



IOC-UNESCO role in Global Coordination of Tsunami Early Warning and Mitigation System (TEWMS) and the Achievement of the Indian Ocean TEWMS

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Acknowledgement:

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Deadly Disasters in Recent Times







Tsunami Information

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- Most deaths caused by Hydro-meteorological and Geophysical disasters
- Earthquakes and Tsunamis are on the top the list followed by **Storms**
- Transboundary nature
- Cooperation for early warning services is crucial for building resilience
- Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction (2015-2030) highlights the need for transboundary cooperation

Some Initiatives for Regional Collaboration







- IOC-UNESCO Tsunami Warning and Mitigation System
- WMO Tropical Cyclone Programme
- **UNISDR** Global/Regional Platforms
- Climate Risk & Early Warning Systems (CREWS) initiative of WMO, UNISDR, World Bank GFDRR
- IN-MHEWS led by WMO
- **ESCAP/WMO Typhoon Committee**
- WMO/ESCAP Panel on Tropical Cyclones
- Regional Cooperative Mechanism for Drought Monitoring and Early Warning of ESCAP
- Asian and Pacific Centre for the Development of Disaster Information Management (APDIM)
- Regional Integrated Multi-hazard Early Warning System for Africa and Asia (RIMES)

















2004 the world changes.....







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Indian Ocean Tsunami

- 00:59 UTC, 26 December 2004
- Massive 9.1 magnitude undersea earthquake off the coast of Northern Sumatra, Indonesia near the city of Banda Aceh
- Megathrust, 1300km rupture, over 12 minutes
- Surface energy = 1500 x Hiroshima atomic bomb





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The impact...

The world watches through unprecedented, live media as the deadly phenomenon spreads across the Indian Ocean



The losses...



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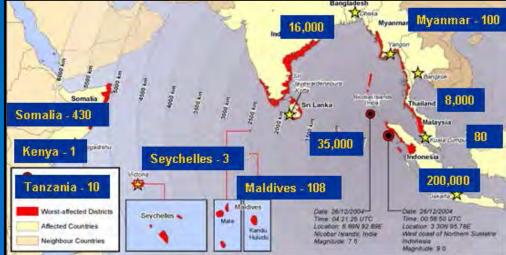




Country where deaths occurred	Confirmed	Estimated ¹	Injured	Missing	Displaced
Indonesia	130,736	167,799	n/a	37,063	500,000+ ^[50]
Sri Lanka ²	35,322[57]	35,322	21,411 ^[57]	n/a	516,150 ^[57]
India	12,405	18,045	n/a	5,640	647,599
Thailand	5,395 ³⁽⁵⁰⁾	8,212	8,457 ⁽⁵⁹⁾	2,817 ⁽⁵⁵⁾	7,000
Somalia	78	289 ⁽⁶⁰⁾	n/a	n/a	5,000 ^[61]
Myanmar (Burma)	61	400-600[62]	45	200 ^[63]	3,200
Maldives	82 ^[64]	108 ^[65]	n/a	26	15,000+
Malaysia	68 ^[88]	75	299 ^[67]	6	5,000+
Tanzania	10 ^[65]	13	n/a	n/a	n/a
Seychelles	3[63]	3	57 ⁽⁶²⁾	n/a	200 ^[70]
Bangladesh	2	2	n/a	n/a	n/a
South Africa	24711	2	n/a	n/a	n/a
Yemen	2 ^[72]	2	n/a	n/a	n/a
Kenya	1	1	2	n/a	n/a
Madagascar	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	1,000+[72]
Total	~184,167	~230,273	~125,000	~45,752	~1.69 million

Causalities totally
~230,000
Over 1.6 people
million displaced
Estimated
economic losses of
\$14 billion

Includes many tourists from other countries around the world



Early Coordination Efforts







- Following the tragedy on 26 December 2004, the Nations of the region react.
- IOC-UNESCO given the mandate to develop and implement the establishment of Tsunami Warning and Mitigation System in the Indian Ocean following several international regional meetings:
 - World Conference on Disaster Risk Reduction (Kobe, Japan, January 2005)
 - Phuket Ministerial Meeting on Regional Cooperation on Tsunami Warning Arrangements (Phuket, Thailand, January 2005)
 - International Coordination Meeting for the Development of a Tsunami Warning and Mitigation System for the Indian Ocean within a Global Framework (Paris, March 2005)
 - Second International Coordination Meeting for the Development of a Tsunami Warning and Mitigation System for the Indian Ocean (Grand Baie, Mauritius, April 2005)

Global Coordination







Tsunami Information



The 23rd IOC Assembly in June 2005, tsunami warning systems are established in four regions, the Pacific, the Indian Ocean, the Caribbean, and the North-East Atlantic and Mediterranean seas, which are administered by intergovernmental coordination group (ICG) secretariats. Within each region would also maintain a regional tsunami information centre.

