

Building the Indian Ocean Tsunami Warning and Mitigation System : Lessons Learnt

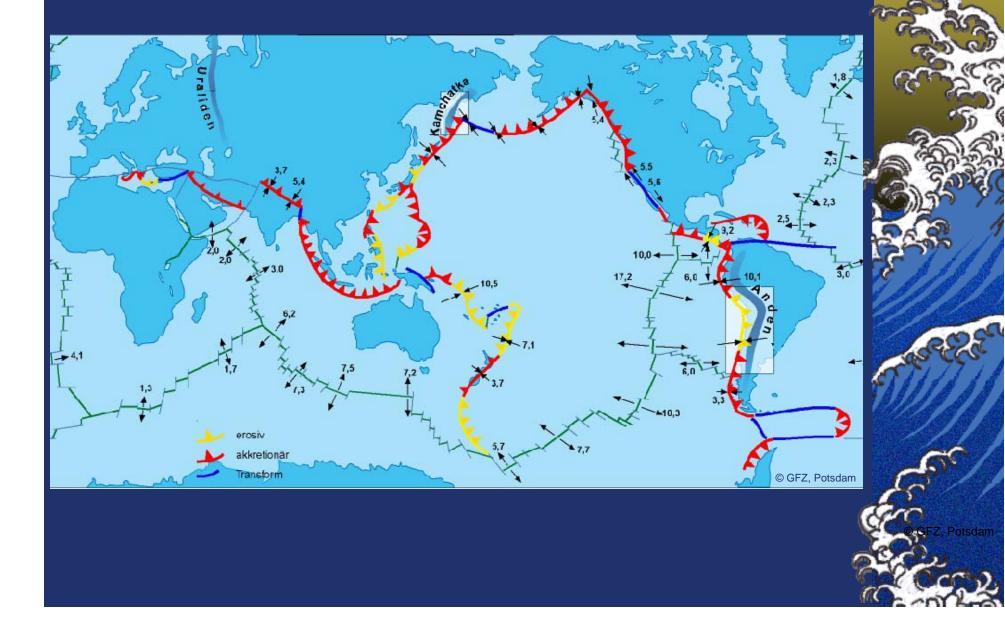
ITU/OASIS Workshop on Public Warning 19-20 October 2006, Geneva, Switzerland

Dr. Peter Koltermann, Head Tsunami Unit IOC, UNESCO

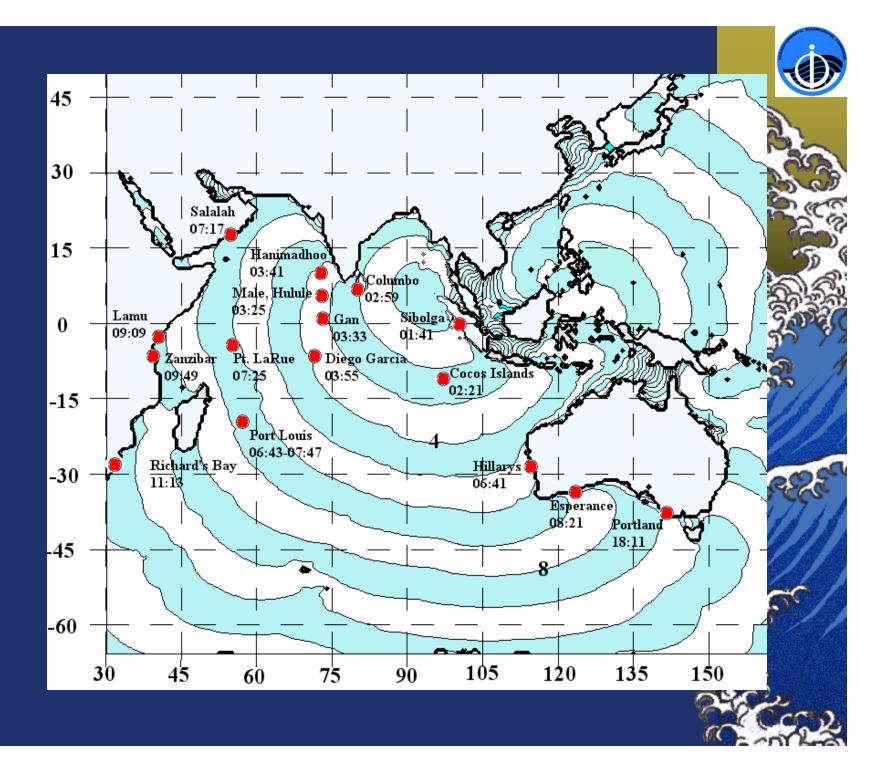




The threat and major source for tsunamis







IOC co-ordinates Tsunami Warning Systems globally as an end-to-end system

IOC's mandate is to be there **<u>before</u>** marine disasters strike

Tsunami Early Warning System

- O upstream detection, verification, prediction of tsunami wave, dissemination of tsunami information, international, intergovernmental
- O downstream

issue national warnings, initiate nationalwarning command chain, prepare andimplement standardized reaction



