



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

14.8 TR PREP-3 and PREP-4: Building Awareness and Community Preparedness Strategies and examples



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PREP-3: Outreach and public awareness and education resources are available and distributed



The community should have **Public Awareness and Education Resources:**

- That include tsunami evacuation maps, evacuation routes, safety tips, and information about when and how to respond to warnings (including natural warnings for regions with a local tsunami threat)
- Tailored to meet local information needs and be based on location-specific tsunami threats
- Distributed in three or more wide-reaching diverse methods physically or electronically.
- Distributed to community residents, businesses, and visitors.

Outreach methods

A wide range of outreach methods can be employed and new methods can be devised. Outreach material should always be tailored to meet local information needs and should be based on location-specific tsunami threats. Three or more methods should be used, including:

- **Brochures and flyers distributed at public venues and/or bulk mailed to local residents and businesses.**
- **Comics and boardgames**
- **Newspaper articles and inserts.**
- **Public utility/service industry bill safety notices .**
- **Local faith-based and civic organization bulletins/mailings.**
- **Local radio and television.**
- **Billboard, roadside, highway or educational signs.**
- **Historical markers and interpretative signs.**
- **Websites/Social media.**
- **Bulk email.**

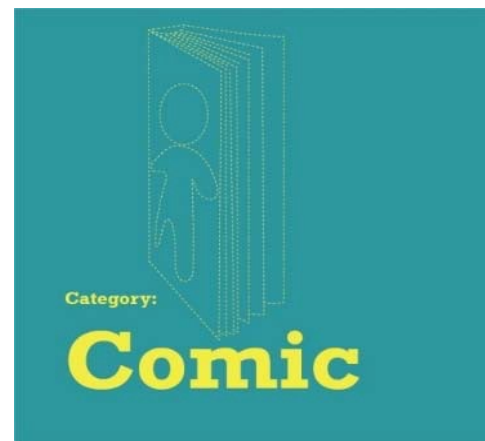
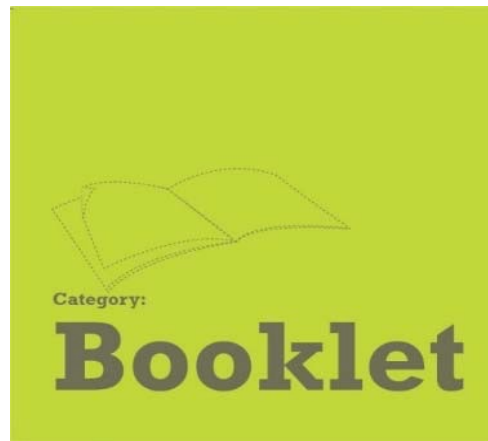
Possible physical locations for distribution of material

Locations for the distribution of outreach material will depend on the nature of the material, some other examples include:

- **Schools**
- **Visitor centres and local tourist businesses (e.g. restaurants, bars etc)**
- **Hotels, motels and campgrounds**
- **Public libraries**
- **Community centres**
- **Kiosks or information centres (e.g. malls, stores etc)**
- **Childcare centres**
- **Banks**
- **Utility companies**
- **Health centres**
- **Ports of entry**



Public awareness and education resources



Purpose

- 1. Provide information on basic tsunami hazard and tsunami safety guidance**
- 2. Build community's awareness and preparedness.**
 - Evacuation Map (Instruction and Guidelines)
 - Tsunami signs
 - Tsunami Early Warning
 - Previous Tsunami Event / History
 - Tsunami Safety

Content



Content

What is a tsunami

- Type of tsunamis
- Key Facts about tsunami

Knowing the signs

- What are the warning / Official Warning
- Natural Signs / Natural warnings

TSUNAMI EVACUATION INFORMATION

KNOW THE SIGNS - ARE YOU READY?

WAIKAWA BEACH EVACUATION ZONE

WHAT IS A TSUNAMI?
New Zealand's entire coast is at risk of tsunami. A tsunami can violently flood coastlines, causing devastating property damage, injuries and loss of life.