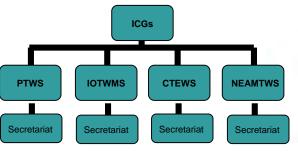
- →PTWS (formally known as ICG/ITSU) first convened in 1968
- →1st session of ICG/IOTWMS held in Perth, August 2005 (11 Sessions)

Components

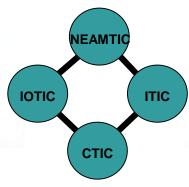
Structures







PTWS Pacific Tsunami Warning System IOTWMS Indian Ocean Tsunami Warning and Mitigation System CEWS Caribbean Early Warning Centre NEAMWC North East Atlantic and Mediterranean Tsunami Warning System



ITIC: International Tsunami Information Centre IOTIC: Indian Ocean Tsunami Information Centre

CTIC: Caribbean Tsunami Information Centre NEAMTIC: North East Atlantic and Mediterranean Tsunami Information Centre









Tsunami Information



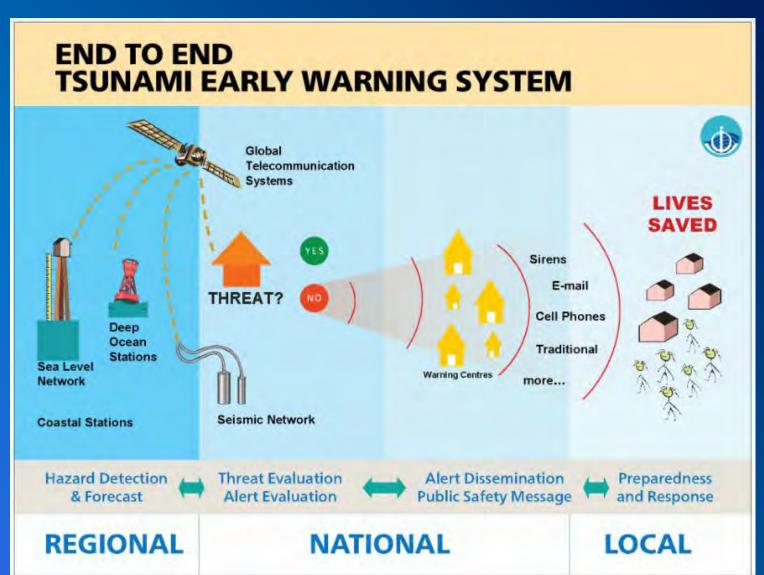






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Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission

Tsunami Programme



<u>UNESCO/IOC</u> Assembly/Executive Council WMO, IHO, IMO, UNISDR, UNDP...

Task Team Tsunami
Watch Operations

Working Group for Tsunami & Other sea level related Warning & mitigation Systems (TOWS-WG) [4x ICG Chairs, WMO, UNISDR, UNDP, IMO, IHO]

Task Team Disaster Management & Preparedness

ICG Caribbean & Adjacent Seas (CARIBE-EWS) Intergovernmental Coordination Group Indian Ocean Tsunami Warning & Mitigation System (IOTWMS)

Steering Group: Officers, WG Chairs/VCs

Intergovernmental Coordination Group Pacific Tsunami Warning & Mitigation System (PTWS)

Steering Committee: Officers, WG Chairs/VCs

NE Atlantic &
Mediterranean
Seas (NEAMS-TWS

WG1 Tsunami Risk, Community Awareness and Preparedness

WG2 Tsunami Detection, Warning & Dissemination

1x Regional WG: NW Indian Ocean Task Team IOWAVE16

Task Team Capacity Assessment of Tsunami Preparedness Task Team
PacWAVE17

Task Team Goals & Performance Monitoring

4x Regional WGs: SW Pacific, SE Pacific, Central American Pacific South China Sea WG1 Tsunami Hazard Assessment

WG2 Tsunami Detection, Warning & Dissemination

WG3 Tsunami Disaster Management, Preparedness & Risk Reduction





ICG/IOTWMS Structure







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Elected Officers



Dr. Andi Eka Sakya Chair (Indonesia)



