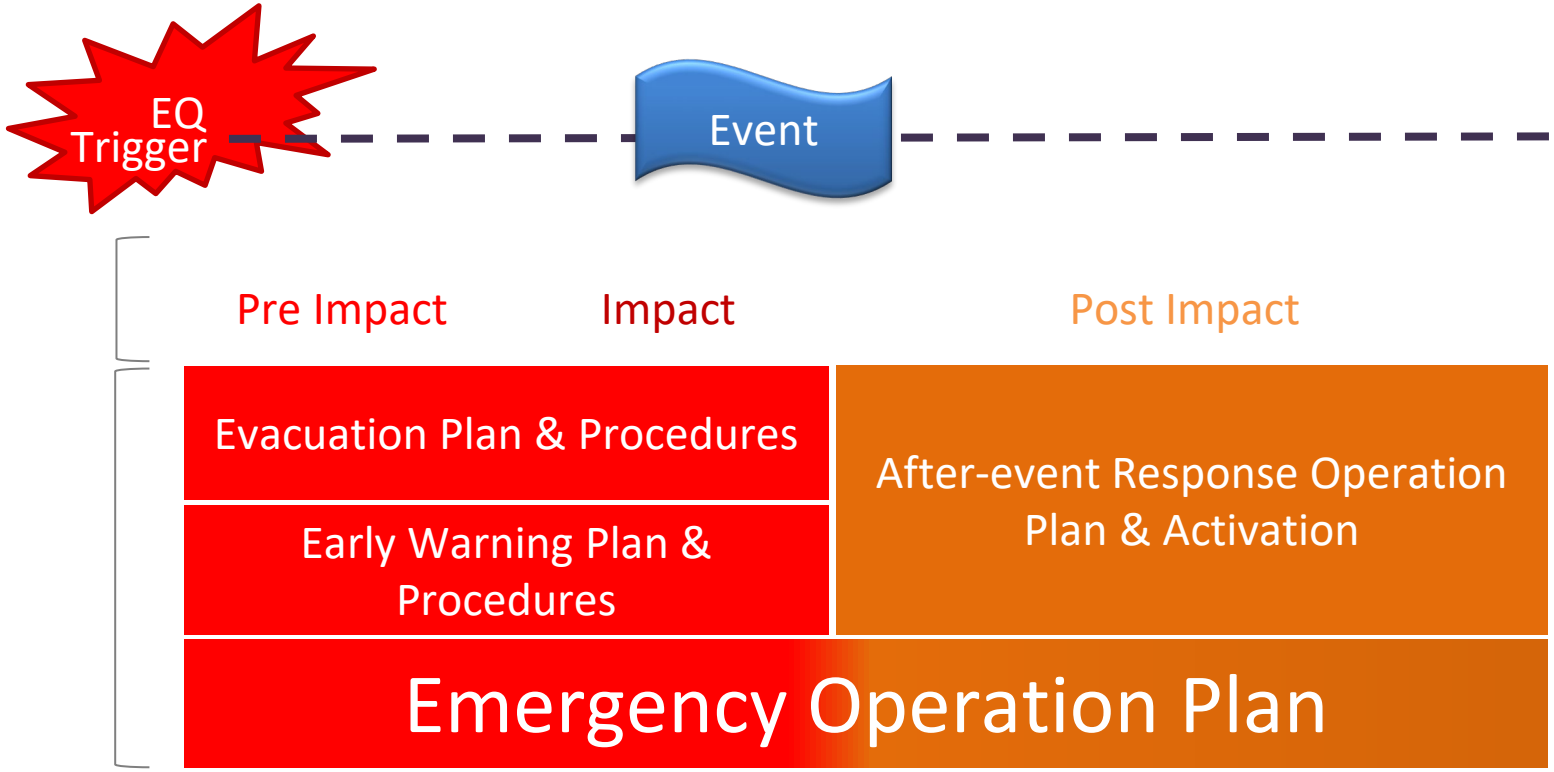
National EOC, Oficina Nacional de Emergencia del Ministerio del Interior (ONEMI), Chile (Courtesy of ITIC)

Capacity to manage emergency response operations during a tsunami is in place

1. People to do the Emergency Response Operation
   - SOP
   - Knowledge
   - Skill
2. Facilities and Infrastructures to do the Emergency Response Plan
   - Tools
   - Equipment
   - Logistics

Focus on the 3 key phases of emergency event (pre-impact, impact, post-impact)