A tsunami is a natural phenomenon consisting of a series of waves generated when a large volume of water in the sea, or in a lake, is rapidly displaced. A tsunami can be caused by large submarine or coastal earthquakes; underwater landslides which may be triggered by an earthquake or volcanic activity; large coastal cliff or tectonic landslides; or volcanic eruptions beneath or near the sea.

THE THREE TYPES OF TSUNAMI

- **DISTANT TSUNAMI** are generated from a long way away, such as from across the Pacific in Chile. In this case, we will have more than three hours warning time for New Zealand.
- **REGIONAL TSUNAMI** are generated between one and three hours travel time away from their destination. An earthquake in the Kermadec Trench to the north of New Zealand, could generate a regional tsunami.
- **LOCAL TSUNAMI** are generated very close to New Zealand. This type of tsunami are very dangerous because we may only have a few minutes warning.

KEY FACTS

- A tsunami can occur at any time of the year.
- A tsunami is a series of waves, the first wave may not be the biggest.
- Tsunami waves can hit us with little warning and with devastating force.
- The danger period can continue for many hours.

KNOW THE SIGNS
WHAT ARE THE WARNINGS?

Warning messages and signals about a possible tsunami can come from several sources – official, unofficial, natural.

OFFICIAL WARNINGS
Official warnings are received from local CDEM Groups. These warnings may come to you via Terauto broadcasts or the emergency services (ie Police, Fire, or Ambulance). You may receive warnings from one or several sources. In an official warning there will be instructions to evacuate from the zone(s) stated in the warning message. Wait in the safe zone for the official "all clear" or advice from the local CDEM Group.

UNOFFICIAL WARNINGS
Warnings from friends, the public, or international media, may be correct. Evacuate from all zones if you are concerned. Verify the warning once you are in the safe zone.

TSUNAMI - NATURAL SIGNS
In the case of:

- A large earthquake (one that is hard to stand up to)
- Weak rising earthquake shaking of unusually long duration (ie: a minute or more)
- Out of the ordinary sea behaviour, such as sudden sea level rise or fall and/or unusual noise

You should evacuate ALL zones – a wave may arrive within minutes, wait in the safe zone for the official all clear.

NATURAL WARNINGS
For a local source tsunami which could arrive in minutes, there won't be time for an official warning. It is important to recognise the natural warning signs and act quickly.

You should immediately move inland as far as you can and look for any tsunami evacuation routes or Tsunami Safe Zone signage!

FOR MORE INFORMATION VISIT WWW.COILDEFENCE.GOVT.NZ OR WWW.DRI.COIL.NZ

REMEMBER
New Zealand's entire coast is at risk of tsunami. The absence of tsunami signage does not mean an absence of tsunami risk.

TSUNAMI EVACUATION INFORMATION

KNOW THE SIGNS - ARE YOU READY?

WHANGAREI EVACUATION ZONE

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Content

What is a tsunami
Tsunami History
Tsunami Facts
Evacuation Zone

Tsunami - Are you ready?

What is a tsunami?

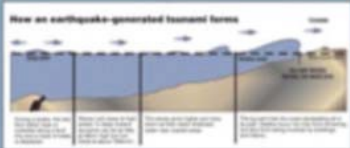
Tsunamis are a series of waves most commonly generated by major disturbances of the sea floor, usually caused by undersea earthquakes, landslides, or volcanic eruption. Tsunamis can occur at any season of the year and at any time, day or night. Some tsunami can be very large and can rapidly and violently inundate coastlines, causing loss of life and property damage. Others can be small and dangerous to those near or in the water.

Tsunami Facts

New Zealand's entire coast is at risk of tsunami.

- The biggest tsunamis in New Zealand are likely to be caused by events close to our shore and can arrive within only a few minutes.
- Some tsunamis can travel thousands of kilometres and still be big enough on arrival here cause loss of life and damage.
- The first waves may not be the largest.
- Large waves may come after a series of small waves. The largest waves from distant sources may take many hours to arrive.
- There may be many waves separated by up to an hour, or more.
- Tsunamis can travel around corners, up coastal rivers and streams.
- Over land tsunamis pick up debris and can knock down houses. The force of tsunamis is enormous.
- Harbours, bays and inlets often amplify tsunami waves.

