







UNESCO/IOC – NOAA ITIC Training Program in Hawaii (ITP-Hawaii)

TSUNAMI EARLY WARNING SYSTEMS
AND THE PACIFIC TSUNAMI WARNING CENTER (PTWC) ENHANCED PRODUCTS
TSUNAMI EVACUATION PLANNING AND UNESCO IOC TSUNAMI READY PROGRAMME
7-18 August 2023, Honolulu, Hawaii USA

End To End Tsunami Warning Stakeholders, Roles & Responsibilities, SOPs, Linkages

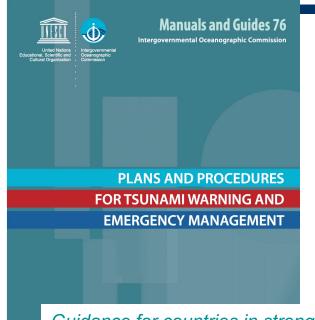


Dr. Laura Kong
Director, ITIC





TWC and TER Standard Operating Procedures

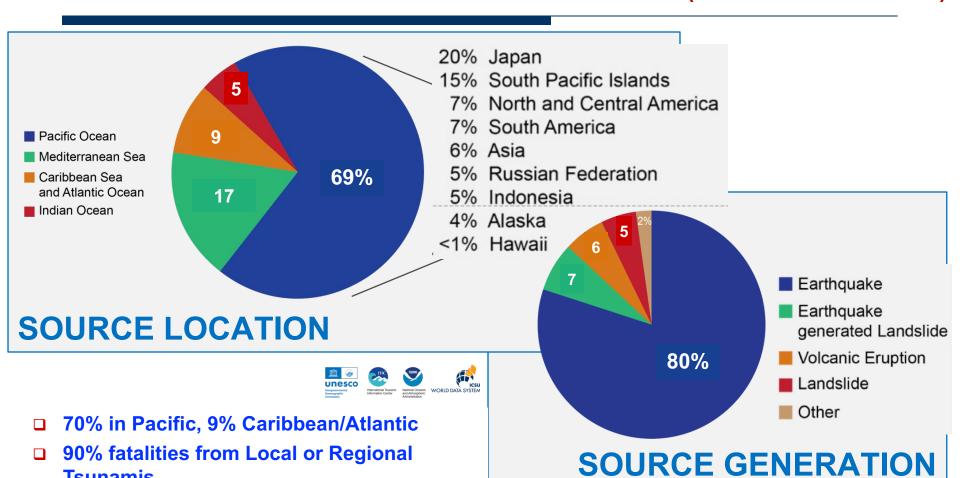


Guidance for countries in strengthening tsunami warning and emergency response through the development of Plans and Standard Operating Procedures for their warning and emergency management authorities

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2.1	What is a Tsunami Warning System (TWS)?	
2.2	Understanding the end-to-end system	
2.3	Tsunami Coordination Committees	
2.4	Documents supporting a TWS	
3. TSU	JNAMI WARNING	
3.1	Introduction	
3.2	Roles and Responsibilities of a TSP	
3.3	Roles and Responsibilities of a NTWC	
3.4	NTWC Operations Manual	
3.5	NTWC SOPs	
3.6	NTWC SOP Development	
3.7	Core activities of a NTWC – event response operations	
3.8	Core activities of a NTWC – post and non-event operations	
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4.1	Introduction	
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4.5	Development of TER plans and SOPs	
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GUIDELINES FOR EMA TSUNAMI EMERGENCY RESPONSE PLANS AND SOPS

DEADLY TSUNAMIS - GLOBAL (1620 B.C to A.D. 2022)

