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Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission

Introduction to TSP Services

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ICG Indian Ocean Tsunami Warning & Mitigation System SOP Workshops July 2023: Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) for National Tsunami Warning Centres (NTWCs) and Disaster Management Organisations (DMOs)

Presentation Overview

- Vulnerability of Indian Ocean
- The Indian Ocean Tsunami
- What is Tsunami
- Tsunamigenic Sources of the Indian Ocean
- Global Tsunami Warning System
- Structure of each Regional TWS
- History of IOTWMS
- Tsunami Service Providers Roles and Responsibilities
- Operational Elements of TSPs
- TSP Service Levels

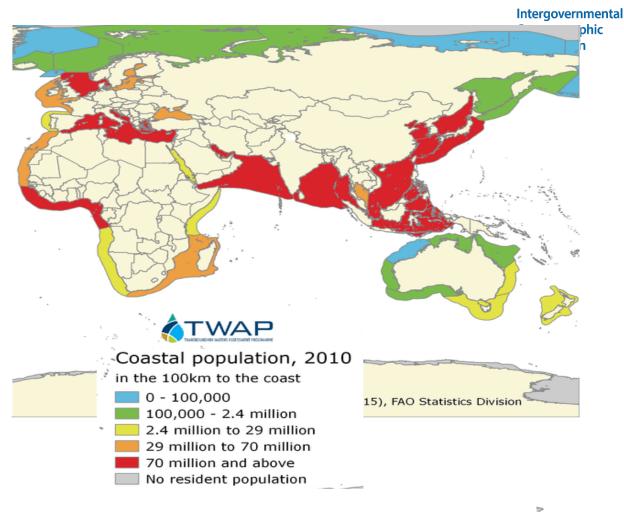


Vulnerability of the Indian Ocean Coastline to Oceanogenic Disasters



Around 40 Nations

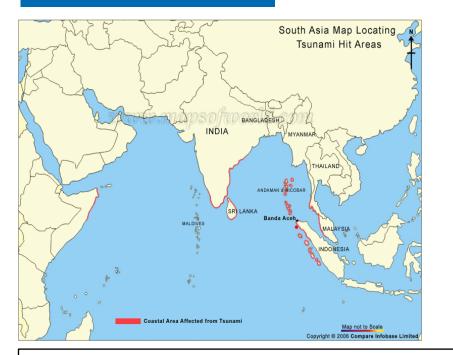
- Many are Developing Countries
- More than 1.5 Billion Population
- More than 66,500 km coastline
- Most of the coastal areas are low lying and vulnerable to oceanogenic disasters such as Tsunamis, Storm Surges, Sea-level rise
- Frequent Cyclones 13% of World's cyclones in the Seas around India
- Dec 26, 2004 Tsunami, one of the deadliest natural disasters in recorded history, devastated communities along the surrounding coasts of the Indian Ocean, killing ~230,000 people in 14 countries



Indian Ocean Tsunami of December 26, 2004



Oceanographic



- December 26, 2004 The worst tsunami in recorded history^{Commission}
- Magnitude 9.1 (third strongest earthquake ever recorded on a seismograph)
- Lasted about 10 minutes (longest-lasting earthquake in history)
- ~2,30,000 confirmed dead and estimated damage > \$7 billion
- Including India Tsunami hit 14 countries
- Energy released equivalent to 23,000 Hiroshima-sized atomic bombs

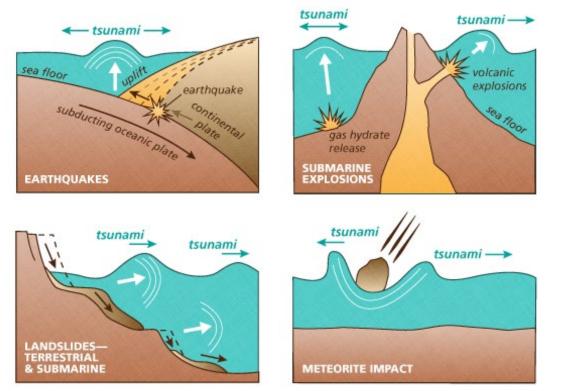
Reasons for huge loss.....