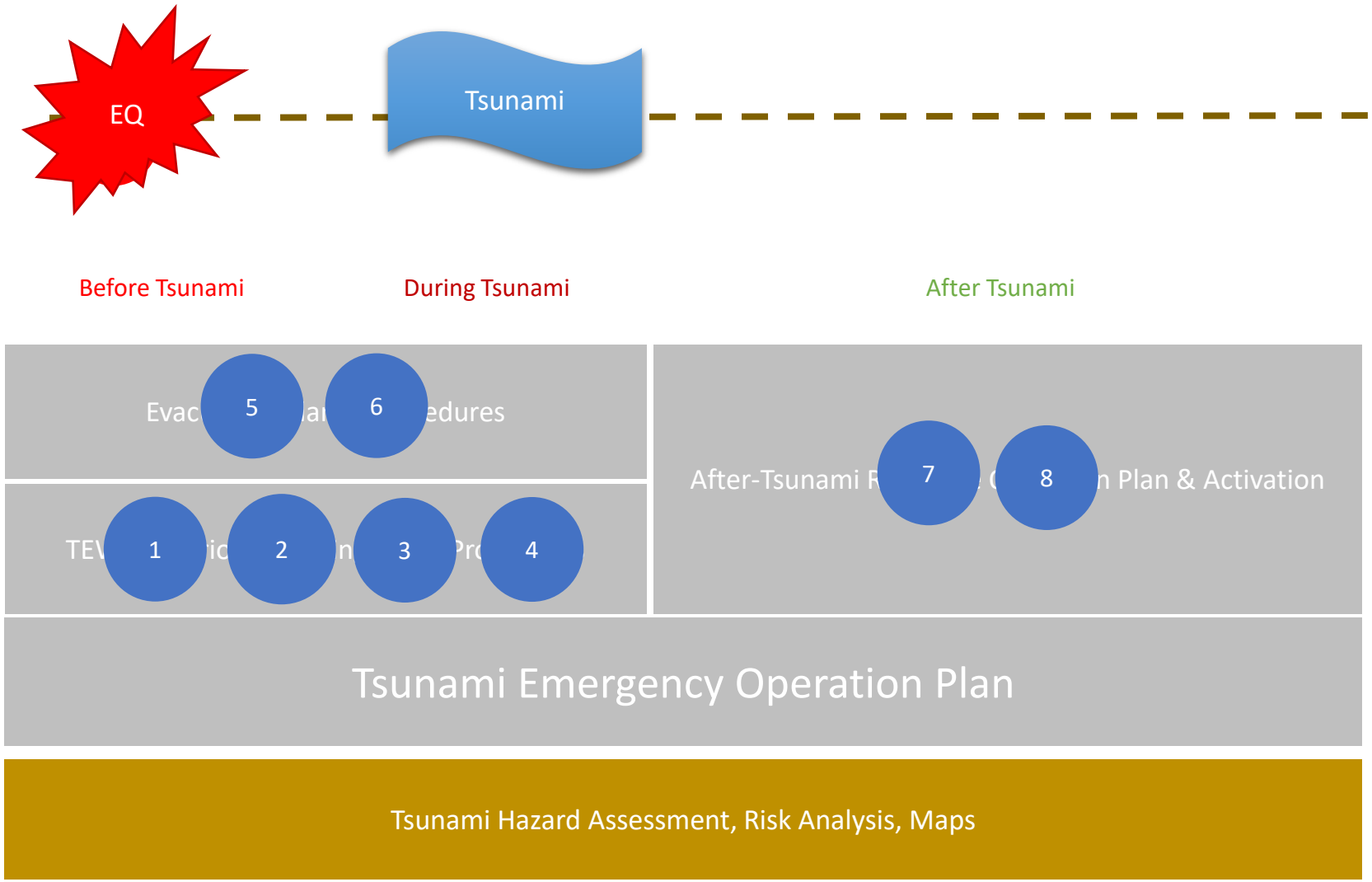
Identify steps or measures in each phases, Assignment of responsibilities , chain of authority and organization, Identification of resources



Capacity to manage emergency response operations during a tsunami is in place

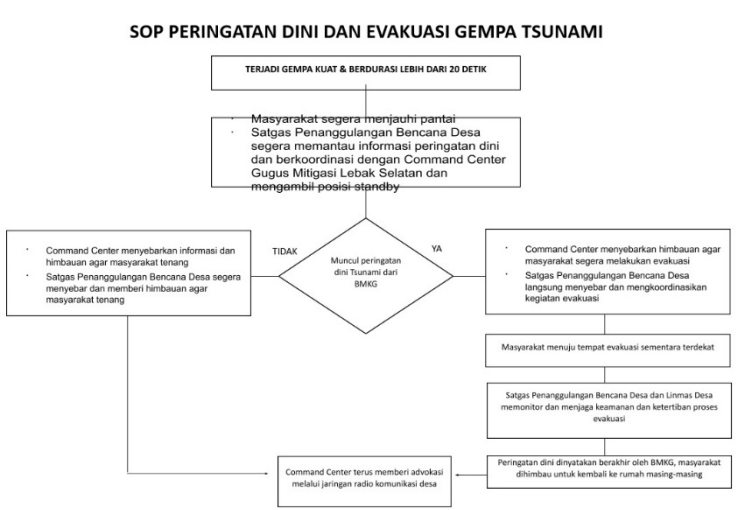
1. Has 24-hour operations or plan to activate EOC for tsunami incidents
2. Has warning reception and dissemination capability
3. Has ability and authority to activate the public alert system
4. Maintains the ability to communicate within and across jurisdictions
5. Maintains communications links with NTWC and/or DMO
6. Has capacity to manage evacuations and respond to the consequences of a tsunami

