

Commission

Decision to call for evacuation

Harald Spahn
UNSECO Consultant

ICG Indian Ocean Tsunami Warning & Mitigation System SOP Workshop August 2023:

Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) for

National Tsunami Warning Centres (NTWCs) and

Disaster Management Organisations (DMOs)





"Surviving a tsunami is a matter of getting out of the reach of tsunami waves and inundating waters in time"

Northwest Indian Ocean Countries Decision making to call for evacuation

India, Iran, UAE

Decision making at the local level

Oman

Near-field threat: ROP (local level)

Far-field threat: NCEM (national level)

Pakistan

Decision making at the local level NTWC triggers sirens

Challenges

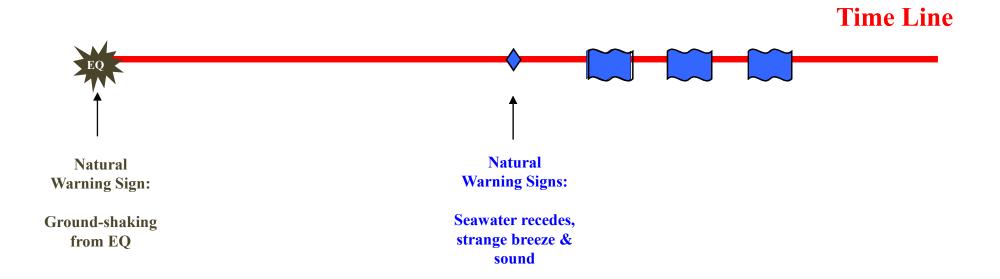
Decision-making for evacuation

- **Timing**: must work <u>24/7</u> and <u>within short time</u> (minutes to hours, depending on tsunami travel time)
- Decision making under uncertainty: an issue especially for nearfield tsunamis
- Consequences: in general, a far-reaching decision with significant consequences for public life
- Authorization: often decision has to be taken by highest authority (Mayor, Chief of agency, Minister). If delegated to lower levels, clear rules must be in place.
- Communicate call for evacuation: must reach communities, also in remote areas and at night times

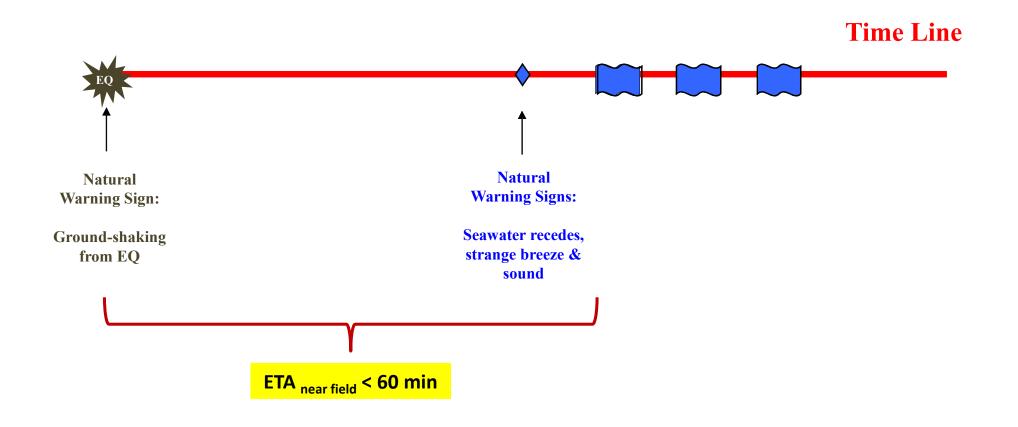
Time is the most critical factor for near-field tsunamis Decision making under uncertainty



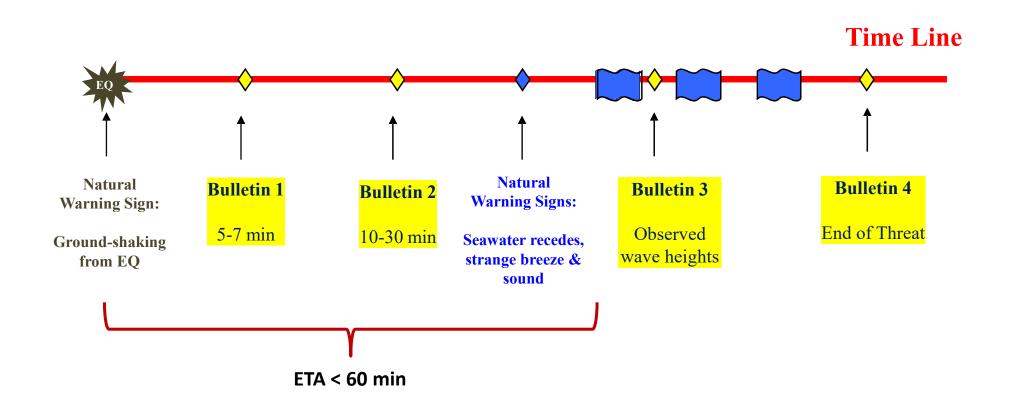
Understanding the time-line for near-field tsunamis