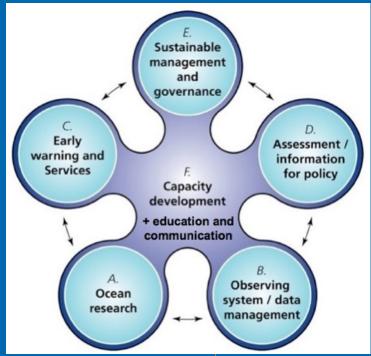


Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission (I@C) of UNESCO

Only intergovernmental body of United Nations (UN) system for ocean science

• Established <u>1960</u>, 150 Member States

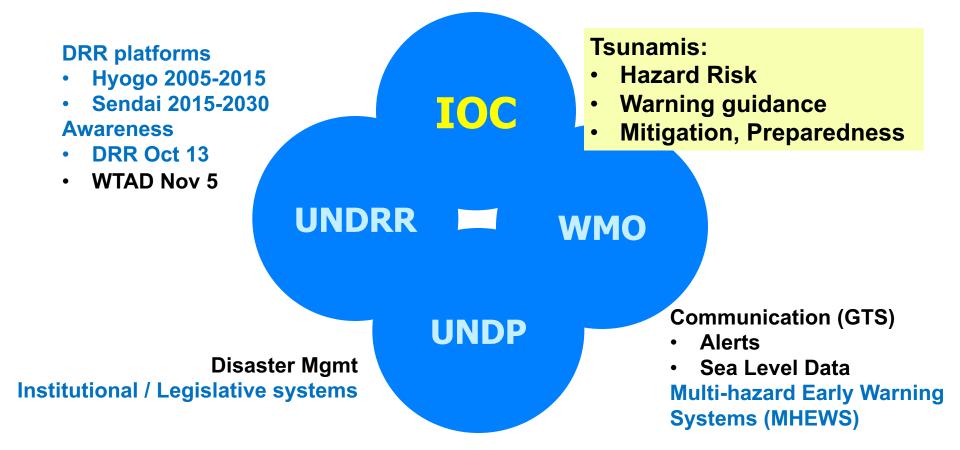






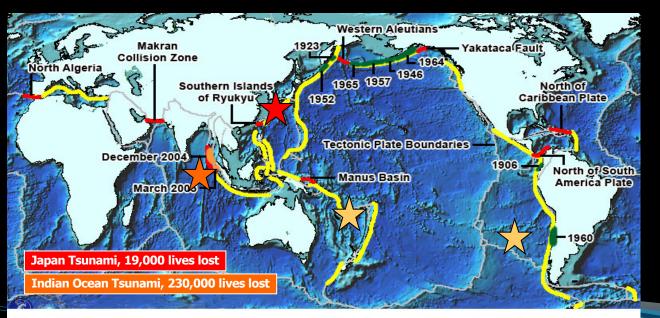
UN – Global Partnerships





FACTS:

- Every Ocean Basin and Sea impacted
- Next tsunami can occur anywhere and any time
- Some countries have coasts on 2 or more basins
- Comprehensive Tsunami Mitigation Programme required
- Hazard Risk Assessment, Preparedness, Warning Guidance
- Until 2005, no Tsunami Warning System except in Pacific (1965)

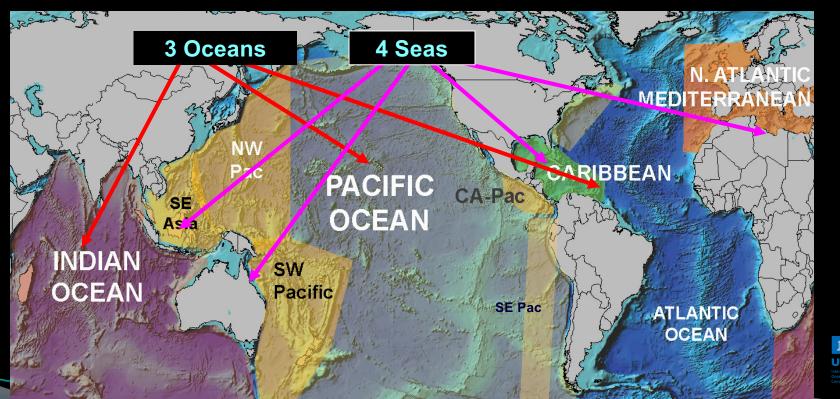




Tsunami Sources:

Earthquakes generating ocean-wide tsunamis:

Designing a GLOBAL Tsunami Warning and Mitigation System





United Nations role

Define the proper scale of the problem and its solution.

The system must be:

- Fully owned by countries in region
- Based on international multilateral cooperation
- Based on open and <u>free exchange of data</u>
- Protect all countries in region
- Transparent and accountable to all members



UN Global Tsunami System – How Does it Function?

