UNESCO-IOC Meeting of Experts on tsunami sources and hazard in southern Peru and northern Chile 22-25 August 2023 -Arica, Chile



Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission

B. Aliaga
IOC Tsunami Resilience
Section

Overview:
meeting aims, objectives,
IOC requirements and
expectations
role of UNESCO/IOC and
ICG-PTWS

We have gone a long way...

1948 the **Honolulu Magnetic Observatory**, under the US Coast and Geodetic Survey (USCGS)established



ITSU development



The tragedy brings world attention to the dangers of tsunamis in every nation and initiates the development of warning and mitigation systems in the Indian Ocean



September 2005, Vina del Mar, Chile
The 20th Session of the ICG/PTWSXX decides to change its name to the
Intergovernmental Coordination
Group for the Pacific Tsunami
Warning and Mitigation System



1965

The Honolulu Observatory renamed Pacific Tsunami Warning Center **PTWC**

First Master Plan

Indian Ocean Tsunami

3 ICGs established

1952. The Japan Meteorological Agency started its national tsunami warning center

1977

1965 - IOC Working Group on the International Aspects of the Tsunami Warning System in the Pacific, organized by the USCGS on behalf of the IOC, Honolulu, 27-30 April 1965

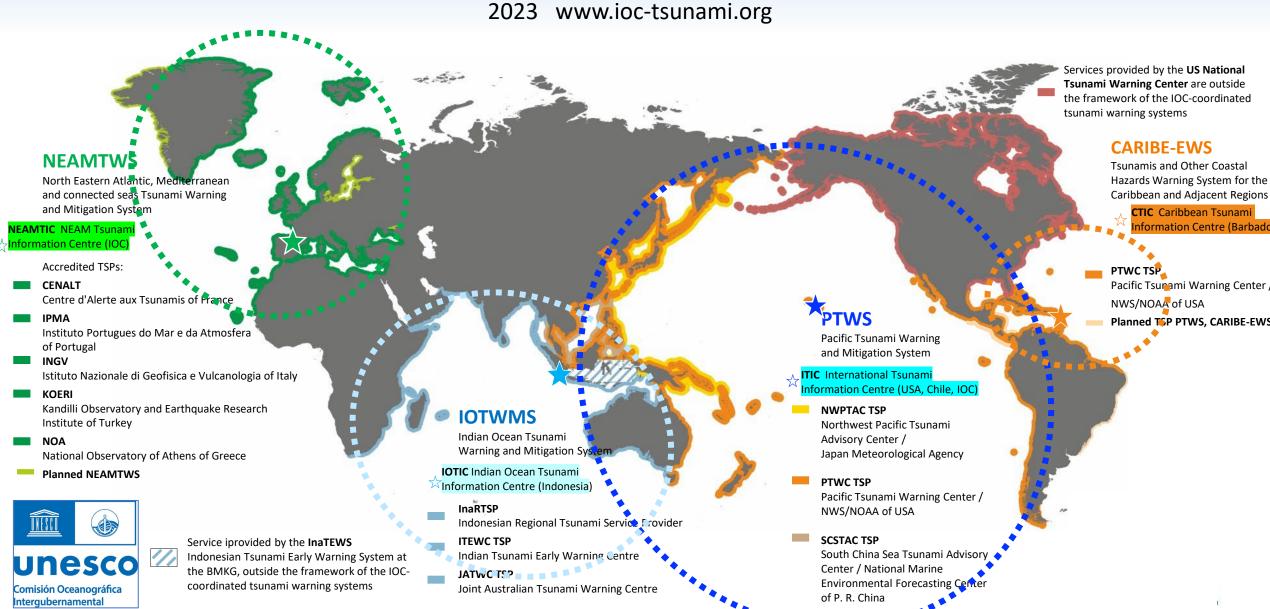


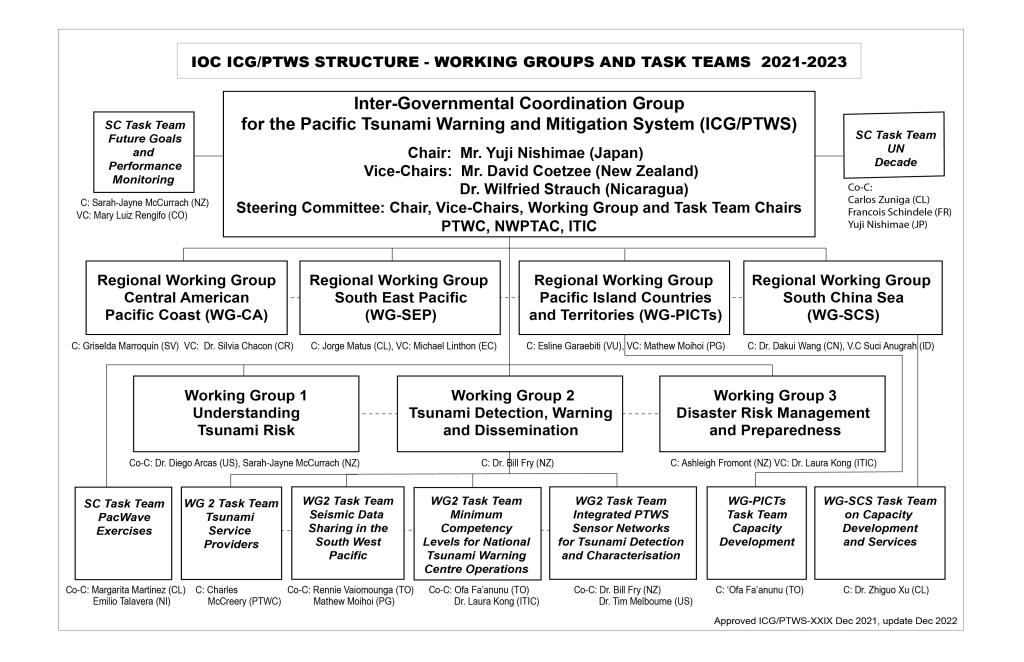
2004

Indian Ocean (ICG/IOTWS), Caribbean and Adjacent Seas (ICG/CARIBE-EWS), Mediterranean and North Atlantic (ICG/NEAMTWS) (IOC/XXIII-11, 12, 13, <u>June 2005</u>)

GLOBAL TSUNAMI WARNING AND MITIGATION SYSTEM

Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission of UNESCO 2023 www.ioc-tsunami.org



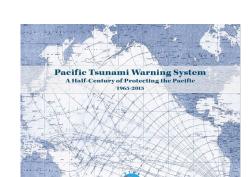




Remaining challenges...and the way forward

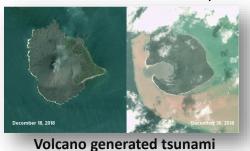
Minamisoma, Fukushima prefecture, Japan. 2011 March 11, Mw 9.0, Honshu, Japan earthquake and tsunami. (Credit: AFP/AFP/Getty Images.)

> 2011 Tōhoku earthquake and tsunami



2018







2011

50th anniversary of TSU/PWTS

Palu, Indonesia

Sunda strait, Indonesia

UN Ocean Decade
Tsunami Programme

Inter-ICG Task Team on Hazard Assessment Related to Highest Potential Tsunami Source Areas



2015

2016 -> Recent case studies demonstrated complexity and variability, as well as importance of other types of tsunami sources and that earthquake generated Tsunamis can happen in any subduction zones.