- Many nations in the Indian Ocean did not even recognize the word "tsunami"
- None had tsunami preparedness programs in place
- Absence of a Tsunami Early Warning System (TEWS) in the India Ocean
- Ignorance of the natural signs of a tsunami led to inappropriate actions

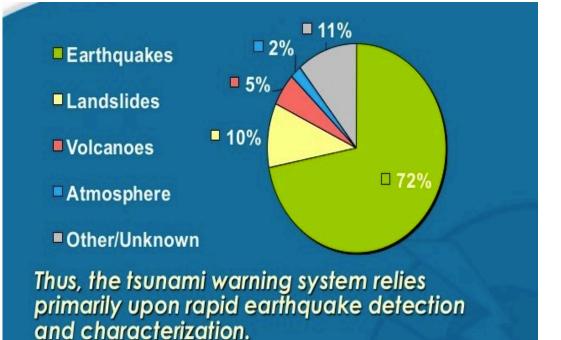
What is Tsunami?



Tsunami is a series of long period waves created by an abrupt disturbance that displaces a large amount of water



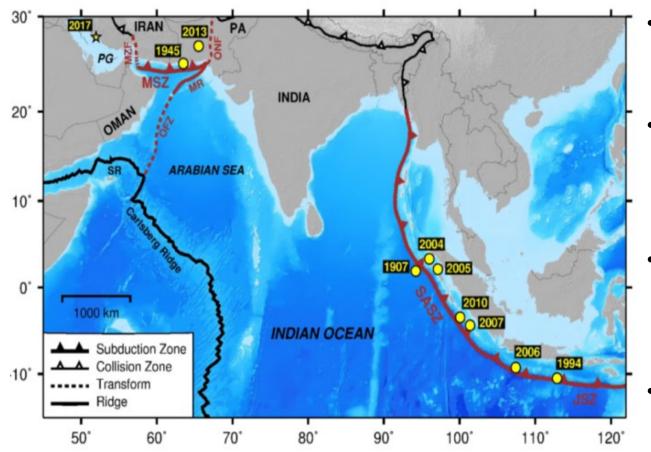
Tsunami generation sources



Tsunamigenic Sources in The Indian Ocean



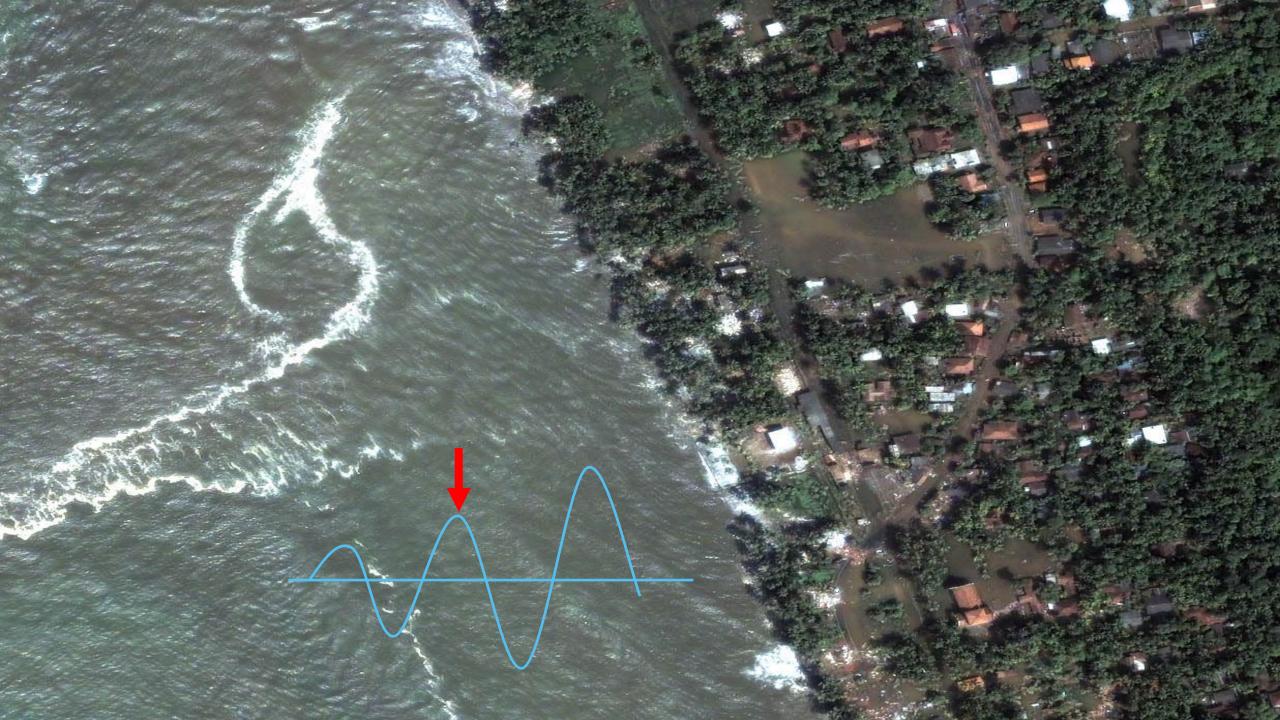
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- Subduction Zone: Indian and Australian plates are moving north and eastward relative to Eurasian plate forming a convergent boundary
- Major Subduction Zones
 - Sumatra Andaman Subduction Zone ~6000 km
 - Makran Subduction Zone ~900 km
- Sumatra Andaman Subduction Zone (SASZ) From Himalayan front southward through Myanmar, Andaman and Nicobar Islands, Sumatra, Java and the Sunda Islands (Sumba, Timor), to the north of Western Australia
- Makran Subduction Zone (MSZ) lies between southeastern Iran and southwestern Pakistan