How an earthquake-generated tsunami forms



Tsunami history


At least three tsunamis with run-up heights of 10 m or more have occurred in the last 163 years. Two of these tsunamis were generated by local earthquakes (1853 and 1947), the other by a large South American earthquake (1868). Tsunamis with run-up height of 30 m or more have been found in the geological (geobotanical) record of the last 6,000 years. New Zealand also has a big plate-boundary faultline offshore east of the North Island, similar to the boundary offshore of Indonesia which caused the Indian Ocean tsunami in 2004.

The 1853 earthquake, which ruptured the Waitapu fault, generated a tsunami with a maximum known run-up of 10 m in eastern Palliser Bay and up to 45 m in several locations in Wellington and along the northern Marlborough coast.

In 26 March 1947 tsunami were experienced on the coast north of Gisborne, where the waves reached 10 m above sea level, a small part of Hawke's Bay north of Mahia Peninsula was also affected.

In May 1960 a massive magnitude 9.5 earthquake in southern Chile generated a Pacific-wide tsunami that caused the deaths of thousands in Chile and several hundreds in Hawaii, Japan and the Philippines. It also resulted in damage throughout New Zealand. Water levels possibly reached over 4 m above high tide mark, even though this tsunami occurred at low tide. It would have been far more damaging if it had occurred at high tide.


Evacuation Zones




DRAFT TSUNAMI EVACUATION ZONES

Evacuation zones are shown in yellow. High risk zones are shown in orange. Extreme risk zones are shown in red.

Legend:
Evacuation Zone (Yellow)
High Risk (Orange)
Extreme Risk (Red)
Coastline
Road
Rail
Water



Remains of a 4-room cottage, in which three people survived three large tsunami waves on 26 March 1947. In the distance, the tsunami reached 10 m vertically above sea level, wrecking a bridge from its foundations, and driving a 500 m suspension (17' South News, 2 April 1947).



In August 1960 an oil fuel barge in West Bay was torn apart and the power and gas lines along it were broken. 1700 m³ of oil was scattered from the fuel barge. (Daily Telegraph, date unknown, para. 24 May 1960)

Tsunamis

1 Antes

Esté siempre preparado(a), un tsunami puede ocurrir en cualquier momento

- Prepare un plan familiar de emergencia
- Tenga a mano un maletín de seguridad
- Conozca las zonas de evacuación y los lugares de Asamblea
- Identifique las rutas de evacuación



2 Señales

Esté atento(a) a cualquiera de estas señales

- Terremoto muy fuerte (se hace difícil caminar, se caen objetos)
- Terremoto de larga duración
- Mensaje oficial de la CNE
- Cambio repentino en el nivel del mar
- Ruido fuerte del mar



3 Terremoto

Protéjase en caso de terremoto

- Agáchese
- Cúbrase
- Agárrase

Evacuación

4

Salga de la zona de evacuación
(En orden de preferencia:)

- Vaya a un lugar alto y alejado de la costa
- Súbbase a un segundo piso o más alto
- Súbbase a un árbol
- Vaya a un lugar de reunión (refugio)
- Si hay tiempo, lleve las embarcaciones costa afuera a 100m de profundidad



Regreso

5

Quédese fuera de la zona de evacuación hasta que las autoridades le indiquen que ha pasado el peligro. Esto puede llevar varias horas



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Facebook: ronmacuna , sinamot.cr



A simple guide to nine essential items you should pack BEFORE a disaster or emergency occurs.

Plan 9

1 Water

Bottled water. One gallon per person, per day, for at least 7 days, for drinking and sanitation. Keep the water in a cool, dark place and change to a fresh supply every six months.



Done

2 Food

Nonperishable food. A supply of at least 7 days of food per person.

