





UPDATE: UN DECADE OF OCEAN SCIENCE FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT AND DECADE TSUNAMI PROGRAMME

Mike Angove UN Ocean Decade Tsunami Programme Science Committee 7 Mar 2023

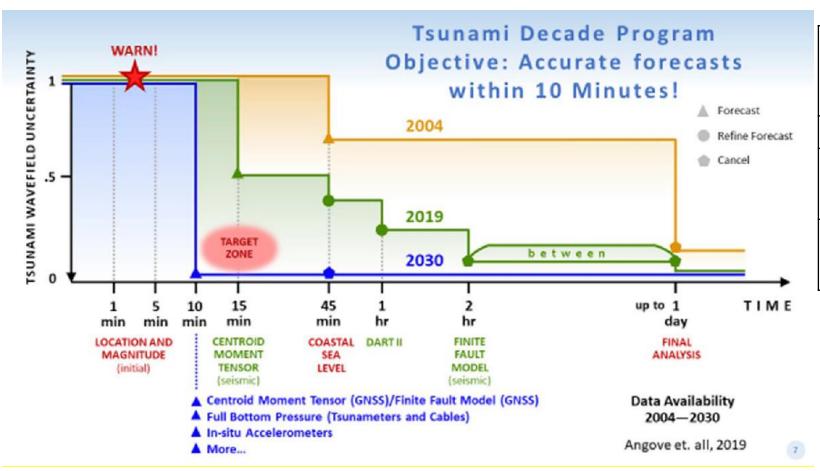
Question: What do at-risk populations need out of tsunami alerts?

- <u>Timely</u>: Alerts are issued in sufficient time for Emergency Managers and the public to take appropriate actions to preserve life and property.
- Relevant: The alerts and the associated actions must correspond to the actual threat.
- Accurate: Overestimating the threat can strain the usually limited emergency management resources available at short notice and cause ancillary safety concerns. Underestimating the threat—or worse, not anticipating any threat at all—can have obvious catastrophic consequences.

The UNODTP will address these challenges in these areas:

- **Tsunami Risk Assessment**: Understanding the physical processes that govern the generation, propagation, and inundation of tsunamis as well as the assessment of the tsunami hazard and risk for specific locations are of crucial importance for an effective development tsunami risk reduction.
- <u>Detection and Warning</u>: A dense observation network plays a crucial role in tsunami detection. Based on observations, the warning system determines whether communities are to be evacuated from the tsunami-prone areas, and if so, when they should be allowed to return.
- <u>Warning Dissemimation</u>: Tsunami warnings and evacuation advice are only effective when it reaches a person on the coast in time before a destructive wave hits. Both the dissemination (its timeliness and reliability) and the communication of the advice (what the message says) must be successful and actionable, or lives may be unnecessarily lost.
- <u>Preparedness and Response Capabilities</u>: As disasters are foremost local, coastal communities will suffer the brunt of the impact from the next tsunamis. Adding to the challenge, ocean-wide tsunamis are infrequent. In order to be successful, we will need continuing and enhanced engagement from governments, research institutes and universities, industry, communities, the media, and other interested parties.
- <u>Tsunami Warning in a Multi-Hazard Framework:</u> it is important to consider the potential for cascading impacts in locations that are vulnerable to these kinds of processes in pertinent investigations.
- <u>Capacity Building:</u> Alongside the development of technical solutions, individual and institutional capacity is required. A Goal of the ODTP is therefore to ensure investment in capacity development for the different stakeholders including the generators and the users of the tsunami early warning system.
- Governance: Services associated with the global tsunami warning system are governed by the 4 ICGs, and advocated for by the Inter-ICG Working Group on Tsunamis and Other Hazards Related to Sea-Level Warning and Mitigation System (TOWS WG).
- <u>Implementation:</u> The IOC tsunami programme will oversee the overall implementation of the ODTP through contributions and engagement of Member states, in coordination with the ICGs, and with the collaboration of academic institutions, researchers, industry, philanthropic organizations and other stakeholders