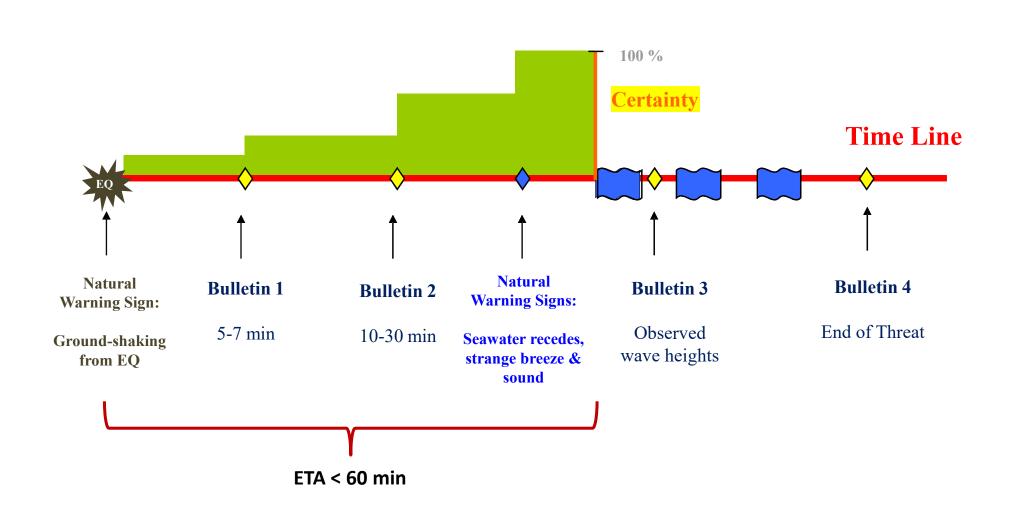
Understanding the time-line for near-field tsunamis



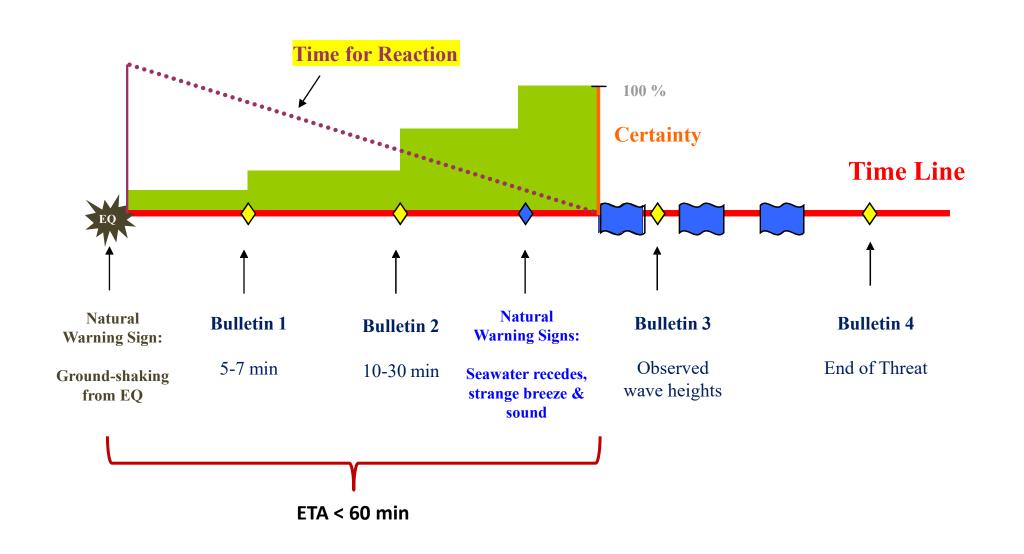
Understanding the time-line for near-field tsunamis Example warning sequence



Understanding the time-line for near-field tsunamis The dilemma of uncertainty



Understanding the time-line for near-field tsunamis Challenge: decision-making under uncertainty