1965: IOC established the **ICG/ITSU** International **Coordination Group for the** Tsunami Warning System in the Pacific (TWSP) -> successful & operational Tsunami Warning & Mitigation system



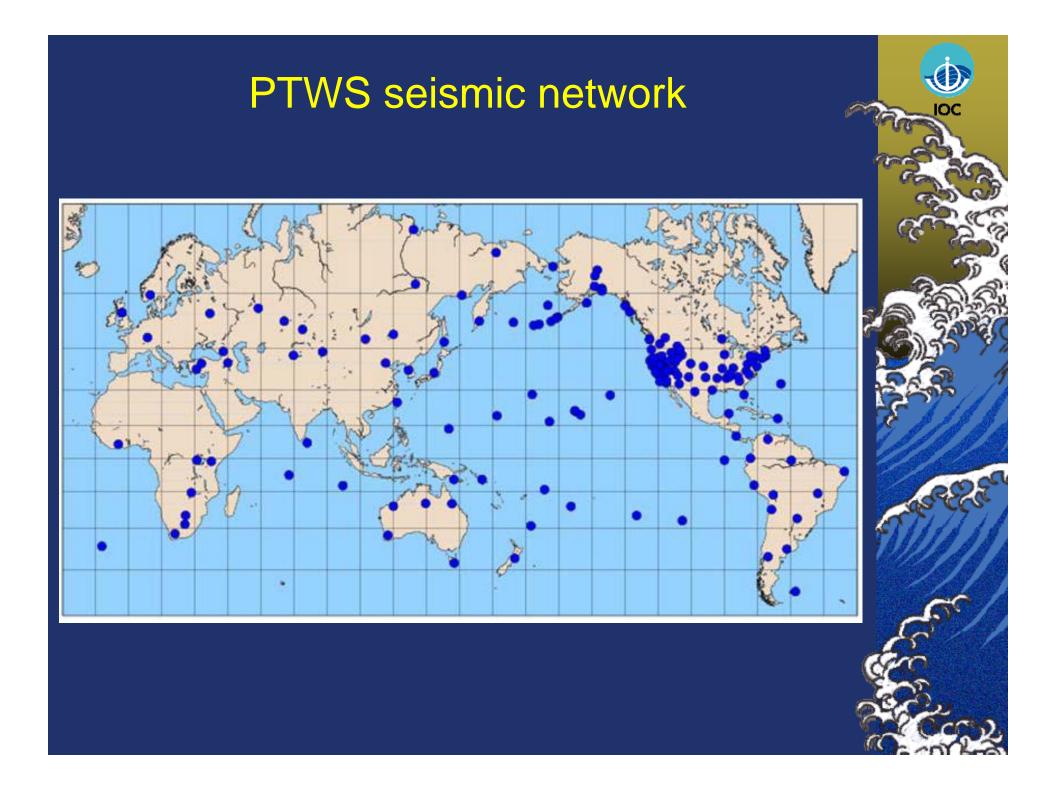
IOC ICG/PTWS

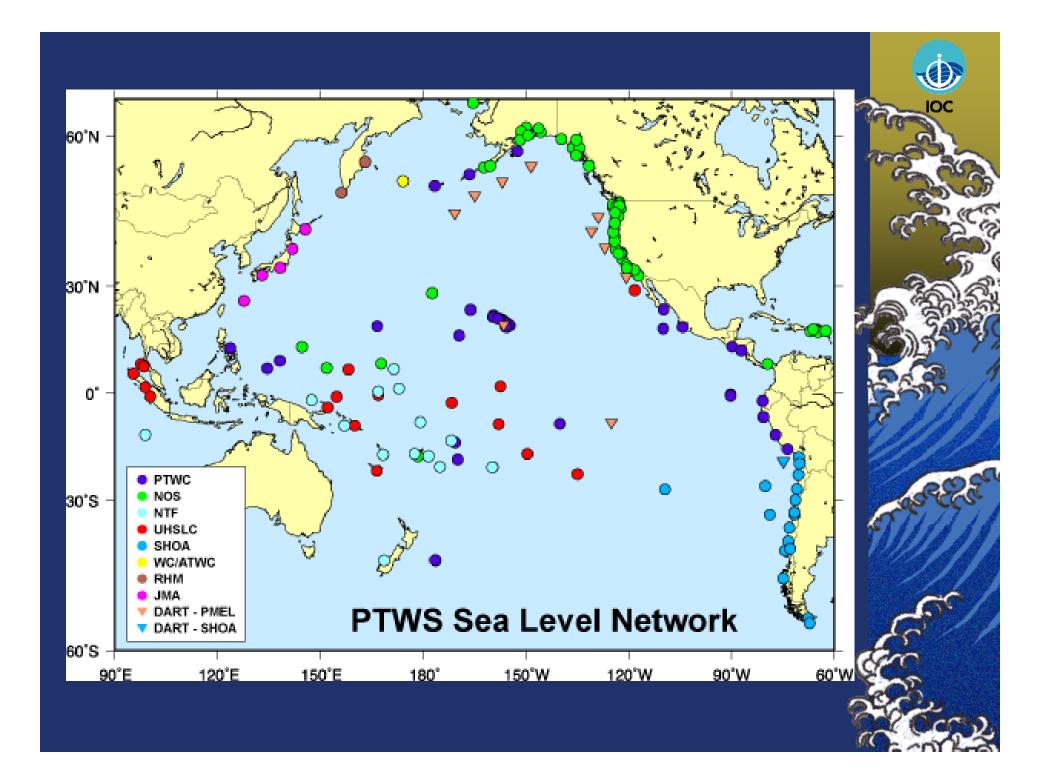
28 member States (2005):

Australia, Canada, Chile, China, Colombia, Cook Islands, Costa Rica, Democratic, People's Republic of Korea, Ecuador, El Salvador, Fiji, France, Guatemala, Indonesia, Japan, Mexico, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Peru, Philippines, Republic of Korea, Russian Federation, Singapore, Thailand, United States, Samoa.

- Successful Operational Tsunami Warning System > 40 yrs
- Successful international scientific program
- Pacific Basin monitoring of seismicity and sea levels
- Direct humanitarian aim
