



*Training/Workshop on
Tsunami Evacuation Maps, Plans, and Procedures and
the UNESCO-IOC Tsunami Ready Recognition Programme for the Indian Ocean Member States
Hyderabad - India, 15-23 April 2025*

UNESCO-IOC Tsunami Ready Indicators

TRRP 11: Response Indicators 1

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Acknowledgement:

- Ardito M Kodijat, IOTIC IOC-UNESCO
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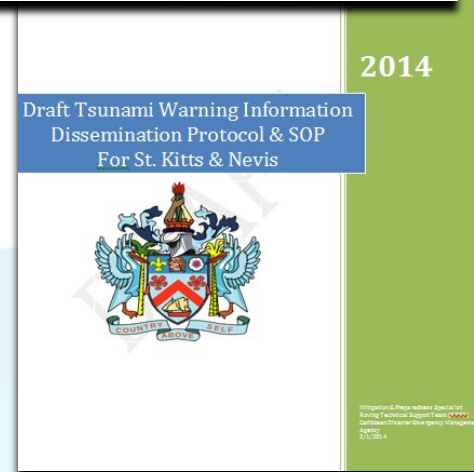
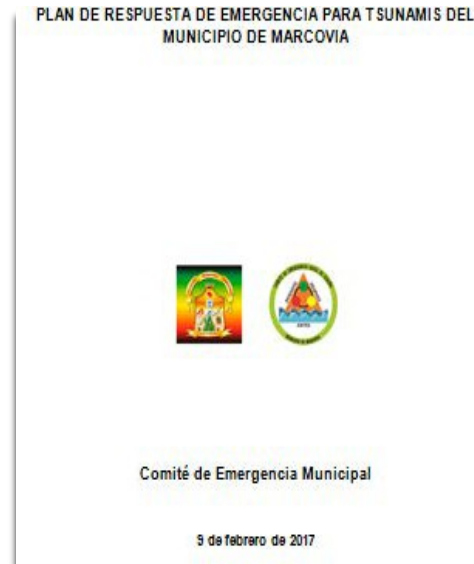
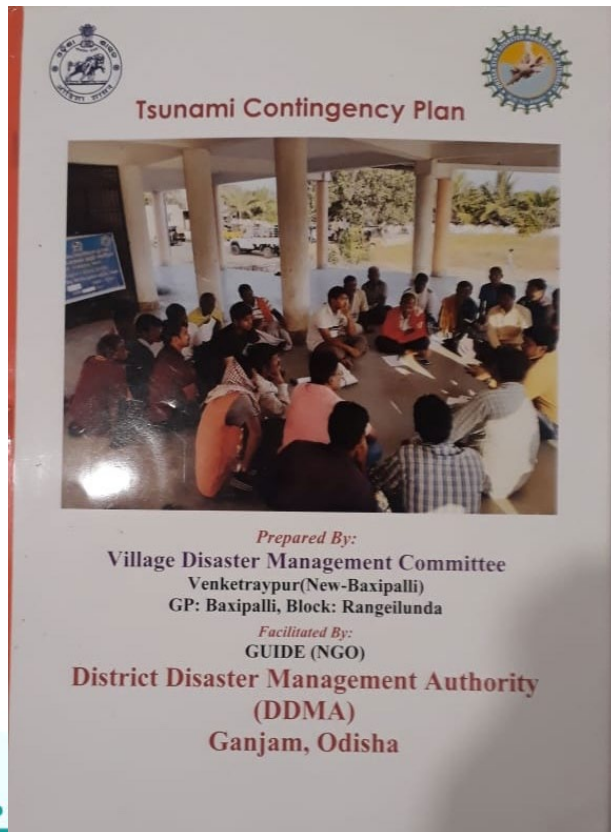
RESP-1: A community Tsunami Emergency Response plan is approved



<https://youtu.be/0r-lvl8HzPQVideo>

+ 5:28 minutes

RESP-1: A community Tsunami Emergency Response Plan is approved



The community should have **approved Tsunami Emergency Response Plan**:

- Can be part of a multi-hazard plan that includes response for tsunami.
- Addresses both response to local and distant tsunamis.
- Should be part of national or local (province, district, or village) Emergency Response Plan.