- Ready-to-eat canned meat, fruit, and vegetables
- Powdered milk and soup
- Crackers, granola, trail mix
- Manual can opener



Done

3 Radio

A battery-powered radio for listening to news and weather.

- Consider buying a crank-operated or solar-powered radio.
- Don't forget extra batteries!
- Buy them in advance in case they're in short supply.



Done

4 Medications

Collect at least a month's worth of any prescription medicines you're taking.

- Be sure to note the expiration date so you don't keep them past their date.



Done

5 Clothes

Collect one change of clothes and footwear per person.

- Consider packing blankets, rain gear and overwear in case of inclement weather.
- If you wear glasses, consider packing a spare pair.



Done

6 Flashlight

Keep a bright flashlight in case there's no electric power.

- Consider getting a lantern-style light for hands-free use.
- Don't use candles! They're a fire hazard and are easy to lose track of when the lights come back on.



Done

7 Hygiene Items

Just the basics: like soap, toilet paper and a toothbrush.

- Most toiletries can be useful for quick sanitation.



Done

8 First Aid

Basics such as antiseptic, gloves, bandages and non-prescription medicines.

- You can buy a pre-made kit at most pharmacies or grocery stores.



Done

9 Cash

Enough money (in small bills) to purchase extra food, water or other items, for at least 7 days.



Done

For more information about emergency preparedness, contact some of the following organizations:

United States Coast Guard	www.uscg.gov
United States Coast Guard Auxiliary	www.uscgaux.org
United States Coast Guard Auxiliary	www.uscgaux.org
United States Coast Guard Auxiliary	www.uscgaux.org
United States Coast Guard Auxiliary	www.uscgaux.org
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HNL.Info STAY INFORMED

Urgent Traffic Bulletins, Emergency Information, Severe Weather Alerts, City Information and much more.



Empowered lives. Resilient nations.

1



WHAT IS TSUNAMI?

It is a series of waves in the sea produced by a strong earthquake, landslide or volcanic eruption.

2



WHEN DOES IT HAPPEN?

It can occur at any time and arrive in a few minutes to the coast. Tsunamis travel at the speed of a supersonic jet or plane.

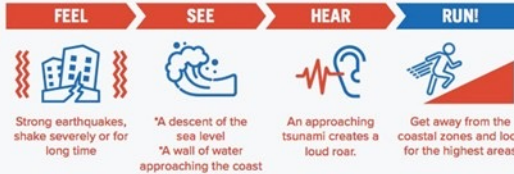
3



EFFECT OF A TSUNAMI

It floods the coast and devastates everything. A tsunami wave can grow up to 10 meters high or even more.

SIGNS OF A TSUNAMI




TSUNAMI EVACUATION DRILL



Source: COPECO HONDURAS, IOTIC, ITIC, LIPI

Mensajes Oficiales de Tsunami para Honduras




Alerta Roja

- Impacto de Tsunami Confirmado
- Mantenerse en los puntos de reunión
- Siga las instrucciones de los encargados de emergencias



Alerta Amarilla

- ¡Peligro de Inundación!
- Si está en la zona de evacuación, salga, *Diríjase* hacia los puntos de reunión
- Siga las instrucciones de los encargados de emergencias



Alerta Verde

- Posibles corrientes peligrosas
- Salir del agua, playa, puertos marinos
- Estar en Observancia
- Siga las instrucciones de los encargados de emergencia



Boletín Informativo

- No hay peligro
- Estar atento a información oficial

Para Más Información
Comisión Permanente de Contingencias (COPECO)
<http://copeco.gob.hn/>
y CODEL Cedeño

En caso de Emergencia llamar 911

En Honduras Sí Ocurren Tsunamis

Los Tsunamis en Honduras no son tan frecuentes pero sí han ocurrido y pueden volver a ocurrir en cualquier momento. Las costas Sur y Norte son vulnerables.

En Centro América han ocurrido unos 49 tsunamis desde los tiempos coloniales. Se generaron a consecuencia de terremotos en fallas cerca a las costas del Pacífico, como del Caribe y también distantes .