Challenge 1: Reduce Tsunami Impact Uncertainties



Tsunami Source	Initial indicators (TAO)	Tsunami Detected (TAO)	Tsunami constrained (time before impact)
Earthquake	3 min	10 min	45 mins
Non- earthquake (known)	10 mins	45 mins	60 mins
Non- earthquake (unknown)	Varies	60 mins	120 mins

<u>Table 1</u> Specific aspirational targets of the ODTP related to tsunami detection, analysis and forecasting

TSUNAMI WARNING: LIFECYCLE STAGES

<u>Initial Indicators:</u> Identification of geophysical event that has potential to create tsunami

Action: Initial Alert—initiate emergency response

Confirmation: Positive identification that a significant tsunami was created by event

Action: Verified Alert—continue with prescribed action or stand down

<u>Forecast</u>: Enough observations collected to support initial hydrodynamic tsunami forecast

Action: Initial production of expected impacts (timing, amplitude)

<u>Validation</u>: Enough coastal observations to verify or scale tsunami forecast Action: Verification and adjustment of impact forecast

<u>Cancelation</u>: Enough verifying data to determine when threat has passed Action: All-clear given based on low-uncertainty fit.

What High Certainty info can be delivered in each stage?

Concept: Each Stage has unique instrumentation and analysis needs

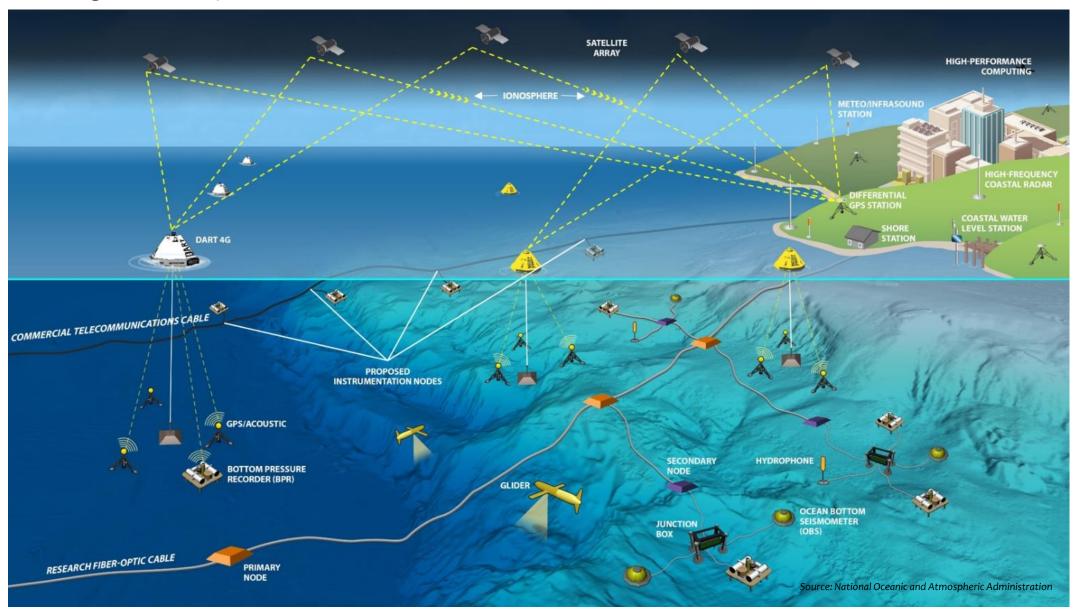
Pathway to Implementation

Introduction. The UNOD Tsunami Programme is designed to be implemented by contributing Member states, academic instructions, industry and philanthropic organizations. The purpose of the implementation plan is to describe the range of opportunities to advance the global tsunami warning system according to metrics established within the various **Lifecycle Stages** of the tsunami warning process, as well as contributions that support member state capacity to establish robust readiness protocols.

Optimal Network Design. Before an improved tsunami observations and detection network can be implemented an **optimal network must be designed** based on the Tsunami Lifecycle Stages considering both seismic and non-seismic sources. Once this is completed individual activities will have the opportunity to contribute resources or project initiatives per the optimal network design parameters.