Components of a Tsunami Emergency Response Plan

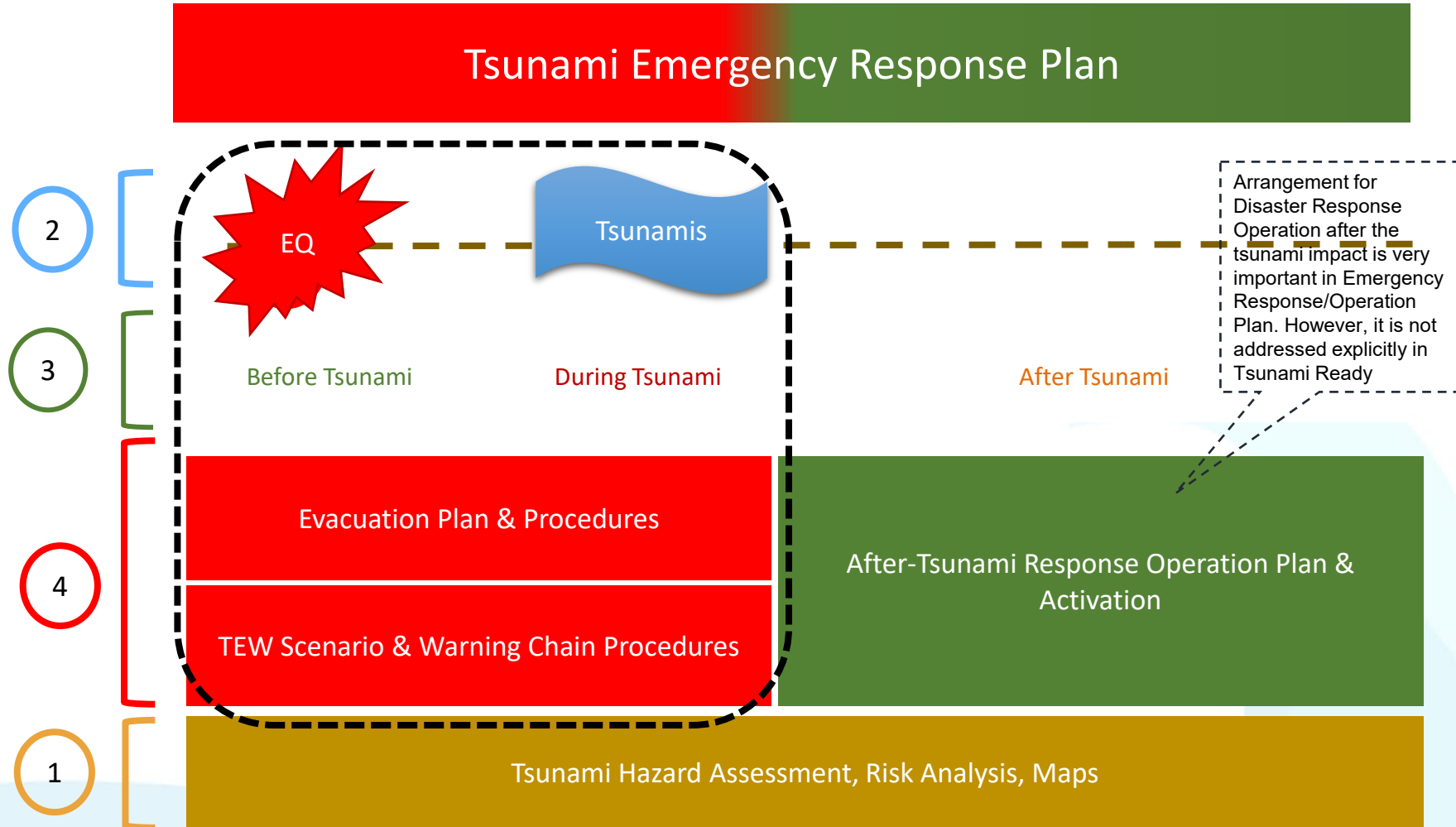
Tsunami Ready focus on “before” and “during” a tsunami event