Uno de los tsunamis que afectó las costas hondureñas ocurrió el 4 de agosto de 1856. El mismo se generó en el Golfo de Honduras cerca de Belice y bañó toda la costa norte: Tela, La Ceiba, Trujillo y llegó hasta Gracias a Dios.

También se han registrado tsunamis en la parte sur, en el Golfo de Fonseca.

Alarma Personal Para Terremotos y Tsunamis LOCALES


Los Terremotos ocurren de forma súbita, y en el caso que sean cercanos y generen tsunamis, las olas pueden llegar antes que le llegue una alerta oficial. Siga estas recomendaciones:

Protéjase durante el terremoto:
Agáchese, Cúbrase y Sujétese

Salga rápidamente de la zona de evacuación por tsunami en cualquiera de las siguientes situaciones:


- Después de **SENTIR** un terremoto fuerte que te tumbe o dure más de veinte segundos
- Si **VE** un repentino aumento o disminución del nivel del mar
- Si **OYE** un ruido extraño o fuerte que viene del mar

¡¡PROTÉJASE, VIVA PARA CONTARLO!!!



ZONA DE TSUNAMI

EN CASO DE TERREMOTO O ALERTA DE TSUNAMI SALGA RAPIDAMENTE DE LA ZONA DE EVACUACIÓN



PUNTO DE REUNIÓN

TSUNAMI

SEÑALE POR INFORMACIÓN OFICIAL

¿Qué es un Tsunami?

- Un tsunami es una serie de olas causada por una fuerte perturbación de un cuerpo de agua.
- Estas olas pueden llegar en unos minutos, pero continuar por horas. Las olas arrasan con todo lo que encuentran a su paso ya sea cuando inundan la costa o cuando retroceden.
- Los tsunamis pueden ser producidos por grandes terremotos localizados en la costa o en el fondo marino, un deslizamiento o una erupción volcánica.
- En Honduras se encuentran fuentes potenciales de tsunamis que se pueden generar localmente y también existen fuentes regionales y distantes , al otro lado del océano.

Text on the back of an vacation Map Cedeño, Honduras

FOR YOUR SAFETY !

EARTHQUAKE READY



- Be alert, a strong or long earthquake may trigger a tsunami in short time.
- Move away from beaches and river banks, and seek information on what has happened.

TSUNAMI WARNING READY



- Seek warning information from BMKG on national TV, local radio, or public announcement in your area.
- If there is a sound of siren or other warning dissemination devices, evacuate immediately.

BMKG Warning information provides tsunami **THREAT LEVEL** for each region

MAJOR WARNING

Highest threat level, **The communities must evacuate !**

WARNING

Medium threat level, but still dangerous ,
The communities must evacuate !

ADVISORY

Low threat level, **The communities must move away from beaches and riverbanks !**

EVACUATION READY



- Upon feeling the earthquake or receiving tsunami warning, evacuate immediately to designated safe locations.
- Follow the evacuation route and signage, if available.
- If you don't know the location of the safe zone, run as far as possible from the coast

WARNING INFORMATION DISPLAY ON NATIONAL TV

Information on the time of origin of the earthquake



Information on the magnitude of the earthquake

Information on the epicenter of the earthquake

Information on regions with tsunami warning :

- **Red** colour = **MAJOR WARNING** level
- **Orange** colour = **WARNING** level
- **Yellow** colour = **ADVISORY** level

Information on the regions with tsunami warning

Prepare yourself from now !