- Mitigate tsunami effects save lives/property







Establishment of an Indian Ocean Tsunami Warning System

March & April 2005: In the aftermath of greatest tsunami in recorded history on Dec 26th 2004, IOC held two International Coordination meetings on the development of an IOTWS in Paris and Mauritius



Time schedule and milestones in 2005

Implementation Interim System IOC-JMA-PTWC

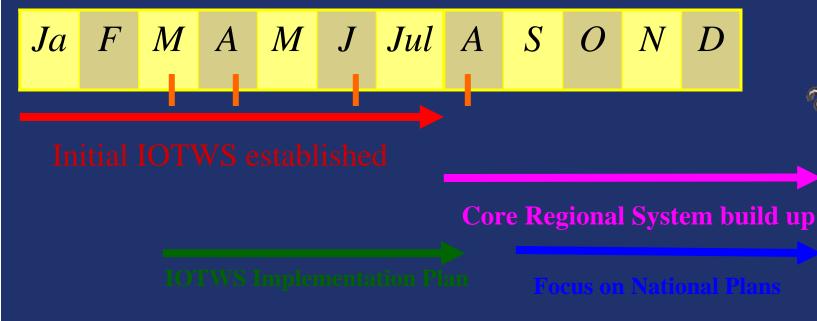
18-20 National Assessment Missions IOC/ISDR/WMO/ADRC/IMA/UNESCAP

Sea level stations being deployed

March 3-8: UNESCO/IOC 1st Regional Technical Coordination Meeting, Paris
April 14-16: UNESCO/IOC 2nd Regional Coordination Meeting, Mauritius
June 21: IOC General Assembly, Paris: Formal establishment of ICG/IOTWS
August 3-5: ICG/IOTWS-I, Perth: focus on technical aspects
December 14-16: ICG/IOTWS-II, Hyderabad: recommendations & commitments