Three specific circumstances must be considered for tsunami hazard: 1) Uncertainty; 2) Fast arrival time; 3) Long term impact

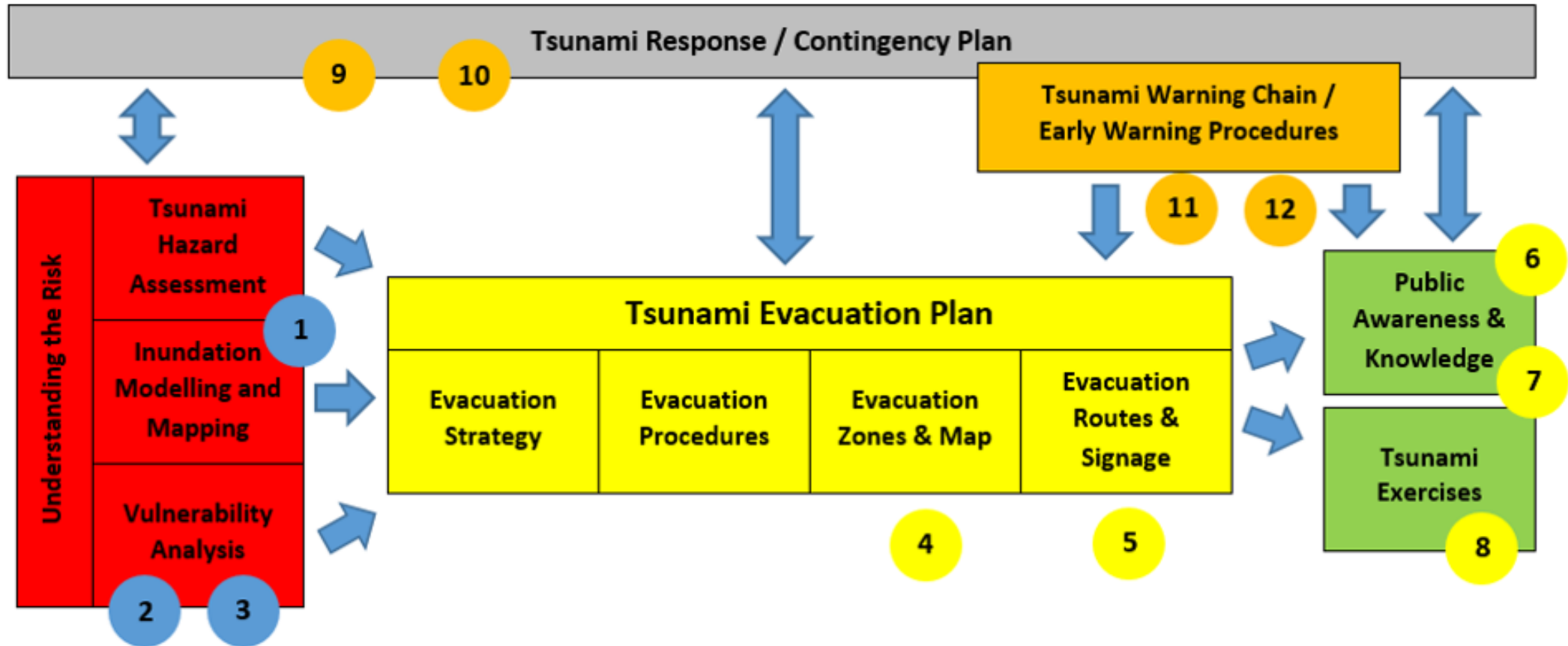
Focus on the 3 key phases of emergency event (before Tsunami, During Tsunami, After Tsunami)

Describe Early warning procedures to decide whether or not to issue an evacuation order.
Evacuation Plan must be known by the community and institutions
Describe who activates the after-tsunami operation

Tsunami hazard maps are needed to help identify priority responses and steps to reduce potential threats



A TERP has links to all Tsunami Ready Indicators.