Dr. Juma Al-Maskari Vice-Chair (Oman)



Dr. Sam Hettiarachchi Vice-Chair (Sri Lanka)

Tsunami Service Providers

Australia, India, Indonesia







National Tsunami Warning Centres

24 Active Member States

Working Groups Task Teams Steering Group Executive Secretary, IOC

- Tsunami Unit (Paris)
 - **ICG/IOTWMS Secretariat (Perth)**



IOTWMS Guiding Principles







- International and multilateral cooperation with strong governance provided by IOC
- System-of-Systems
 - Fully inter-operable network of TSPs and NTWCs
- Defined Roles & responsibilities
- Strong Policy-basis
 - Fully owned by the countries, protects all countries, free & open data exchange
 - TSPs only advice (Threat/No Threat)
 - Warnings sovereign responsibility of NTWCs
- Performance Monitoring

Several Partners

Australia, IFiT, MFiT, UN-ISDR, UNDP, UNEP, UNESCAP, WMO, Indonesia, Norway, Finland, Italy, Germany, Ireland, EU, Japan, Canada, USA, Belgium, Israel, Korea, France, Czech Republic, New Zealand, Spain And Many more!!

The Three Pillars

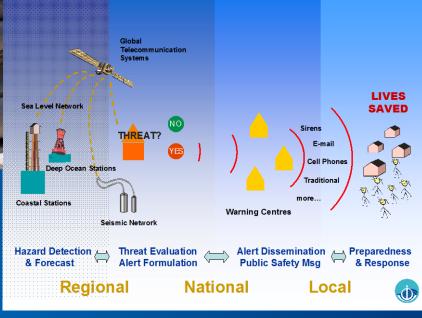






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Risk Assessment and Reduction

Systematically collect data and undertake risk assessments

Detection Warning and Dissemination

Develop hazard detection, monitoring and early warning services

Communicate threat information and early warnings

Awareness and Response

Build national and community response capabilities

Pilar 1: Risk Assessment & Reduction



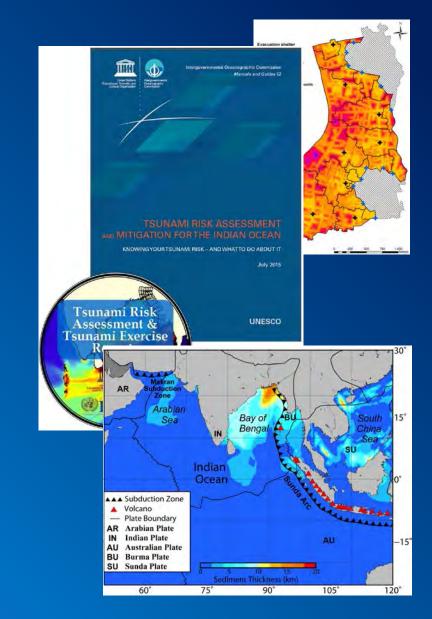




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Tsunami Information

- Tools, Methods & Guidelines for Tsunami Risk Assessment published
- Indian Ocean Probabilistic **Regional Tsunami Hazard Maps** published
- Assessment and awareness of Makran tsunami hazards
- Regional Workshops on Tsunami Risk Assessment and Modelling
- Enhancing Tsunami Risk Assessment and Management, **Strengthening Policy Support** and Developing Guidelines for Tsunami Exercises in Indian **Ocean Countries**



Pillar 2: Detection, Warning & Dissemination Educational Scientific and Cultural Organization









- Service Definition: AoS, Stations, Products, Thresholds, CFZs, Formats
- Tsunami Service Framework
 - 3 inter-operable Tsunami Service Providers (Australia, India, Indonesia)
 - Network of NTWCs
- Greatly expanded seismic and sea level monitoring networks
- Harmonised threat information by **TSPs**
- National warnings Sovereign responsibility of authorized national agencies
- Several Events handled
- Yearly performance assessments against Key Performance Indicators
- 6-monthly communications test to identify and fix any issues
- Interim Service JMA, PTWC