- **Learn about tsunami and its signs !**
- **Find information from your local government about tsunami evacuation procedures in your area !**
- **Plan with your family on how to respond to a tsunami !**

SUNAMI

O FA'AILOILO E TE ONO VAAIA

Savaia Village Tsunami Evacuation Map

Legend

- Coastline
- Unsettled Areas
- Orange Line
- Yellow Line
- Evacuation Route
- High Ground
- Evacuation Route
- High Ground
- Evacuation Route
- High Ground

'A MAE'A ONA LULU SE MAFUFE MALOSI MATUIA, IA FA'ATELEVAVE ESE LOA I NOFOAGA SAOGALEMU

LAPATAIGA NA LE TAU ATU

FA'AILOILO FA'ALENATURA
= agai tagata uma o loo i totonu o sone i nofoaga o saogalemu mauuluga

Lapataiga aloaia
= Na o tagata o loo i totonu o sone e faailoa atu ile lapataiga aloaia e agai i nofoaga saogalemu mauuluga

TSUNAMI EVACUATION INFORMATION

THINK FEET - WALK TO HIGH GROUND

What is a tsunami?

A tsunami is a series of waves that is generated when a large volume of water is rapidly displaced, usually by a major earthquake. The biggest tsunami that hit the Hawaiian Islands was in 1882. The biggest tsunami that hit the Hawaiian Islands was in 1882. The biggest tsunami that hit the Hawaiian Islands was in 1882.

Evacuate the warning signs

After a major earthquake has occurred, you will see the authorities in your area that a tsunami may be imminent. The information that you receive from the national warning signs and evacuation routes is one of the warning signs. Do not wait for official warning - move to high ground immediately.

Evacuate the warning signs

- Evacuate immediately when you see or hear any of the following signs.
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BE TSUNAMI SMART

When at the beach, if you:

- 1 FEEL** STRONG SHAKING...
- 2 HEAR** A STRANGE ROAR FROM THE SEA...
- 3 SEE** THE WATER DRAW FAR BACK...

DON'T WAIT! RUN! TO HIGHER GROUND!

NSDMA: 1 4731 440-0838 www.govtj/department/nadma.html www.cdema.org www.weready.org

BE TSUNAMI SMART!

KNOW THE WARNING SIGNS

IF YOU FEEL a very strong earthquake

SEE the water withdraw an unusual distance

HEAR a strange roar

RUN to higher ground or inland if ANY of these signs occur!

Be Tsunami Smart

Feel • See • Hear

Natural Warning Signs of a Tsunami

- If You Feel** a very strong or long earthquake
- See** a sudden rise or fall of the sea level
- Hear** a strange or loud noise from the sea

Run to high ground or inland immediately if ANY of these warning signs occur at the coast.

NO DUMPING! LET US KEEP OUR COMMUNITY CLEAN

Important considerations in developing awareness material and campaigns

Local or traditional knowledge:

This can be a **powerful tool to support scientific knowledge** in community preparedness. It may be most **effective means in a more traditional or remote** community. Additional information on warning systems and evacuation and return arrangements is required.

Community needs:

Awareness material and activities should be **tailored to the specific community**. Factors such as geography, demographics, language, cultural, religious and social orientations should influence the awareness approach. They will present both strengths and opportunities.

Coordination and collaboration:

Working together among the **different agencies involved** is essential.

Important considerations in developing awareness material and campaigns

A multi-faceted approach:

Target a variety of **formal and informal education**, and awareness-building and preparedness activities.

Content:

Should anticipate and **answer the obvious questions** of the target audience **simple and clear**.

Use different platforms:

Printed materials, videos, and Social Media

Useful sources of information



- **ITIC – International Tsunami Information Center**

<http://itic.ioc-unesco.org>



- **IOTIC – Indian Ocean Tsunami Information Centre**

<http://iotic.ioc-unesco.org>



- **CTIC – Caribbean Tsunami Information Centre**

<http://ctic.ioc-unesco.org>



- **NEAMTIC – North East Atlantic and Mediterranean Tsunami Information Centre**

<http://neamtic.ioc-unesco.org>

PREP-4: Outreach or educational activities are held at least 3 times a year



The community should have outreach and educational activities:

- To educate community residents, businesses, and visitors, especially in the tsunami hazard zone.
- Educate on hazards, evacuation warning, and response.
- Hold three or more activities annually of which one is community wide.
- Multi-hazard that includes tsunami.
- These activities can be workshops, exhibits, school campaign, cultural activities, etc.