... which are related to **arrangements for warnings** and **evacuations** as well as **public awareness of these arrangements**

Tsunami Emergency Response Plan

The main purpose of an **Tsunami Emergency Response Plan (may also be referred to as an Emergency Operations Plan)** is to preserve life and minimise disruption of the community's function.

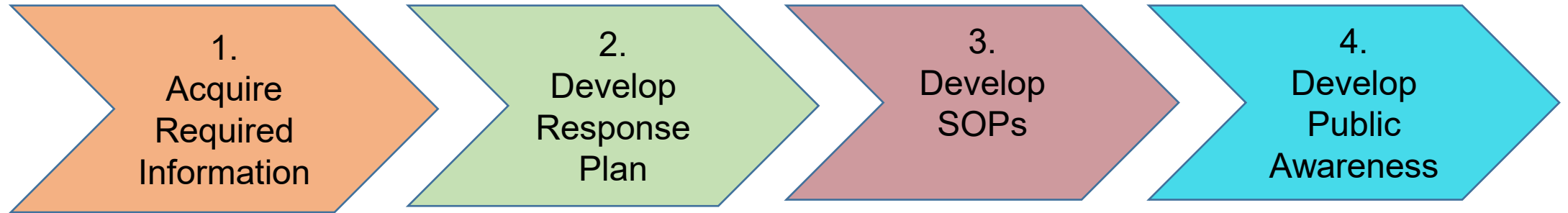
The community should have an TERP in place that addresses tsunamis. This may be part of a multi-hazard EOP as long as it specifically covers tsunamis.

The **TERP is a written set of instructions** detailing what must be done in an emergency, how people and property are protected and how resources are used.

The **TERP covers arrangements for warnings and evacuations and public awareness of these arrangements.**

RESP-1 is closely related to RESP-2 which relates to capacity to manage emergency response operations

4 Steps for Tsunami Emergency Response Planning



- A TERP is **based on the information that is specific to the community's circumstances** as well as **national references**
- A TERP is supported by **agency-specific SOPs** that will be activated on the receipt of a tsunami warning or during a local source earthquake that may generate a tsunami
- It is vital to **ensure that the community is aware of the TERP** and understands what actions to take in the event the TERP is activated

Standar Operation Procedures

Why are SOPs important?

- **SOPs lay the foundations of effective, reliable warning systems**
- All warning systems require SOPs, but for tsunami, **rapid evaluation, warning and response** is essential to save lives
- In an end-to-end system, communications links between stakeholders must be robust or the warning chain will be broken.
- SOPs should be developed, practiced and modified as necessary – **a “living document”**

Standard Operation Procedures

“A description and **procedure on agreed steps** by institutions/agencies/groups/teams used in coordinating **who, what, when, where and how** for tsunami early warning and response”*

- A SOP is a **written document** that describes the actions to be taken in a system or process.
- SOPs are a set of written **instructions for routine/repetitive** organisation activities. Procedures followed in an emergency
- SOPs **detail work process** conducted/followed within an organisation
- SOPs document **the way activities are performed** for consistent conformance to system requirements and an organisation’s mission

**From Indonesian Local SOP Workshops: Capacity Building for Development of Local SOPs for Tsunami Early Warning and Response. 2006-2007*