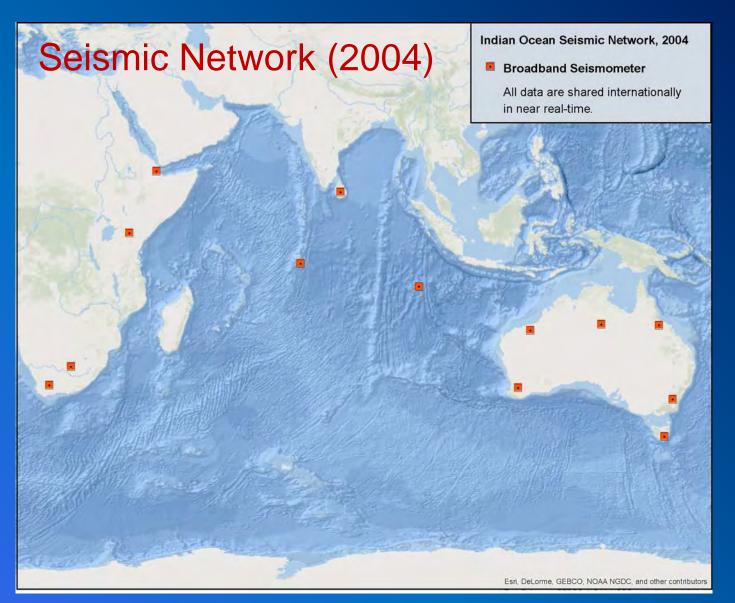






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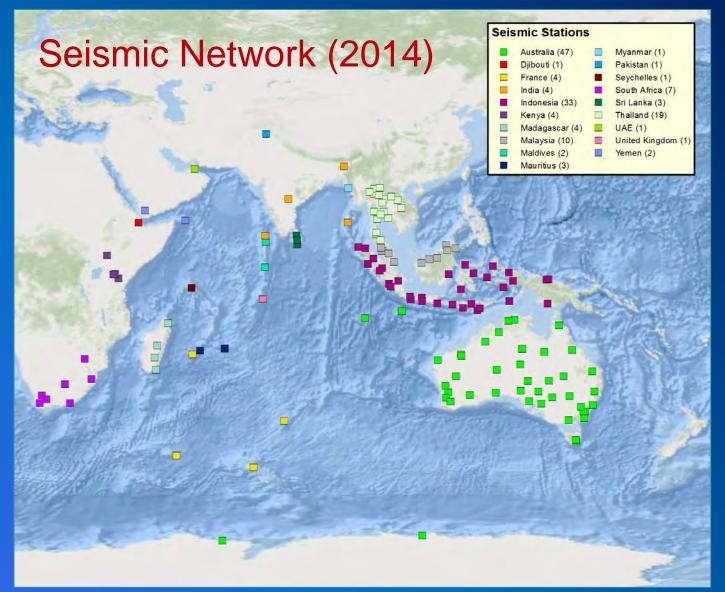






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Regional Networks: AfricaArray, Geoscope, GEOFON, IRIS IDA, IRIS USGS and RIMES