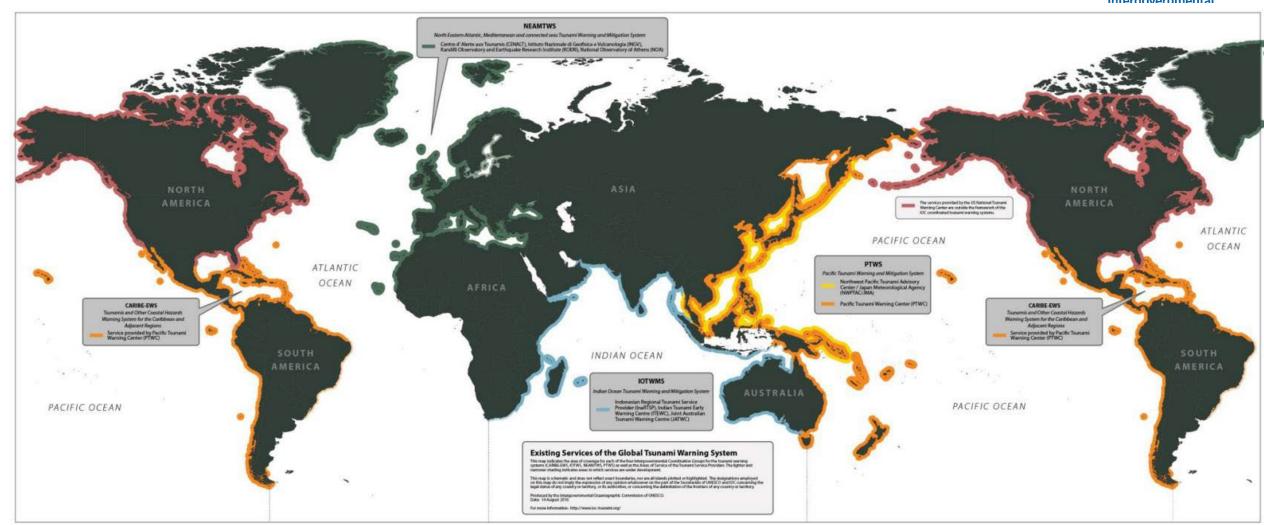






Global Tsunami Warning System



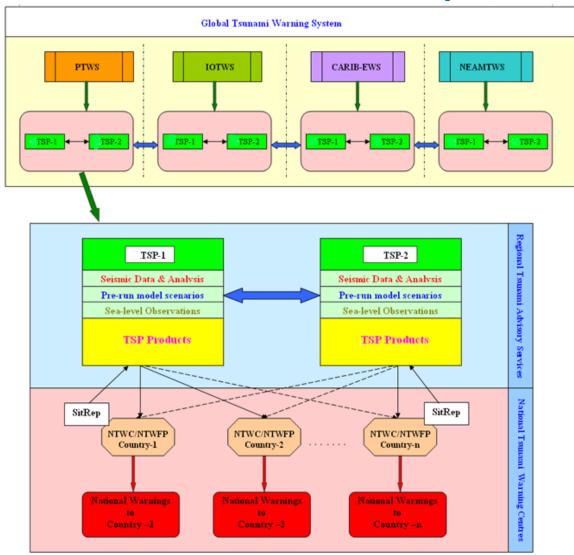


Structure of Each Regional Tsunami Warning System



Intergovernmental

- Regional Tsunami Warning Systems operating in each Intergovernmental Coordination Group (viz. IOTWMS, PTWS, NEAMTWS, CARIBE-EWS) are the building blocks of a global TWS.
- Each TWS consists of one or more Tsunami Service Providers (TSPs) and multiple National Tsunami Warning Centres (NTWCs) e.g. IOTWMS has 3 TSPs and 27 NTWCs
- TSPs generate real-time products for NTWCs within their region.
- Having multiple TSPs provides redundancy for NTWCs ("system of systems" concept)
- NTWCs are solely responsible for providing warnings to their citizens based on their analysis of the situation
- IOTWMSTSP products are harmonized:
 - Consistent bulletin types, formats, information content and terminology
 - Consistent tsunami wave threat threshold and coastal zone definitions for whole Indian Ocean
 - Consistent content in TSP websites (but different "looks")