Rethinking Ocean Observations:

Reducing Uncertainty in Global Tsunami Forecasts



OCEAN DECADE TSUNAMI PROGRAMME:

Challenge 2: TSUNAMI READY!

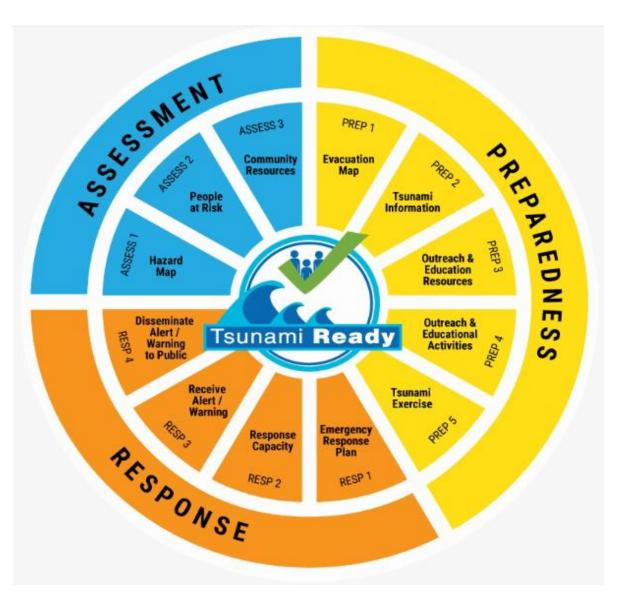
100%

OF COMMUNITIES AT RISK OF TSUNAMI PREPARED FOR AND RESILIENT TO TSUNAMIS

BY 2030

UN OCEAN DECADE TSUNAMI PROGRAMME: 100% AT-RISK COMMUNITIES TSUNAMI READY





STRATEGY:Be Aware, Be Prepared

FRAMEWORK:

- Harmonized global guidelines UNESCO IOC Tsunami Ready
- Performance-basedCommunity Recognition

ACTION:

- National programs empower Communities,
- Communities demand national actions
- GLOBAL MEASURE

Capacity Development, Governance and Accountability

- Ensure investment in capacity development for the different stakeholders involved in the tsunami warning and dissemination processes
 - Individual and Institutional
 - Generators and Users
 - Regional, national and local levels
 - Equitable and inclusive, leaving no one behind
 - Prioritize SIDS and LDC

Governance

- Explore opportunities and establish connections with Decade programmes, projects, contributions, Collaboration Centers and Communities of Practice
- Balanced platform for gender and generational participation
- New international cooperation, through an international Science Committee and International Tsunami Ready Coalition while renewing and strengthen existing cooperation with partners.
- Develop and operationalize a transparent performance monitoring system based on international norms, standards and agreements



INTERGOVERNMENTAL OCEANOGRAPHIC COMMISSION of UNESCO

3rd SC-ODTP Meeting, 18-20 January 2023, UNESCO HQ, <u>Room VI</u> PROVISIONAL AGENDA

- 1. Welcome and opening
- 2. Introducing the revised timeline and new editing responsibilities for ODTP R&D Plan
- 3. Writing parallel sessions: development of Chapter 6, 7.2. and 7.7*
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- 6. Introductory remarks and discussion with Ocean Decade Coordination Unit (DCU)
- 7. Thorough review of all chapters part 1
- 8. Thorough review of all chapters part 2
- 9. Final discussion and editing session
- 10. SC-ODTP Briefing on feedbacks received from TNC/TWFPs
- 11. Incorporation of suggestions in ODTP R&D Plan
- 12. Key action items and next steps before TOWS-WG XVI and IOC 32nd Assembly
- 13. Remaining Items
- **14. Closure and Group Photo**

*Chapter 6- CD and attention to LDCs and SIDS Chapter 7.2. Inclusiveness, Gender Diversity and Youth Involvement Chapter 7.7. Legal, National Policy, Regulatory Aspects