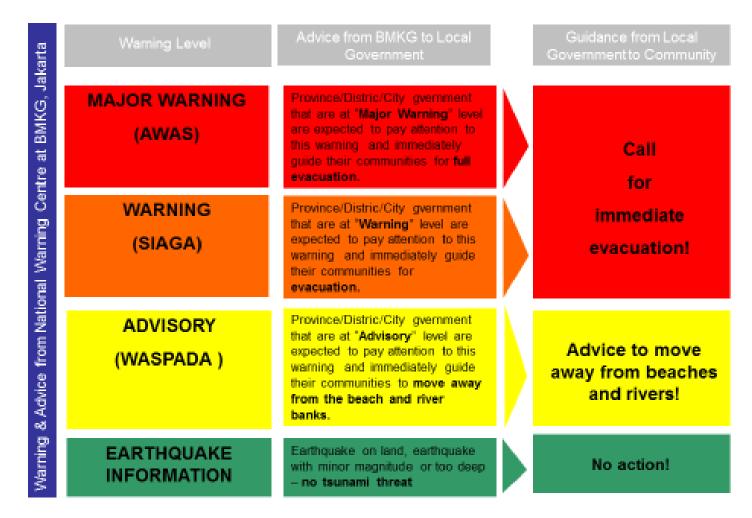
Example of India

Decision making based on NTWC warning levels and advice

Threat Status	Action to be taken	Dissemination to		- 4
WARNING	Public should be advised to move inland towards higher grounds. Vessels should move into deep Ocean	MoES, MHA, NDMA, NCMC, NDRF Battalions, SEOC, DEOC, Public, Media	WARNING	7
ALERT	Public should be advised to avoid beaches and low- lying coastal areas. Vessels should move into deep Ocean	MoES, MHA, NDMA, NCMC, NDRF Battalions, SEOC, DEOC, Public, Media	ALERT	
WATCH	No immediate action is required	MoES, MHA, NDMA, NCMC, NDRF Battalions, SEOC, DEOC, Media	WATCH	
THREAT PASSED	All clear determination to be made by the local authorities	MoES, MHA, NDMA, NCMC, NDRF Battalions, SEOC, DEOC, Public, Media	THREAT PASSED	*

Example of Indonesia

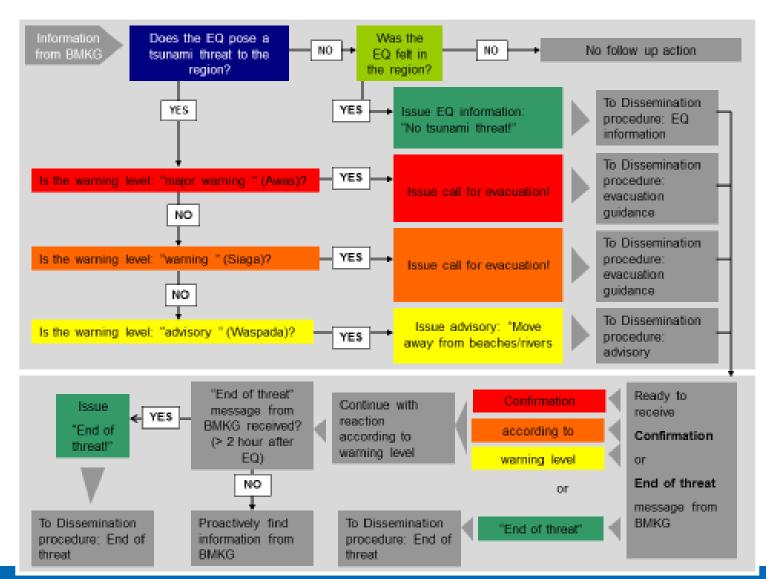
From Warning and Advice to Guidance for Communities



Source: Tsunami Early Warning Service Guidebook for InaTEWS, 2012

https://www.gitews.de/tsunami-kit/en/E3/tool/Tsunami%20Early%20Warning%20Service%20Guidebook%20for%20InaTEWS.pdf

Example of Indonesia Decision Making SOP



Source: Tsunami Early Warning Service Guidebook for InaTEWS, 2012

Issues to consider

Decision-making for evacuation

- Information base: warning information / warning levels provided by the NTWC
- Timing: Understand tsunami arrival times, determine critical decision point for each source / source region. How long will it take for a community to evacuate?
- Authorization: Decide when authorization is required and who will authorize? Essential to delegate authority for quick response
- **SOP**: use a Map, Table or Chart for easy reference
- Communicate call for evacuation: use message template for easy fill-in, trigger sirens, Media press-stop



THANK YOU