□ Governance

- UNESCO/IOC through region Intergovernmental Coordination Groups (ICGs).
- ICGs meet regularly (annual, bi-annual) to coordinate and improve system.
 Member States represented by Tsunami National Contact (<u>TNC</u>), Tsunami Warning Focal Point (<u>TWFP</u>), National Tsunami Warning Center (<u>NTWC</u>)
- Saving lives from tsunami requires 'End-to-End' system people-centred
- IOC region Tsunami Information Centres (TIC) support Member States

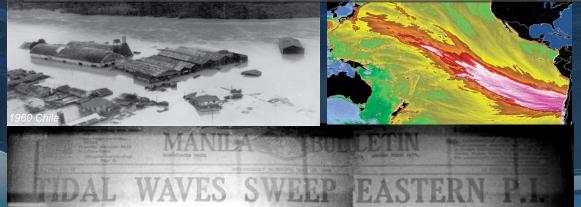
□ Tsunami Alerting

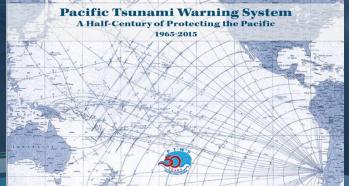
- UNESCO/IOC Tsunami Service Providers (TSPs) monitor 24x7
 Provide timely Tsunami Threat advice for region
- Based on joint operation of international networks connected with NTWCs
- Each nation is responsible for issuing warnings in their territory and protect its own population.
- National warning centres must have strong links with emergency preparedness authorities (national, provincial, local)

1960 Deadly Basin-wide Tsunami - Pacific

1960 9.5 Mw Chile earthquake generated a tsunami that killed 2000 in Chile, then hundreds in Hawaii, Japan, and the Philippines => No international warning

- => 1965 Pacific Tsunami Warning System (PTWS) est (UNESCO IOC)
 - PTWC (NOAA) 1965 PTWS Operational Center HQ
 - ITIC (IOC, NOAA hosted) Support PTWS





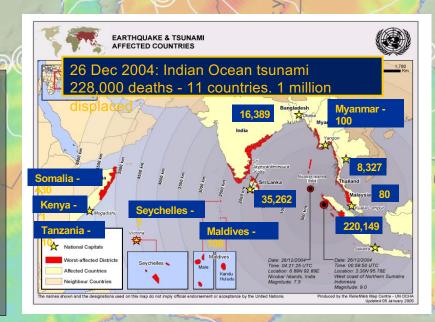
2004 Deadly Basin-wide Tsunami - Indian Ocean

2004 9.3 Mw Indonesia earthquake generated a tsunami that killed 180,000 in Indonesia, and in total 228,000 in 11 ndian Ocean countries over 12 hours. Nearly no one knew what a tsunami was ...

=> No international warning

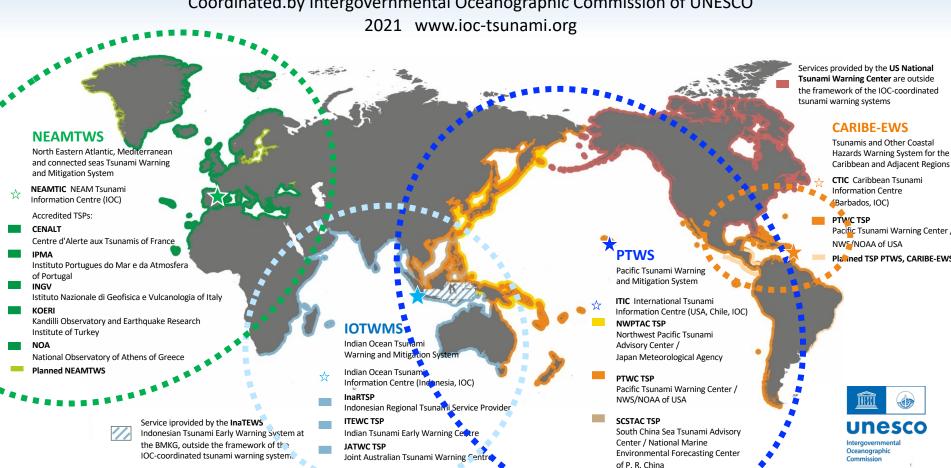
=> 2005 Indian Ocean, Caribbean, North Eastern Atlantic and Mediterranean Tsunami Warning and Mitigation Systems established under UNESCO / IOC

- 1. IOC Tsunami Service Providers 24x7 alerts for region
- 2. IOC Tsunami Information Centres TEWS support to countries



GLOBAL TSUNAMI WARNING AND MITIGATION SYSTEM

Coordinated.by Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission of UNESCO



Tsunami Alerting – Two Types of Centres

- 1. IOC Global Service Tsunami Service Providers (TSPs)
- □ Provide INFORMATION / ADVICE on THREAT.
 Since 2014, do <u>not</u> issue tsunami warnings to countries
- Capability to detect and assess tsunami threats over a large region, covering multiple member state.
- Has been accepted by the Intergovernmental Coordination Group (ICG) to disseminate threat assessment to other member states.