PREP-4. Outreach or educational activities are held at least three times a year.

- Leveraging of national, state and regional campaigns, including use of social media.
- Multi-hazard events or presentations.
- Booths at community events and fairs.
- Community tsunami safety workshops, town hall or similar public meetings.
- Presentations or workshops for faith-based or cultural organizations, community or civic groups.
- Local public safety campaigns, such as
- “Tsunami Preparedness” week/month.
- Media workshops.
- Local business workshops to help them develop response and business continuity plans.
- Information for business owners foremployee training, outreach or education that targets high-occupancy businesses in tsunami hazard zones (e.g. hotels, restaurants, fisheries, industrial sites).
- Door-to-door safety campaigns targeted to residents and businesses living or working in the community’s tsunami hazard zone.

Creating Public Awareness Resources



1. Create Public Information – Awareness Poster
2. Work together – country, group, etc
3. **Materials** - Poster Paper, marker, glue/tape, scissors, evacuation map

Content

1. Effectively communicate the hazard information
2. Educational, building awareness and preparedness i.e.: What is a tsunami, About tsunami signs, tsunami safety, etc.
3. Showing clear tsunami evacuation map, easily understood tsunami evacuation maps as determined to be appropriate by local authorities
4. Have all the format: Title, Authority, Legend, Scale, Logos
5. Have additional technical information needed to enhance community understanding?

TSUNAMI

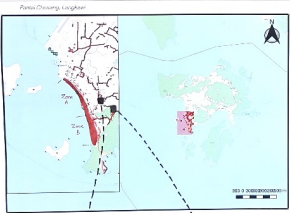
EVACUATE TO HIGHER GROUND

If you feel an Earthquake...

20 sec. & above

Potential TSUNAMI may occur.
-ALERT for siren trigger

TSUNAMI EVACUATION MAP FOR PANTAI CHENANG



EVACUATION AREA
SMK CHENANG
CAPACITY: 500 VICTIMS

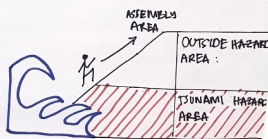
EVACUATION AREA
DEWAN SERBA GUNA CHENANG
CAPACITY: 500 VICTIMS

ZONE A

ZONE B

WHAT TO DO ?

- AVOID COASTAL AREA
- RUN IF YOU SEE TSUNAMI WAVE COMING
- SELF EVACUATE TO DESIGNATED AREA (HIGHER GROUND)
- FOLLOW INSTRUCTIONS GIVEN BY LOCAL AUTHORITIES



By: Malaysian Rep.

Don't Hesitate

to

"EVACUATE"

If you hear roar after reported seismic activity.

Authorities release evacuation orders

If you see water withdraw unusual distance

If you feel ground shaking for $\geq 20s$

Do not panic

Take your Grab bag

RUN

Tsunami? Can Cause massive destruction and LOSS OF LIFE

You have less than 3 hrs to evacuate

Take the nearest and safest route

Your Evacuation Centre IS



Follow the Guidance of the authorities.

SCHOOL

KIDS

TSUNAMI

= BE PREPARED. SAVE A LIFE =

What to know

Tsunami is not always caused by one Earthquake

We have less than 3 hrs for Evacuation from the nearest source

Tsunami can cause MASSIVE Destruction and loss of life.

Are you at Risk? - Refer to or evacuation maps.

When to Evacuate

If you feel a ground Shaking for more than 20s

When Authorities' release evacuation order

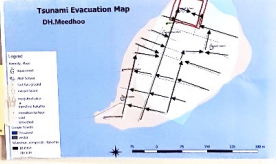
If you see water withdraw an unusual distance

If you hear a strong roar, after reported seismic activity.

If you witness any of the above warning signs, or evacuation order, locate the safe route and **EVACUATE!!** But Remember the "Don'ts"

DO NOT PANIC

Do not forget your ID's, Prescriptions, Cards and other essential documents.



Follow the Media for update from official Authorities!!

ADULTS



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

Thank You

Ardito Kodijat

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