Indian Ocean Tsunami Warning and Mitigation System





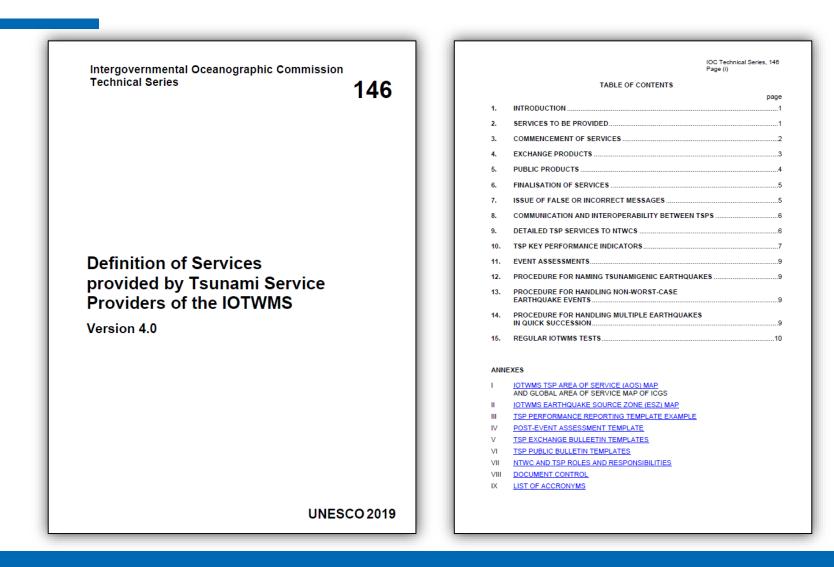
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Indian Ocean Tsunami Warning Service History



- 2005 to 31 March 2013: Interim Advisory Service (IAS), provided by:
 - Pacific Tsunami Warning Centre (Hawaii)
 - Northwest Pacific Tsunami Advisory Centre (Tokyo)
- 12 October 2011 onwards: Indian Ocean Tsunami Warning and Mitigation Service (IOTWMS), provided by:
 - 3 TSPs: Australia (JATWC), India (ITEWC), Indonesia (InaTEWS)
 - 27 NTWCs (including the 3 TSPs)
- The IAS and the IOTWMS operated in parallel from 12 October 2011 to 31 March 2013, then the IAS ceased

TSP Service Definition Document



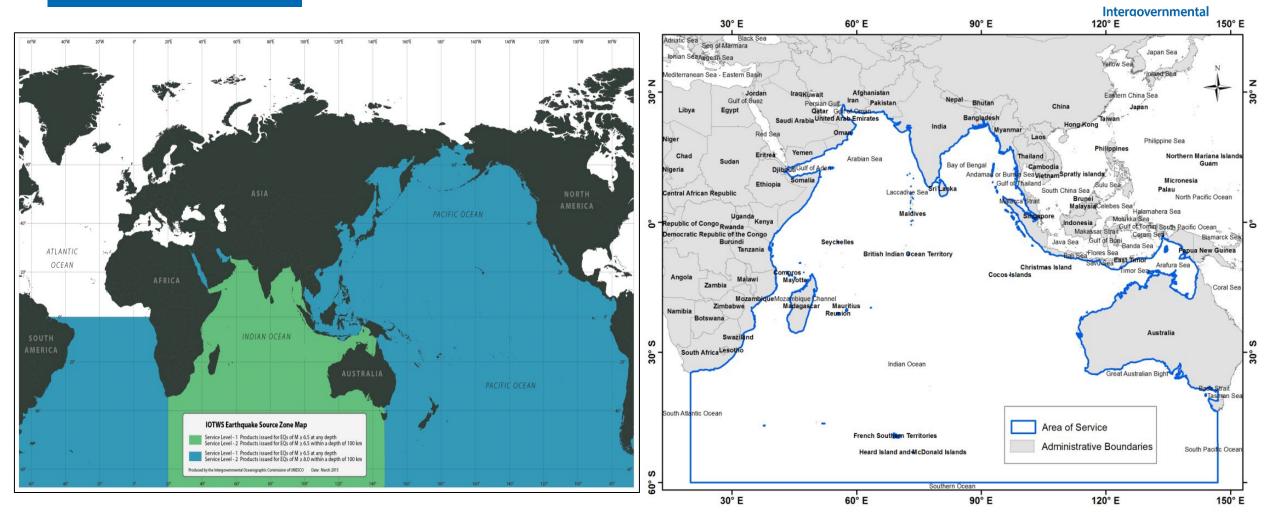


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IOTWMS Earthquake Source zone and Area of Service