Tsunami Service Providers (TSPs) - PTWS

- □ PTWC (Pacific Tsunami Warning Center) USA 1965 (since 2006 interim, permanent 2013 CARIBE-EWS)
- NWPTAC (Northwest Pacific Tsunami Advisory Center, Japan Meteorological Agency (JMA) – 2006
- SCSTAC (South China Sea Tsunami Advisory Center) China 2019
- CATAC (Central America Tsunami Advisory Centre) Nicaragua interim





Tsunami Alerting – Two Types of Centres

2. National Tsunami Warning Centers (NTWC)

- □ A center operated by a Member State that has the authority by law or otherwise to issue tsunami warnings for the coasts of that Member State.
- Ideally, NTWC should have some technical capability to aid decisions making.

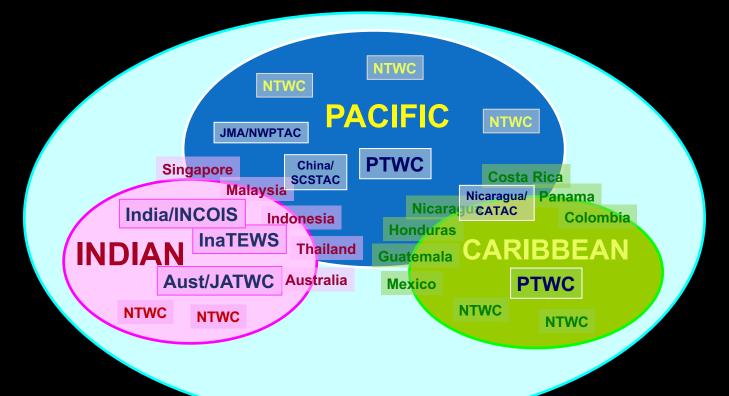






Tonga Peru

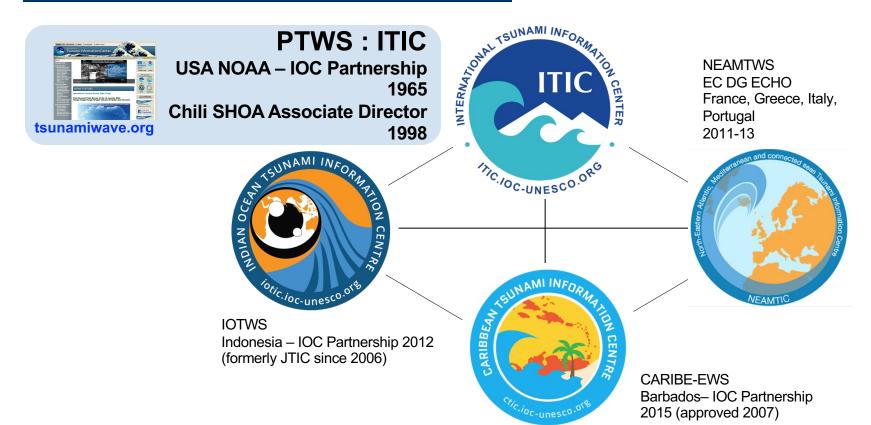
Regional, Sub-regional, National TWC





IOC Tsunami Information Centers







ITIC – INTERNATIONAL IOC Mandate & Functions (1977)





http://www.tsunamiwave.org/

- Monitor / Recommend Improvements to PTWS and other tsunami warning systems – communications, data networks, evaluations, dissemination
- Assist in establishing regional and national tsunami systems comprehensive risk reduction
- Serve as technology transfer resource;
 Encourage research to improve evaluations;
 Conduct trainings to build capacity



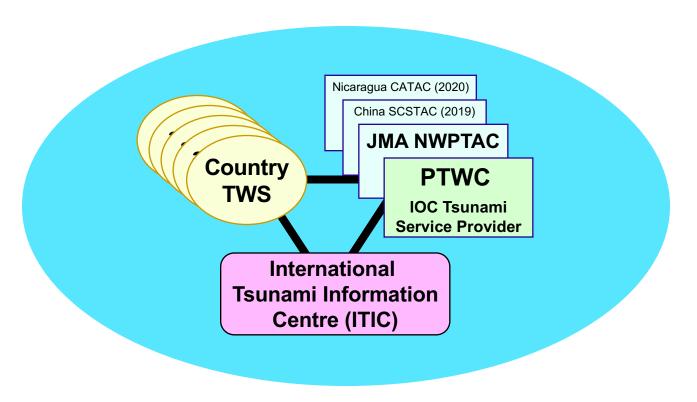
Click for video

https://vimeo.com/1927716

- Serve as an information resource for preparedness / education; Develop, publish, distribute materials
- □ Serve as an information resource on historical tsunamis – database, post-event surveys