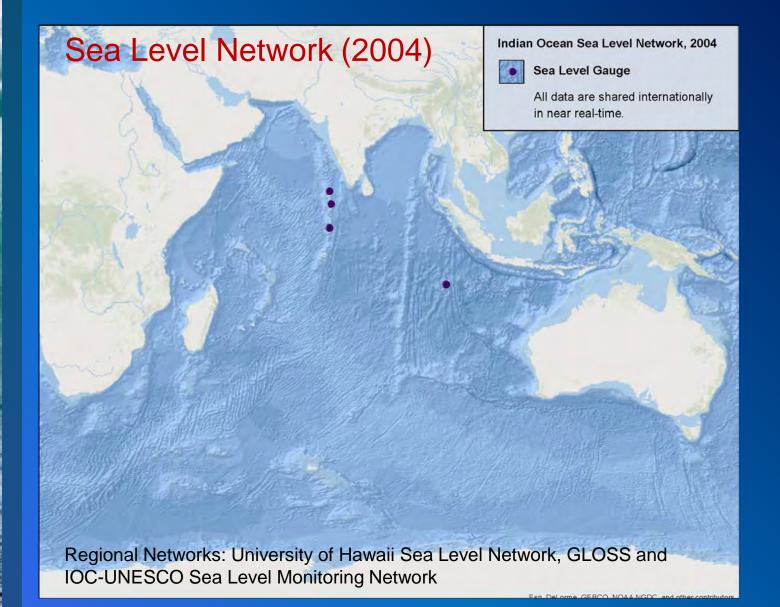






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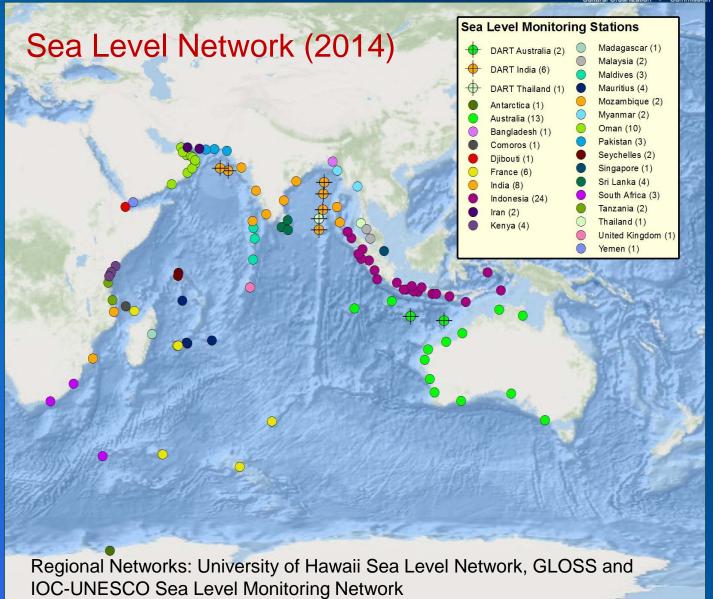






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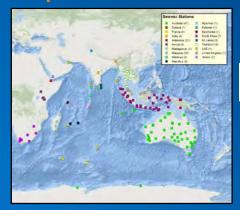
Warnings

NDMO

LDMO

Media

Operational Elements of TSP Service



Seismological Data

Model Results



Threat Information NTWC Warning **Status**







Warning **Status**









NTWC

GTS SMS FAX **Email** Web

TV Radio SMS **Email** Web **SIRENS**

Sea level Data





Threat Warning **Status**

Pilar 3: Awareness & Response







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Tsunami Information



- **Education Material for NTWCs, emergency** managers, communities, schools, tourism, etc in multiple languages including posters, booklets, videos, comics, stickers, guidebooks and leaflets.
- Over 100 capacity development workshops on **Standard Operating Procedures for NTWC, DMO,** staff and/or Media
- **Indian Ocean Tsunami Information Center (IOTIC) in** Jakarta hosted by BMKG
- 70th Anniversary of 1945 Makran tsunami commemorative events held in Iran, Pakistan, India and Oman
- Indian Ocean-wide (IOWave) exercises held every two years
- **World Tsunami Awareness Day (WTAD)**









Indian Ocean Tsunami Information Centre







Tsunami Information

The IOTIC is an IOC UNESCO entity housed in UNESCO office Jakarta and a programme office at BMKG Indonesia. IOTIC serves as information resource to support the Indian Ocean member states in capacity building, education, awareness and preparedness for an effective tsunami warning and mitigation system in the region.

- **Indian Ocean Tsunami Ready Programme and Recognition**
- Tsunami Evacuation Maps Plans, **Procedures for Indian Ocean Member States**
- End to end Tsunami Exercise and **Drills (community and schools)**
- **Preserving the Past to Safe the Future**



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BMKG









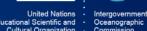






Indian Ocean Tsunami Information Centre (IOTIC)







al Indian Ocean Tsunami Information Centre

A. Trainings/Workshops, Seminars, Conferences

- 1. Tsunami Risk Reduction Policies
- 2. TEWS Standard Operating Procedures
- 3. Coastal Hazard Risk Assessment (Tsunami)
- 4. How To conduct Plan, and Implement Tsunami Exercises

B. Booklet/Module

- 1. Where the First Wave Arrives in Minutes
- 2. Remembering the 1945 Makran Tsunami
- 3. Remembering the 1950 Ambon Tsunami
- 4. Training Module on Policy Support for Tsunami Risk Reduction and on Tsunami Exercise

C. Videos

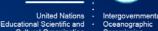
- 1. VISUS Adaptation in Indonesia
- 2. TEWS Animated Video
- 3. Makran Tsunami Interview Video (UNESCO Islamabad)
- 4. ADRRESS Video
- 5. Tsunami Preparedness Animation Videos (4 series)



UNESCO Office, Jakarta

Indian Ocean Wave Exercise







Tsunami Information







- In the Indian Ocean, four IOWave Exercises have been conducted in 2009, 2011, 2014 and 2016.
- All 24 Indian Ocean Member States involved their NTWCs and 12 involved Communities in IOWave16
- 59,000 persons evacuated.
- 92% involved NDMOs, 79% involved Local DMOs and 63% involved Media.
- IOC-UNESCO conducted on online assessment that was coordinated in-country by the IOWave16 National Contacts.
- UNISDR deployed international observers and film crews in India and Seychelles.
- UNESCAP helped develop outreach materials and supported a post-IOWave16 workshop (Bandung, December 2016).
- IOWave18 in September 2018