2018



TOWS Task Teams

The Group decided to establish a specific Ad Hoc Team on Meteotsunamis &Ad Hoc Team on Tsunamis

Generated by Volcanoes

UN OCEAN DECADE TSUNAMI PROGRAMME

THE MAIN SOCIAL OUTCOME

TO MAKE 100%

OF COMMUNITIES AT RISK OF TSUNAMIS PREPARED FOR AND RESILIENT TO TSUNAMIS

ву 2030

UN OCEAN DECADE TSUNAMI PROGRAMME

Components



Angove M et al (2019)

Ocean Observations Required to Minimize Uncertainty in Global Tsunami Forecasts, Warnings, and Emergency Response.

Front. Mar. Sci. 6:350.

doi: 10.3389/fmars.2019.00350





Annex 1 to IOC Circular
letter, 2825 "Protecting
Communities from the
World's Most Dangerous
Waves: A Framework for
Action under the UN Decade
of Ocean Science for
Sustainable Development"
(6 January 2021)

1. Risk Knowledge

- Improve our understanding of the tsunami hazard by expanding our knowledge of past or potential tsunami sources.
- Fully understand the impacts to critical infrastructure and marine assets and how to minimize them.

Monitoring and Warning

- More quickly detect and measure tsunamis directly, through ocean observations to include instrumentation of undersea cables.
- Ensure critical tsunami generation parameters are identified through the optimal use and real-time sharing of new and existing sensors and data.
- Leverage the Nippon Foundation-GEBCO Seabed 2030 hydrographic survey initiative to ensure nearshore coastal zones have complete bathymetric/topographic data coverage at the required resolution.

Northern Hispaniola, 10-11 July 2013

https://oceanexpert.org/event/1348

Earthquake and tsunami hazard in Northern Haiti: Historical events and potential sources (Meeting of experts). Paris, UNESCO, 2013, pp.29 (WR-255)

South China Sea - 16-18 November 2015

https://oceanexpert.org/event/1707

Scientific meeting of experts for coordinated scenario analysis of future tsunami events and hazard mitigation schemes for the South China Sea region, Xiamen, China, 16–18 November 2015. Paris, UNESCO, 2018, 33 pp (WR-275)

Southern Dominican Republic - 6-7 May 2016

https://oceanexpert.org/event/1842

Sources of tsunamis in the Caribbean with possibility to impact the southern coast of the Dominican Republic, Santo Dominican Republic, 6–7 May 2016. Paris, UNESCO, 2016, pp.36. English and Spanish. (WR-276)

Central America - 23-24 June 2016

https://oceanexpert.org/event/1840

Tsunami Hazard in Central America: Historical Events and Potential Sources. San José, Costa Rica, 23–24 June 2016. Paris, UNESCO, 2018. (WR-278)

Website showing numerical models for scenarios (hosted by NCEI for ICG/CARIBE-EWS) - Caribbean and Adjacent Regions Tsunami Sources and Models https://maps.ngdc.noaa.gov/viewers/CATSAM/

Tonga-Kermadec Trench – 29 October – 2 November 2018, Wellington, NZ

https://oceanexpert.org/event/2338

Expert meeting on tsunami sources, hazards, risk and uncertainties associated with the Tonga-Kermadec Subduction Zone. Wellington, New Zealand, 29 October–3 November 2018. Paris, UNESCO 2020 (WR-289).

Lesser Antilles – 18-20 March 2019 (

https://oceanexpert.org/event/2395

Experts Meeting on Sources of Tsunamis in the Lesser Antilles. Fort-de-France, Martinique (France), 18–20 March 2019. Paris, UNESCO. 2020 (WR-291)

Ecuador-Colombia Border, 27-29 January 2020 (meeting in progress)

https://oceanexpert.org/event/2548

Expert Meeting on Tsunami Sources, Hazards, Risk and Uncertainties Associated with the Colombia-Ecuador Subduction Zone. Guayaquil, Ecuador, 27–29 January 2020. Paris, UNESCO, 2021. (WR-295)

Chile-Peru border, 22-25 August 2023

https://oceanexpert.org/event/3949#overview



THANK YOU FOR ATTENTION!
QUESTIONS?
COMMENTS?