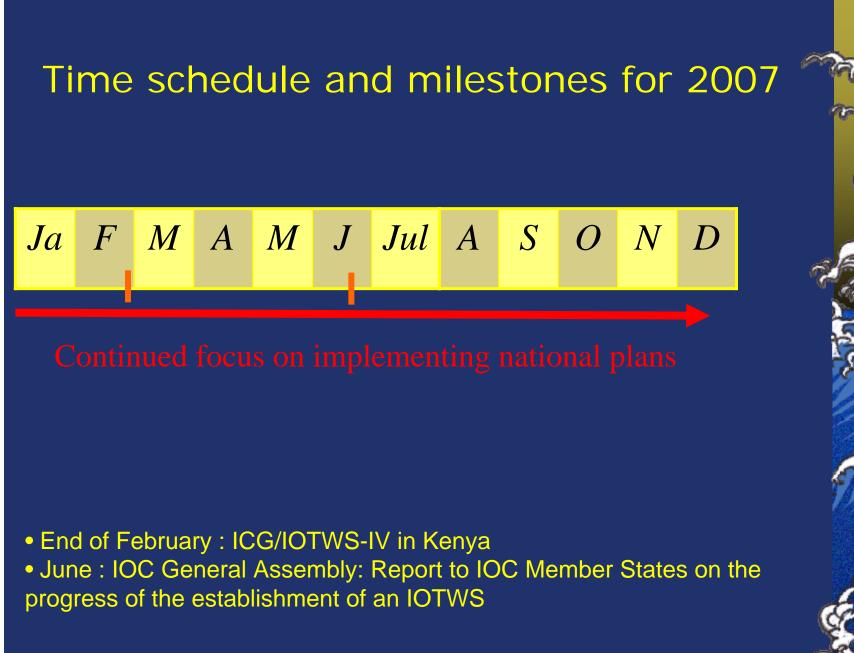


Time schedule and milestones for 2006



March 27: IOTWS Roundtable, in the margin of EWC-III, Bonn, Germany
April 22-24: WMO meeting on Multi-hazard, Geneva, Switzerland
June 21-29: IOC Executive Council: Report to Member States on ICG/IOTWS
July 31-August 2: ICG/IOTWS-III, Bali: IOTWS Implementation Plan adopted







Since July 2006 an Initial IOTWSystem is in place

Based on Existing:

- 26(29) National 24x7 Information Centres slowly evolving into a
- Network of Tsunami Warning Centres in charge of National Plans

Need to improve Regional Instrumental Networks:

- Improved Seismographic network (faster and more accurate) detection of earthquakes
- Real-time (1-5min transmission interval) network of sea-level stations near tsunami source zones



System Constraints

Culturally very heterogeneous regions

▲Language, custom, attitude

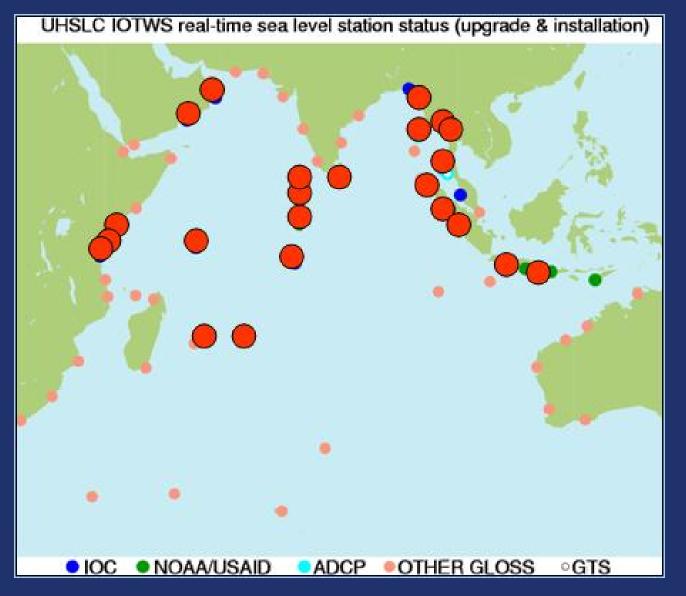
Language dominance
 Solutions imposed
 Stakeholders involvement entitles to a
 Bottom-up approach