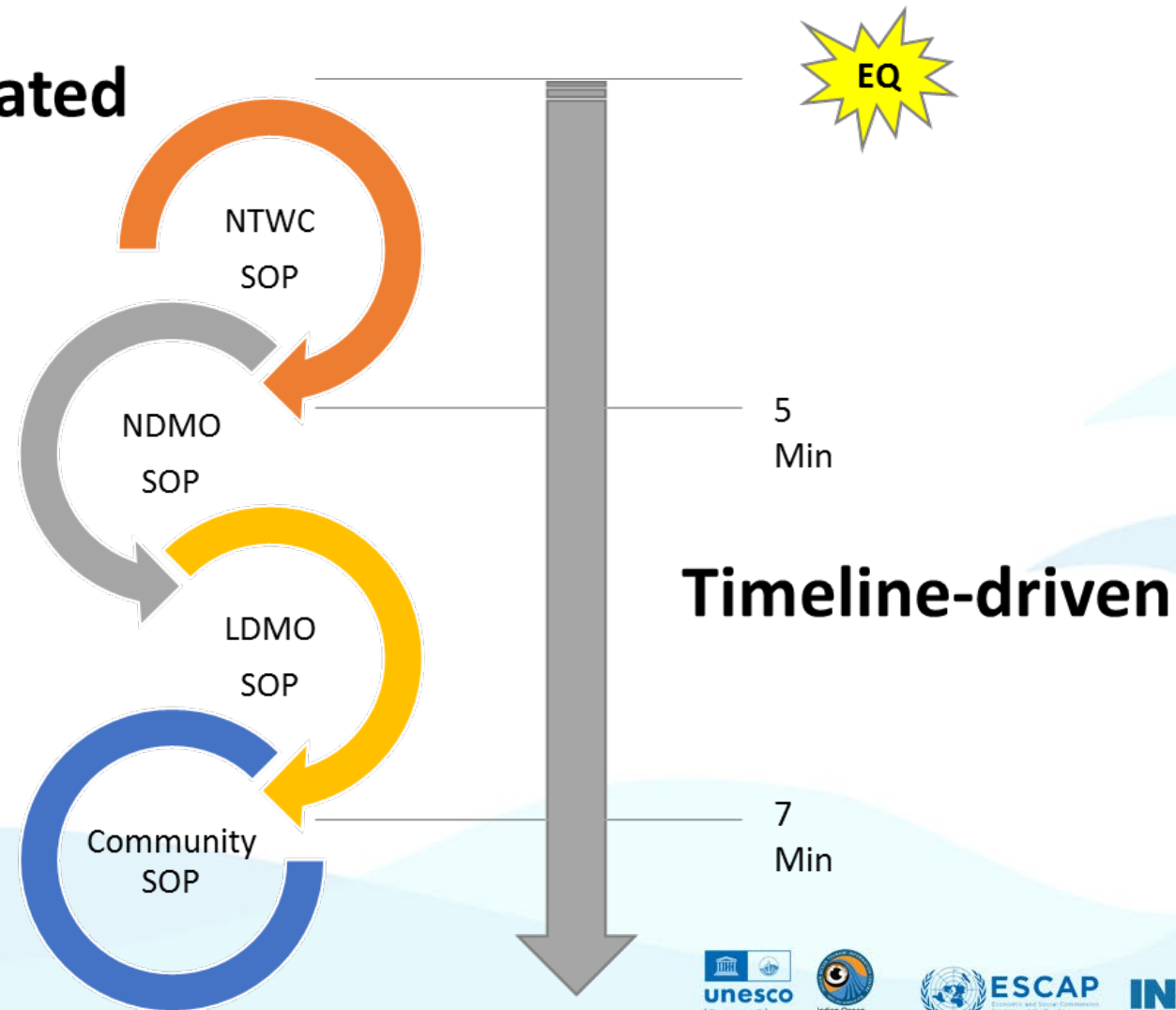
4 Steps for Tsunami Emergency Response Planning