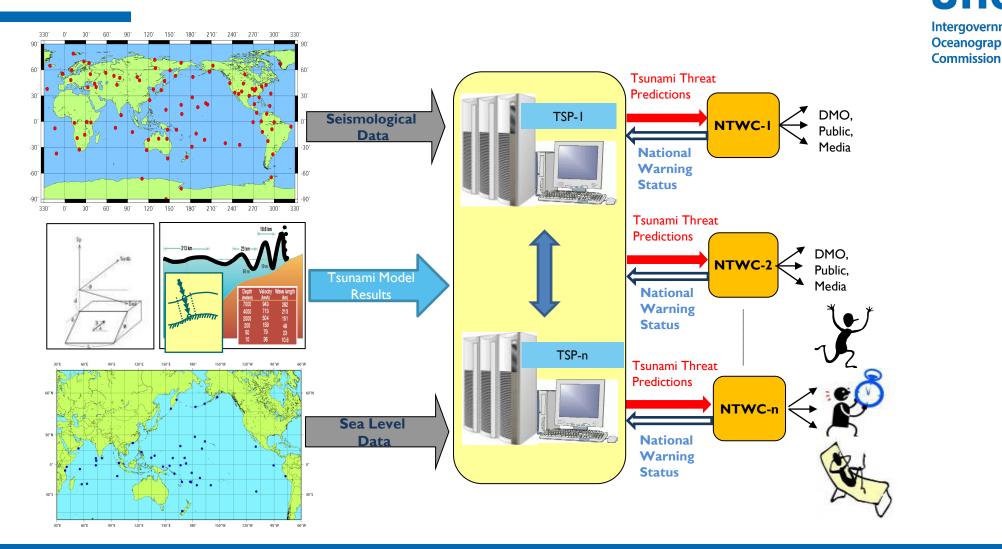




Roles and Responsibilities of TSPs

- Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission
- Monitor earthquakes and provide timely initial magnitude and location information for those that could generate a tsunami (i.e. "potentially tsunamigenic")
- Generate specific coastal-zone threat information for all Indian Ocean countries using tsunami wave propagation models based on the earthquake information, and later confirmed or adjusted based on sea level observations
- Generate timely tsunami Exchange Bulletins and Threat Maps for use by NTWCs in their preparation and issuing of national tsunami warnings for their countries
- Monitor tsunami propagation and report updated tsunami wave amplitude observations
- Receive National Warning Status Reports from NTWCs and display on TSP Public Webpages
- Issue Public Bulletins containing details of the earthquake, national warning statuses as reported by the NTWCs, and tsunami wave observations
- Serve as a backup centre to other TSPs and as an NTWC for its own country

Operational Elements of TSPs

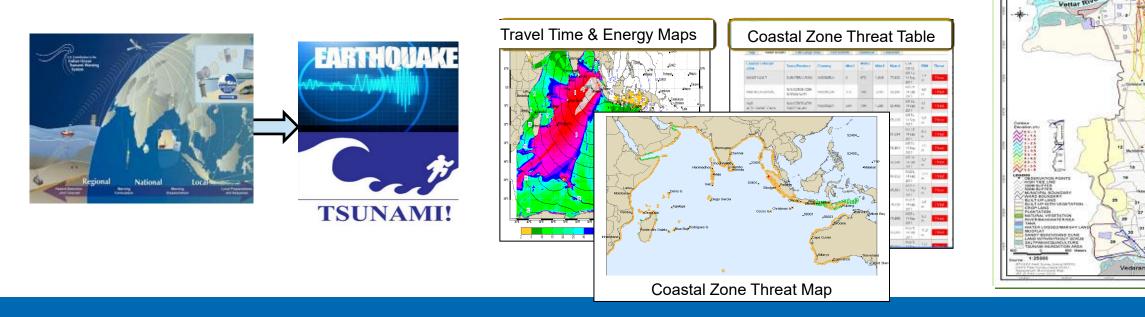




TSP Service Levels for IOTWMS



- Service Level 2 Tsunami Threat Bulletins and Threat Maps (in operation since 2011)
- Service Level 3 Inundation Mapping (not yet in operation)









THANK YOU