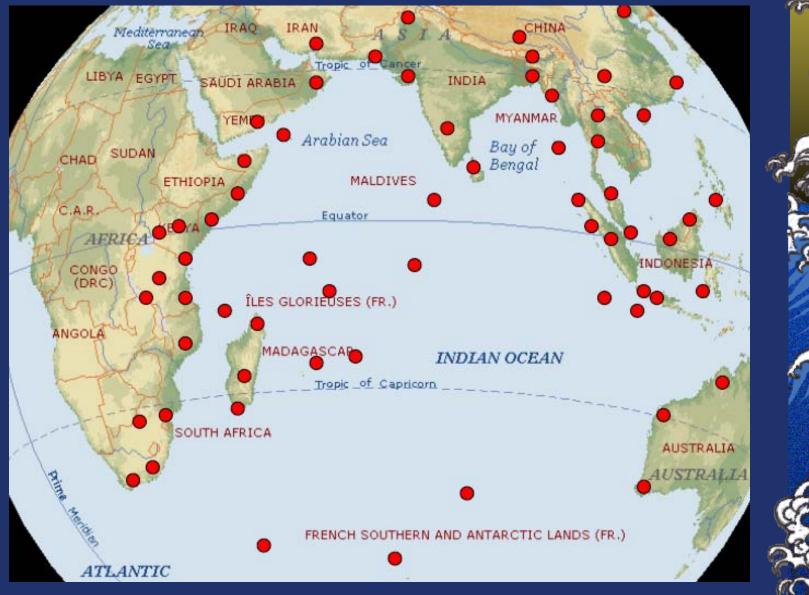




28 new real time sea level stations



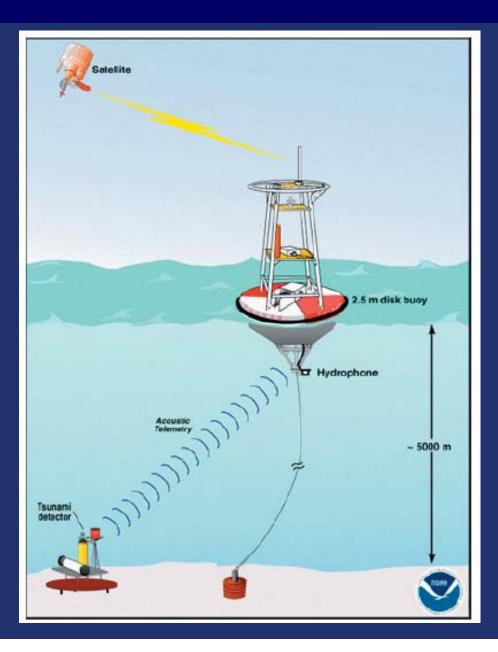
Agreed upgrade of the Seismographic network



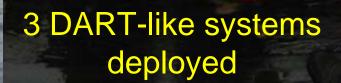




IOC ICG/ITSU







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Assessment of Capacity Building Requirements for an Effective and Durable Tsunami Warning and Mitigation System in the Indian Ocean



Consolidated Report for Countries Affected by the 26 December 2004 Tsunami

IOC/INF-1219

UNESCO



IOTWS: National Assessment and Plans

	Nat.Asses	Nat. Plan		Nat.Asses	Nat. Plan
AUSTRALIA	Not required	Available	MYANMAR	Done	Required
BANGLADESH	Done	Required	OMAN	Done	Required
COMORES	Done	Required	PAKISTAN	Done	Required
DJIBOUTI	2006	Required	SEYCHELLES	Done	Required
FRANCE	Not required	Available	SINGAPORE	Not required	Available
INDIA	Not required	Available	SOMALIA	Done	Required
INDONESIA	Done	Available	S. AFRICA	2006	Required
IRAN	Done	Required	SRI LANKA	Done	Required
KENYA	Done	Required	TANZANIA	Done	Required
MADAGASCAR	Done	Required	THAILAND	Done	Required
MALAYSIA	Done	Available	TIMOR (EAST)	2006	Required
MALDIVES	2006	Required	UAE	Not requested	
MAURITIUS	Done	Required	UK	Not required	
MOZAMBIQUE	Done	Required	YEMEN	Done	Required
					6





The Challenge

We essentially know what is needed at the country level in 18 countries while this work will be completed in 2006 for the rest

- The ICG requested a comprehensive action plan as a living document, harmonized with the country level
- A There is a need to assist with the development of National Plans



June 21-30, 2005: the 23rd IOC General Assembly decided resolutions on the establishment of a global and three regional Intergovernmental Coordination Groups on TEWS (XXIII-12 to XXXIII-15) for

