





WORLD TSUNAMI





Early Warning for Remote Population

Hisan Hassan, Chief Executive
National Disaster Management Authority





The Maldives Unique remote populations

- Sparsely distributed islands
- · One of the smallest, low-lying country in the world
- Uniquely different from its neighbors
- Fragile Environments and small Populations
- Lack of diversified economic activities. Dependent on imports
- Climate change threaten residential island; severe storms, frequent floods leads damage infrastructure, disrupt services, and contaminate freshwater.







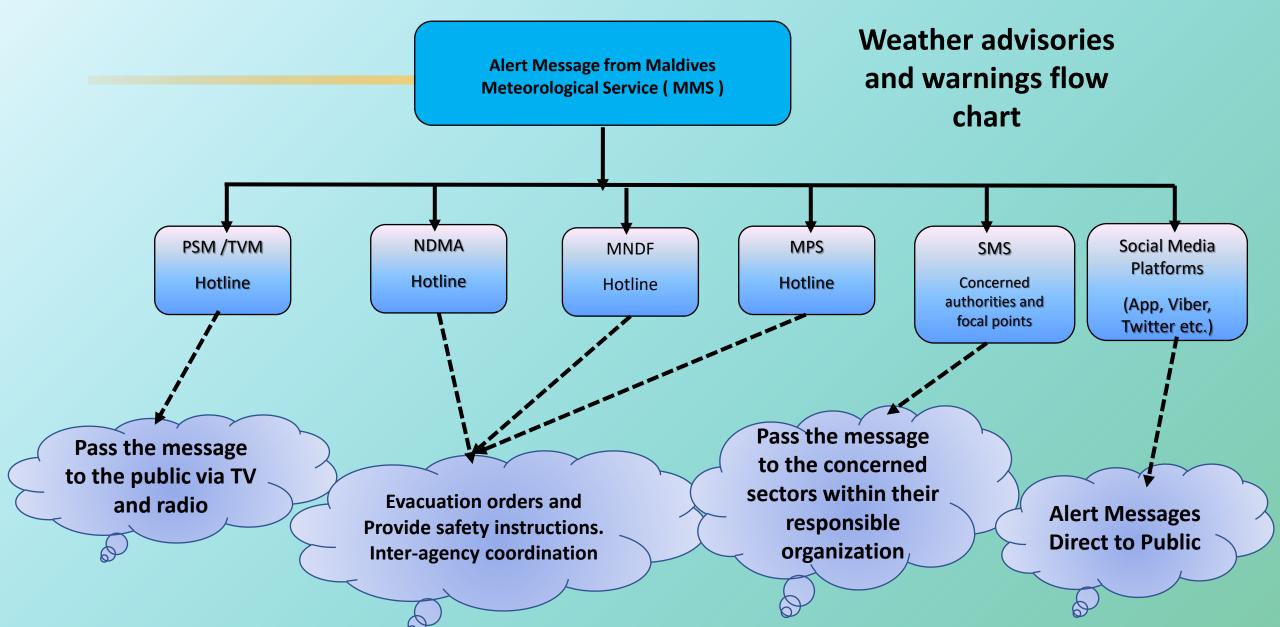




Hazard Profile

- Severe storms and cyclonic activity
- Heavy rain and floods
- Swell waves and Tidal Waves
- Strong winds
- Thunderstorms and water spouts
- Extremely rough seas
- Climate change exacerbated natural hazards

Existing Early Warning System



PREPAREDNESS AND RESPONSE CAPABILITIES TO ACT ON WARNING MESSAGES

How have warning message helped communities to prepare and respond?

- Access to timely and accurate information about upcoming weather events
- Facilitate coordination and response efforts among various stakeholders
- Make informed decisions regarding the protection of their assets and infrastructure

What are the dissemination channels and target audiences?

- Press releases/broadcasting medium
- Social Media and Mass Messaging
- Phone/Video Calls
- Apps and Websites

Decision making SOPs and Guidelines

- NDMA establish hazard logging and incident reporting SOPs
- Damage Assessment reporting guidelines

PREPAREDNESS & RESPONSE

Sectors, sub-national governments and communities are capable of effectively using warning information to inform their preparedness and response Actions



 National Level – First responders and critical service sectors/providers



Island level organizations, utility providers, transport services

Challenges

- Incorporating Risk Information into Policy and Planning across all levels
- Mobilizing Adequate Resources: Securing sufficient resources and investments to risk assessment/communication
- Limited technical resources for weather forecasting such as automatic weather stations, radars, etc
- Ensuring Effective Dissemination of early warning making sure the most vulnerable such as elderly, women head households and migrants gets time to prepare for events
- Creating a culture of community preparedness to take early warning messages seriously



Use of low-cost Innovative mechanism to enhance early warning system – Lessons Learnt from Maldives

- Upgrading national broadcasting system from analog to digital network provides opportunity to broadcast early warning messages to all broadcasting networks
- Use of satellite connectivity provides backup communication in the mobile network downtime
- Training of community emergency response teams enables local communities to activate emergency response operations
- Awareness raising at schools and community level leads to better understanding of preparedness actions to alert messages



Way Forward

- Technology Integration: Invest in advanced technology and data-sharing platforms to improve the speed and accuracy of early warning systems.
- Community Engagement: Foster community participation and education to ensure that local populations are aware of and prepared for potential hazards.
- Capacity Building: Provide training and resources to local authorities, meteorological services, and disaster management agencies to enhance their ability to respond effectively to warnings.
- International Collaboration: Strengthen collaboration with neighboring countries and international organizations to share knowledge, resources, and best practices for disaster preparedness.
- Climate Resilience: Implement long-term climate resilience strategies, including infrastructure improvements and land-use planning, to reduce vulnerability and enhance the effectiveness of early warning systems.