



Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission





# How to become Tsunami Ready?

3.1 Establishing a National Programme What is a community? What resources are needed?

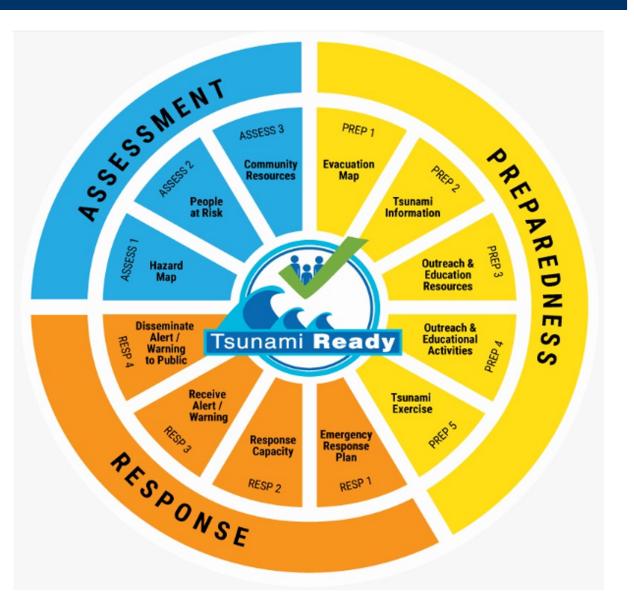
Dr. Laura Kong International Tsunami Information Centre (ITIC)



#### **UN OCEAN DECADE TSUNAMI PROGRAMME:**

#### 100% AT-RISK COMMUNITIES TSUNAMI READY





STRATEGY: Be Aware, Be Prepared

#### FRAMEWORK:

- Harmonized global guidelines UNESCO IOC Tsunami Ready
- Performance-basedCommunity Recognition
- ACTION:

   National programs
   empower Communities
- **GLOBAL MEASURE**



#### **National Tsunami Ready Action Plan**





#### What are the resources needed?

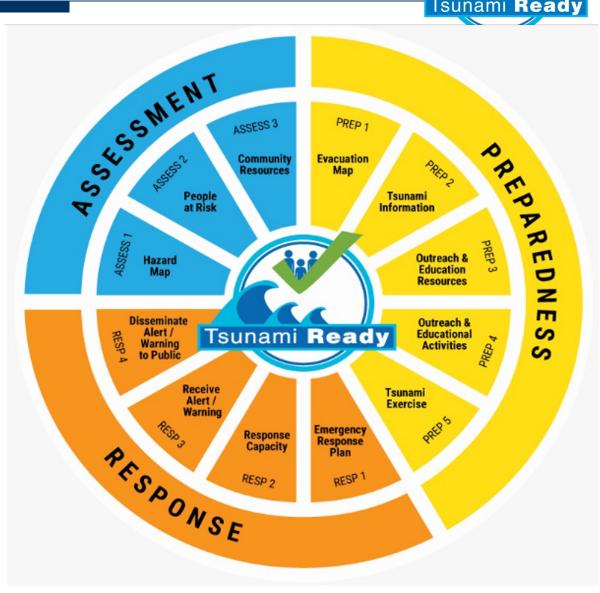
- 1. Define Community
- 2. Determine if Vulnerable what is your criteria for hazardous? Risk tolerance runup, inundation, people, infrastructure etc
- 3. For each vulnerable Community, what resources (\$, Time, Skills, people) needed to achieve all 12 Indicators?
- In Total: How many, How long for each, How much?
  - Find the resources!



#### **Discussion Breakout - Coordination**



- Define Community
  - What is it? Where
- Define National Tsunami Ready Board
  - What is it? Where does it sit?
  - Who is on it?
- Define Local Tsunami Ready Committee
  - What is it? Where does it sit?
  - Who is on it?