PACIFIC TSUNAMI WARNING & MITIGATION SYSTEM ICG/PTWS: FOUNDATIONAL ELEMENTS







SAVING LIVES BY EARLY WARNING







TWC - Science

DMO / EMA - Safety

Intl / Natl

Natl / Prov / Local Govt

Community

EQ

Race against Time

LIVES SAVED

WAVE

T=20 min

End-to-End Tsunami Warning - Stakeholders

- □ Tsunami Service Providers (TSP)
- □ Tsunami Warning Focal Points (TWFP) National Tsunami Warning Centres (NTWC)
- □ Disaster Management Offices (DMO)/Local Authorities
- □ Emergency Services / First Responders
- Media
- □ Public

TWFP, NTWC – Roles and Responsibilities

□ Tsunami Warning Focal Points (TWFP)

- <u>7x24 contact</u> person, or official point of contact or address, designated by government for receiving and issuing tsunami event information.
- Receives international tsunami information from TSPs.
- Responsibility to <u>notify</u> emergency authority of event characteristic
- Requires 7x24 telephone, facsimile, or e-mail information

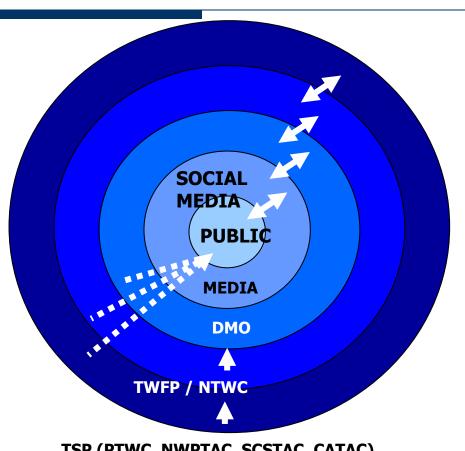
□ National Tsunami Warning Centres (NTWC)

- <u>Receives</u>, directly or through TWFP earthquake and tsunami information from TSP(s), and optionally, independently monitor seismicity and tsunamis in real time.
- Analyses information and assess tsunami threat for country.
- <u>Issues</u> timely warnings or cancellations to EMAs and stakeholder agencies according to National Tsunami Warning and Emergency Response Plan

End-to-End Tsunami Warning

Stakeholder Relationships

Linear Non-linear Simultaneous



TSP (PTWC, NWPTAC, SCSTAC, CATAC)

Within a Country, Stakeholders Work Together

□ Sustain Public Awareness

- What is a tsunami
- Recognizing when it is dangerous
- How to escape a tsunami
- □ Sustain Preparedness Programs
 - Public (including special needs populations)
 - Government Officials (all levels)
- □ Tsunami Warning
 - Monitor and Assess Threat
 - Ensure Public Safety (evacuate)

Stakeholder Coordination is Essential

Warning Center

TSUNAMI COORDINATION COMMITTEE

- Hazard & Risk Assessment
- Warning Coordination
- Preparedness & Mitigation

Emergency Management Agencies

Civil Society & NGOs

Science

Institutions

- Community organizations
 (social, gender, cultural, age, language, religious ...)
- Trade, business organizations
- Disaster response & relief

Government Agencies:

- Planning & Development
- Transportation
- Health & Education
- Coastal Management
- Social Services

Other:

- Media
- Utilities
- Tourism
- International Agencies



Disaster Management Offices - National & Local Authorities

- □ Preparing the Public
 - Education, awareness,
 - Mitigation activities
 - Translate science and technology
- Identifying Hazard & Vulnerable Populations
 - With coop of technical institutions inform public in understable manner
- Ensure Information Flow
 - From NTWC/TWFP to public in timely manner
- Build Stakeholder Coordination
- □ Implement people-centered warning & mitigation system
- □ High-level advocacy

Disaster Management Offices - National & Local Authorities

- □ Receive Warnings/Alerts from NTWC/TWFP
- Activate local public alert systems as needed
- □ Decide on & manage Evacuations/Response
- □ Determine and Communicate 'All Clear' (safe to return)
- □ Signage
- □ Public Education (with other stakeholders)



Emergency Services

- Support DMO/Local Authorities with
 - Public alerting
 - Evacuation
 - Law & Order
 - Response after tsunami has struck