Ocean Wave 2016 in Odisha, India.



evacuations during Exercise Indian Ocean Wave 2016.







http://iowave.org/

CURRENT STATUS

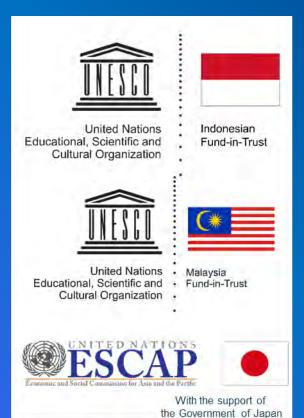






Funding Support

- Regular Programme Support from IOC-UNESCO;
- IOTWMS Secretariat & Program activities supported by BoM, Government of Australia;
- IOTIC Programme activities supported by BMKG, Government of Indonesia.



Extra budgetary Funding Support – 2016

Project on Building Model for Disaster Resilient City in Indonesia: Tsunami Hazard (2014-2016)

Project on Fostering Tsunami Preparedness, Response and Mitigation in the Indian Ocean Small Island Developing States and Developing Countries (2015 – 2017)

Communication, Documentation, and Lessons Learned of IOWave16 (2016)

ICG/IOTWMS-XI Key Outcomes Putrajaya, Malaysia, April 2017







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- Greater emphasis on community awareness and preparedness to help ensure more appropriate responses to tsunami warning information.
- Indian Ocean Wave Exercises should encourage increased participation from coastal communities – IOWave18 in September 2018
- Capacity assessment of tsunami preparedness to be carried out in all Member States
- Guidelines on tsunami ready to be developed for Indian Ocean Member States and a pilot project to be implemented
- The Northwest Indian Ocean region should continue collaborative efforts on better warning and mitigation of the Makran subduction zone
- Continue Capacity Development Workshops for development of integrated NTWC-DMO-Media SOPs

Challenges and Way Forward







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Documented the Achievements

 Indian Ocean much safer against tsunami threat

Identified the Gaps

- Improve hazard & risk assessment including vulnerability & exposure
- Communication of warnings to public in easily understandable format
- Regional cooperation for Makran region
- Capacity building at national level for public awareness & preparedness for self protection

Sustainability

System Maintenance

- Sustain observation network
- International collaboration to share resources
- Regional perspective to be fed to national plans

Financial Resources

- Annual costs of TSPs US\$ 5-8 million
- Annual total cost of IOTWS (regional & national) excluding mitigation – US\$ 90 million ± 10 million

Political commitment

National plans for TWS with mandated budgets, codified in law & Key functions institutionalized

To be sustainable in long term, Tsunami warning systems should:

- Link to the disaster management community
- Be part of a multi-hazard warning system including tropical cyclones and storm surges
- Have stronger downstream part Integration of TEW into national & local DM, public and private sector; stronger client orientation
- Focus on "Last Mile"

Intergovernmental Coordination

- Complex, multi-national, multi-agency system
- Continue to build on Intergovernmental arrangements through IOC UNESCO
- IOC UNESCO should continue to lead the coordination towards globally harmonized, workable & sustainable TWS with partner organisations such as WMO, IHO, ISDR, ESCAP...
- International organisations are key players to develop national capacities
- Integrate with broader international frameworks



In Conclusion: Fostering Regional Cooperation







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- Establishment of inter-governmental and regional cooperation platforms across common ocean basins for tropical cyclone and tsunami, and in river basins for floods has deepened regional cooperation
 - good regional observation networks
 - early warning systems established for each specific hazards
 - enhanced regional/national capacities for generation of warnings and information sharing
- Efforts needed to strengthen and expand the warning systems already built and make them part of an integrated multi-hazard approach
 - Gaps in "last-mile" (Awareness & Response) Warning chains, SOPs, etc.
 - Large differences remain in the capacities of countries, especially LDCs and SIDS
 - Enhance efforts to transform existing cooperation mechanisms into multi-hazard platforms with extended range of products and services that are sustainable
- Strong policy support at the national level
 - to ensure multi-hazard early warning systems are well-integrated within the overall framework of national disaster risk reduction plans
 - commitment towards regional collaboration with earmarked funding (through national investments/national foreign-aid funding/regional mechanisms/UN agencies, etc...)







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Thank you

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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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