# Community

### **National Tsunami Ready Board**

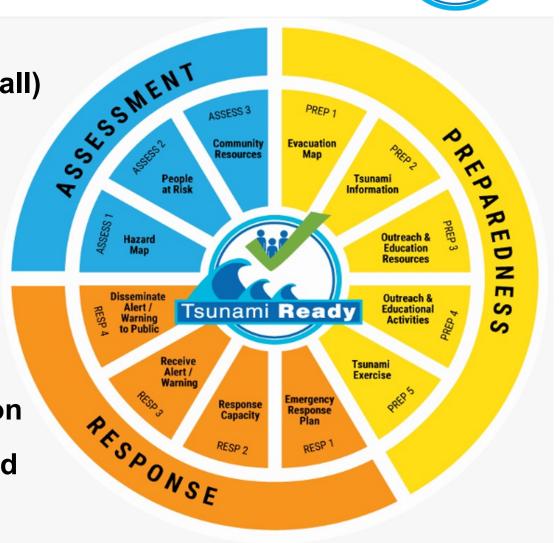
### **Local Tsunami Ready Committee**



#### **Define your Community**



- □ Recognition level is community that has capacity and authority (not too big or too small)
- Voluntary need to have interest and commitment to complete
- Ability to receive and disseminate warnings according to SOPs
- Community has / commits to establish EOC or location to manage tsunami emergency
- Government Authority to apply for recognition
- Champions advocate, address problems and challenges, keep process moving forward



## Resource requirements



Resources required for implementing varies from country to country and community to community. For example, small community that already has hazard and inundation maps developed and systems in place to disseminate alerts requires far less resources than large community without access to these maps and systems. Experience in pilots varied \$5,000 to \$100,000.

Whether community has been selected by NTRB or has self-nominated, need for following resources should be considered when planning implementation:

- 1. Resources for organising and coordinating Tsunami Ready
- 2. Resources for producing or updating maps, plans, signage and educational and awareness material
- 3. Resources for Tsunami Ready Indicator deliverables and activities

#### 1. Resources for organising and coordinating Tsunami Ready



Again, resources required will vary considerably but following resources should be considered:

- Designated responsible person to coordinate and document Tsunami Ready implementation in community
- Local technical consultant to support implementation of Tsunami Ready at local level
- Public space for meetings with local people
- Resources for coordination with schools and local authorities
- Legal knowledge and capacity to advise on legal aspects of implementing Tsunami Ready

# 2. Resources for producing or updating maps, plans, signage and educational and awareness material



- Data for developing hazard, inundation and evacuation maps, including bathymetric and topographic data, statistics and demographic data on population distribution, vulnerabilities etc.
- Preparation of science-based hazard and evacuation maps. This may require expert numerical modelling assistance as well as GIS tools
- Development of tsunami emergency response plans at local level
- Tsunami evacuation signage and public information displays
- Community tsunami education and awareness material

# 3. Resources for Tsunami Ready deliverables and activities



- Community activities for working on the indicators: coordination meetings, workshops, training and working groups
- Acquisition and maintenance of equipment for reception and dissemination of tsunami alerts
- Establishing, restoring and maintaining evacuation sites and routes
- Resources to conduct tsunami annual outreach campaigns and biennial exercises
- Capacity development to operate, monitor and analyse tsunami threat information and issue alerts, develop SOPs, educational and awareness activities and communications systems

# Challenges – feedback experience



As would be expected in piloting and implementing a comprehensive and complex programme involving many actors at regional, national and local levels, range of challenges encountered.

UNESCO IOC welcomes feedback from communities and countries so that it can continue to adapt and improve implementing guidelines

- Convincing community and all stakeholders to implement can be a challenge
- Lack of resources in community capacity building as part of end-to-end tsunami early warning system
- Priority on other hazards deemed to be higher priority
- Difficulty in linking to other national programmes that view Tsunami Ready as as redundant
- Building ownership within community, since disaster viewed as responsibility of authorities rather than communities themselves (Empower Communities)
- Establishment of national-level recognition bodies





# THANK YOU Vinaka Vaka Levu

For more information:

web: tsunamiready.org

e-mail: itic@unesco.org







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