Step 3 – Develop SOPs

3.
Develop
SOPs

End-to-End Warning SOP
– Information Flow

Integrated



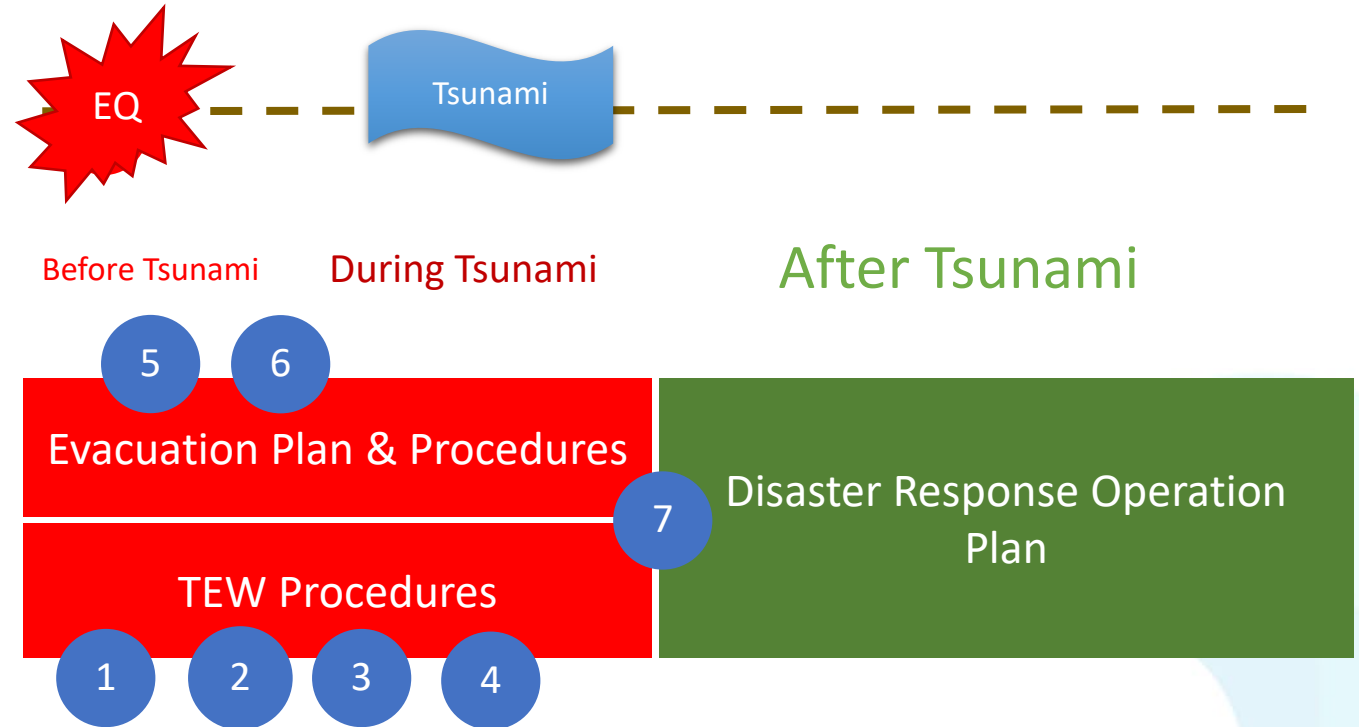
4 Steps for Tsunami Emergency Response Planning