1. SOPs for receipt of warnings and cancellation messages from the NTWC
2. SOPs for public notifications
3. SOPs for public alerting
4. SOPs for media arrangements
5. SOPs for support evacuations
6. SOP for traffic management
7. SOP for all clear and safe return
8. SOP for post-impact related phase

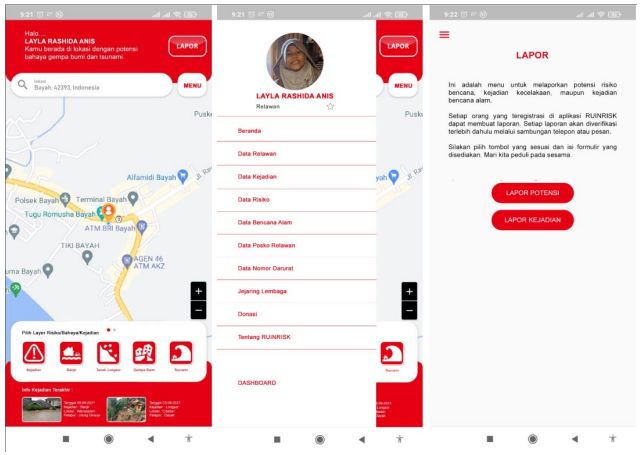


RESP 2

Indicator 10: Capacity to Manage and Implement Tsunami Emergency Operation Plan



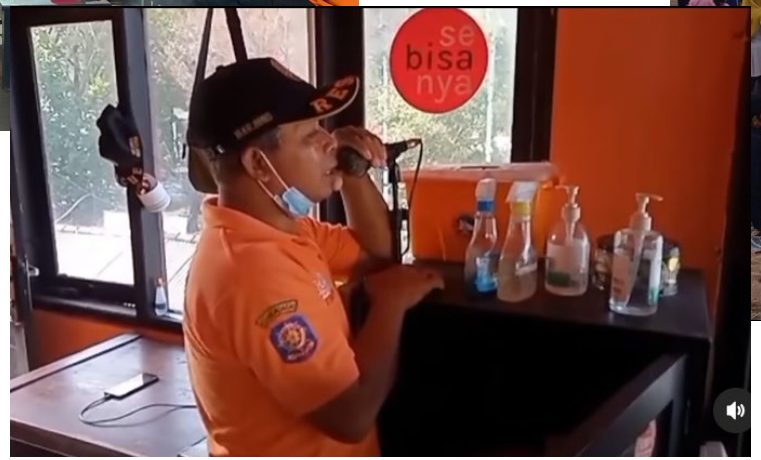
Workflow and SOP



Continuous capacity building, training, and exercises

INDIKATOR 10 : Capacity to Manage and Implement Tsunami Emergency Operation Plan

Emergency Operation Team 24/7



Resp 2 : The capacity to manage and implement tsunami emergency response operations

Pangandaran Village Alert Car

Smart Poles at four locations

Command Centre

FKDM Personnel Training with BPBD and BASARNAS

TAGANA Pangandaran Disaster Preparedness Equipment

unesco Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission

2021 2030 United Nations Decade of Ocean Science for Sustainable Development

Indian Ocean Tsunami Information Centre

Tsunami Ready

OTGA OceanTeacher Global Academy

Summary of RESP-2

- ✓Communities should have the means to ensure that tsunami warning and response functions can be executed by the designated community officials. This may include the activation of an Emergency Operations Centre (EOC)
- ✓The basic community requirements for its warning and response functions are that it:
  - Has 24-hour operations or plan to activate EOC for tsunami incidents
  - Has warning reception and dissemination capability
  - Has ability and authority to activate the public alert system
  - Maintains the ability to communicate within and across jurisdictions
  - Maintains communications links with NTWC and/or DMO
  - Has capacity to manage evacuations and respond to the consequences of a tsunami
- ✓The EOC roles that must be fulfilled are:
  - Control: a local controller should be in charge and coordinates response activities
  - Operations: the appropriate and relevant agencies and organisations should be activated
  - Planning and Intelligence: to conduct threat analysis and to identify gaps and shortfalls
  - Finance and Administration: to keep track of costs and ensure continuity of operations