(Search and Rescue, etc)



Media (radio, television)

- Convey Official Warnings (National & Local)
 - But also:
- Convey Unofficial Warnings
 Therefore:
- Can cause or counter public response International media can mis-report warning regions/countries causing public confusion



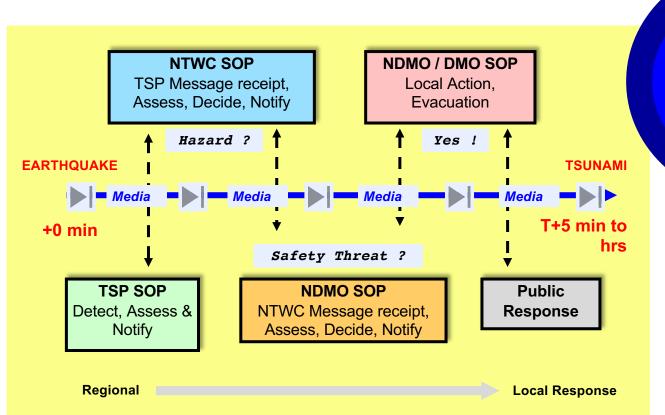


Public

- □ End Receiver of Warnings/Alerts
- Convey Official and Unofficial Warnings
- □ To minimize their confusion, they must be educated to understand:
 - Official Warnings (how will they be warned)
 - Natural Warnings (what to look out for)
 - Where and What to do
 - Evacuation zones
 - □ Routes & Safe zones
 - How to respond if evacuation zones are not defined



End-to-End Warning Chain

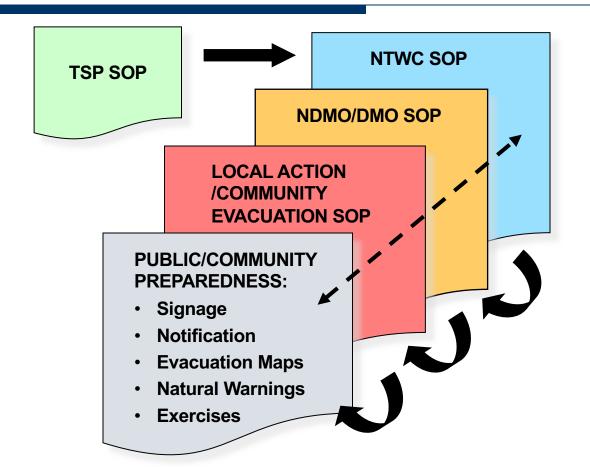




TSP(PTWC, NWPTAC, SCSTAC, CATAC)



Warning Chain – set of linked SOPs

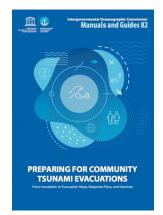




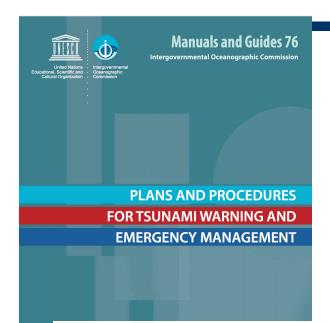
Course Materials

- □ TWC/TER SOPs: IOC MG 76 (2017) Plans and Procedures for Tsunami Warning and Emergency Management
- □ Evacuation Planning: IOC MG 82 (2019) Preparing for Community Tsunami Evacuations: from inundation to evacuation maps, response plans and exercises





TWC and TER Standard Operating Procedures



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- A. GUIDELINES FOR NTWC SOPs
- B. GUIDELINES FOR EMA TSUNAMI EMERGENCY RESPONSE PLANS AND SOPS



TSUNAMI WARNING CHAIN (M9.5 Chile) UNESCO IOC - NOAA outreach video

Pacific Tsunami Warning & Mitigation System

Tsunami Warning!









English: https://vimeo.com/124650777 Spanish: https://vimeo.com/125109150 French: https://vimeo.com/125109148

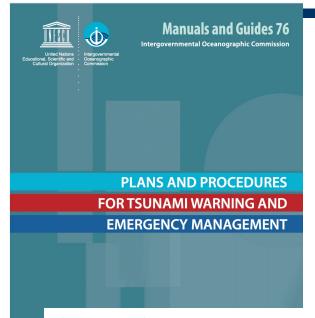








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GUIDELINES FOR EMA TSUNAMI EMERGENCY RESPONSE PLANS AND SOPS









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Thank You

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