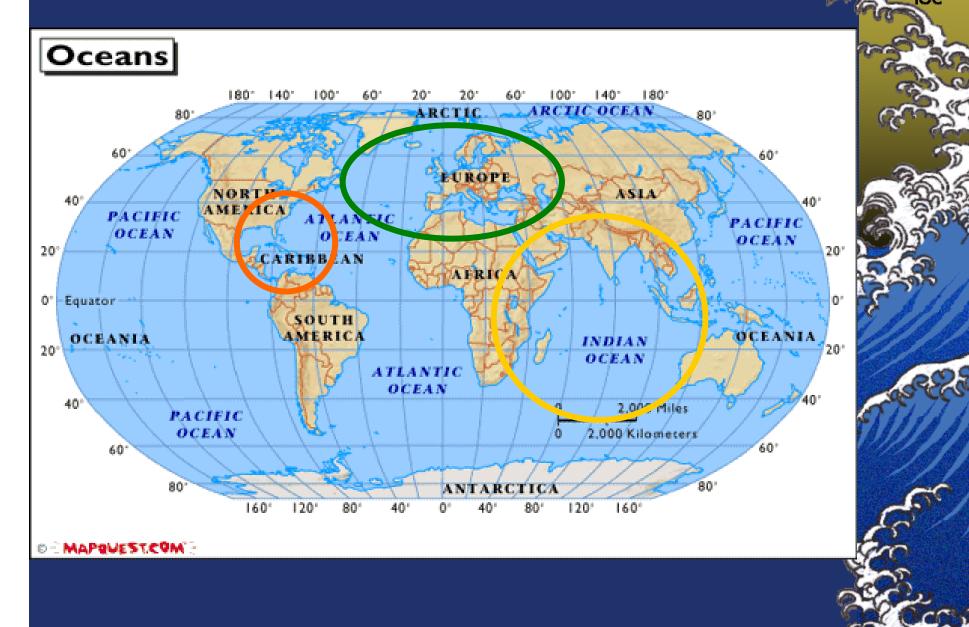
- the Indian Ocean (ICG/IOTWS)

- the Caribbean (ICG/CARTWS)

- the NE Atlantic and Med (ICG/NEAMTWS)



Three more regions to coordinate



Intergovernmental Coordination Group meetings

▲ 03-05 Aug 2005: ICG/IOTWS-I, Perth ▲ 21-22 Nov 2005: ICG/NEAMTWS-I, Rome ▲ 14-16 Dec 2005: ICG/IOTWS-II, Hyderabad ▲ 10-12 Jan 2006: ICG/CARTWS-I, Barbados A May 2006: ICG/ITSU-XXI, Melbourne ▲ May 2006: ICG/NEAMTWS-II, Nice August 2006: ICG/IOTWS-III, Bali and to come:

- Feb 2007: ICG/NEAMTWS-III, Bonn
- 🔺 Feb 2007: ICG/IOTWS-IV, Kenya



System Tests

Tonga Earthquake 3 May 2006:

- Tsunami advisory, media turned it into warning
- Merapi Vulcano 2006:
- SMS clogged satellites after 92 secs
- Java Tsunami 17 July 2006: Downstream path delayed



Tsunami Early Warning System Characteristics

▲ O upstream

- *hi-tech instrumentation, high speed* +
- high quantity data links
- targeted dissemination
- few trained people, existing standards
- **▲** *O* downstream
- low/no tech, broad dissemination
 - \rightarrow recipients are untrained common people
 - "the guy at the beach"



Needs **UPSTREAM TRAINING, TRAINING Robust, standardized data** \bigcirc streams redundence of sensors + power \bigcirc power independent \bigcirc accepted data policy



Needs **DOWNSTREAM TRAINING, TRAINING** simple robust, technology power independent standardized simple contents non oral communication standardized simple glossary

Conclusions

- O standardization of means and contents
- ▲ O keep it simple, get it cheaper
- ▲ O get sustained funding
- ▲ O don't overload the people involved
- ▲ O training at a levels, again and again
- ▲ O upstream:
- clear responsibilities, instant reaction
- 4 90 s off warning interval cost extra 7 MUS\$/5
- *▲ O downstream:*
- *low tech, simple message, trained response*



A perfect warning will be useless if people do not know what to do in case of an emergency

Awareness and preparedness at the country level is essential



Beyond immediate response: Multi-Hazard Platforms

 Storm – surges (IOC, WMO, JCOMM)
 Tropical storms (WMO, JCOMM)
 Improving Storm and cyclones track forecasts (IOC, WMO, JCOMM)
 Ice Hazard (IOC, WMO, JCOMM)
 Oil Spills (IOC, WMO, UNEP)



For further information see:

<u>http://ioc3.unesco.org/ptws</u> <u>http://ioc3.unesco.org/icg-iii</u> <u>http://ioc3.unesco.org/neamtws</u> <u>http://ioc3.unesco.org/cartws</u>



Thank you
 for your interest and attention !

And please keep this topic simple,
 it is and always be operational