Step 3 – Develop SOPs

3.
Develop
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SOPs related to the TERP at local level

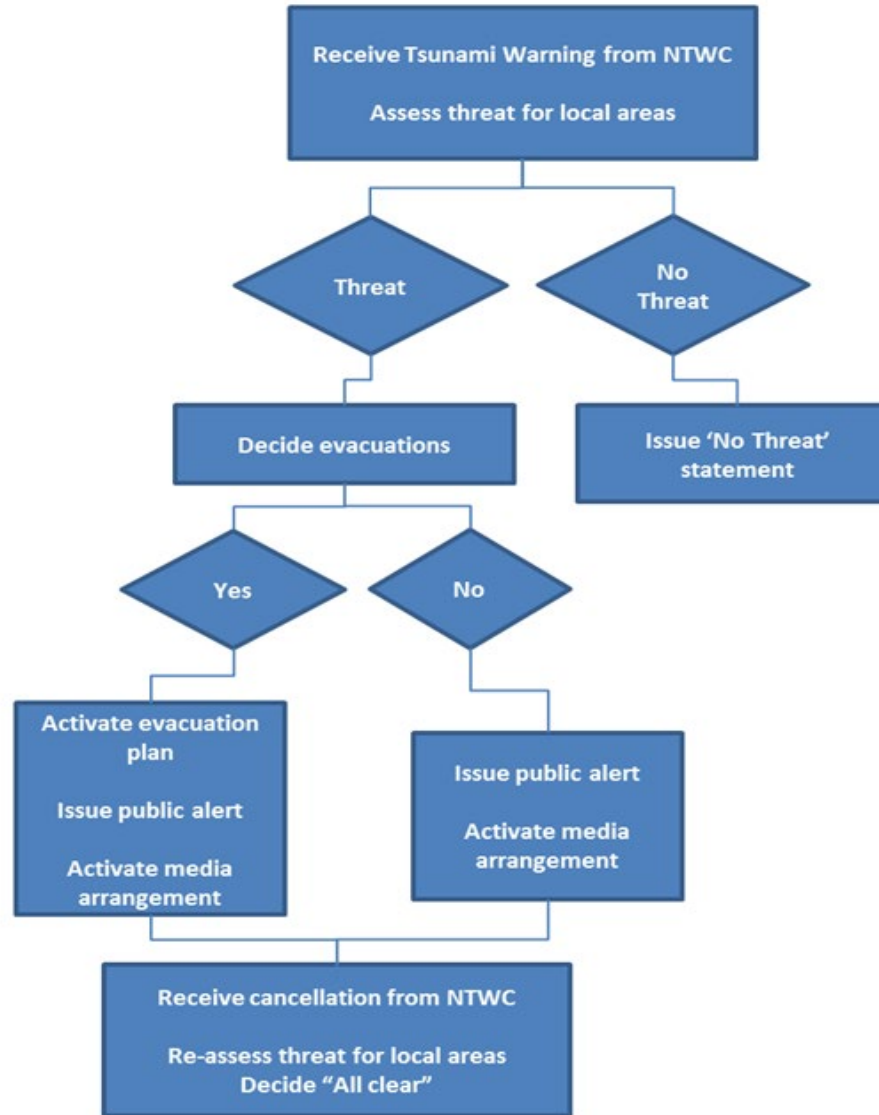
1. SOPs for **receipt of warnings** and **cancellation messages from the NTWC**
2. SOPs for **decision making on evacuations**
3. SOPs for **public alerting**
4. SOPs for **media arrangements**
5. SOPs for **support of evacuation**
6. SOP for **traffic management**
7. SOP for **all clear and safe return**



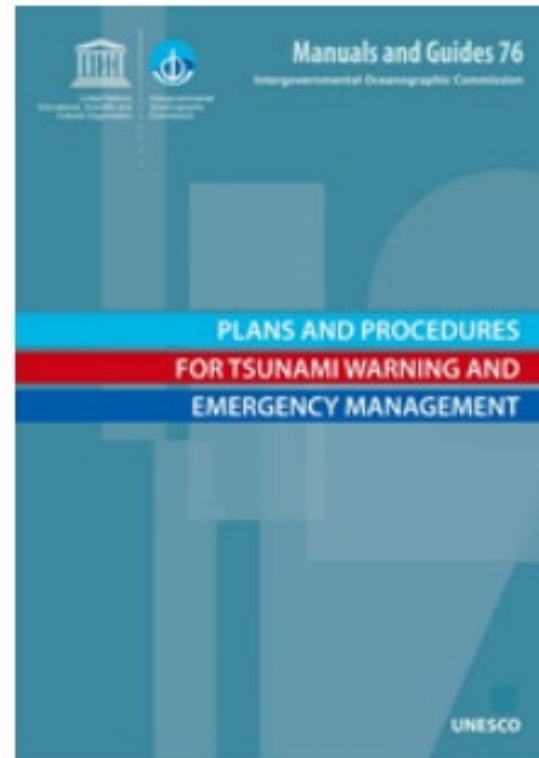
- All warning and response systems require SOPs. In case of tsunamis the **rapid evaluation, warning and response is essential** to save lives.
- SOPs are “**living documents**” and should be developed, practiced and modified as necessary

Example

**Simplified flow chart
for tsunami response
to NTWC warnings
at local level**



Manual and Guide No 76



<https://unesdoc.unesco.org/ark:/48223/pf0000256552>

Thank you



***IOC/UNESCO Indian Ocean Tsunami Information Centre
IOTIC-BMKG Programme Office***

***Disaster Risk Reduction and Tsunami Information Unit
UNESCO Jakarta Office***

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