

TO INITIATE THE IMPLEMENTATION OF
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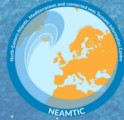
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TSUNAMIREADY.ORG



UNESCO/IOC TSUNAMI READY RECOGNITION

[The Tsunami Ready Recognition Programme \(TRRP\)](#) of UNESCO/IOC is an international community-based initiative designed to mitigate tsunami-related risks.

It is a voluntary, performance-based community recognition programme that promotes an understanding of the concept of readiness as an active collaboration among national and local warning and emergency management agencies, and government authorities, scientists, community leaders and the public

The main objective is to improve coastal community preparedness for tsunamis and to minimize the loss of life, livelihoods and property.

Coastal communities seeking the UNESCO/IOC Tsunami Ready Recognition, should follow the guidelines and meet all 12 indicators.

The recognition is renewable every four years.

To effectively implement the Tsunami Ready Recognition Programme, refer to:

-IOC Manuals and Guide 74 [Standard Guidelines for the Tsunami Ready Recognition Programme](#)

-IOC Manuals and Guide 82, [Preparing for community tsunami evacuations: from inundation to evacuation maps, response plans and exercises](#)



2021
2030 United Nations Decade
of Ocean Science
for Sustainable Development

Intergovernmental
Oceanographic
Commission

UNESCO/IOC TSUNAMI READY RECOGNITION PROGRAMME

*Building resilient
coastal communities
against tsunamis*





TSUNAMI READY INDICATORS

I ASSESSMENT (ASSESS)



ASSESS-1. TSUNAMI HAZARD ZONES ARE MAPPED AND DESIGNATED

The community has mapped potential tsunami hazard zones, which outline the probable flooding areas by modeling tsunamis or by other acceptable methods such as “baseline tsunami zone”. Additional guidance: MG 82



ASSESS-2. THE NUMBER OF PEOPLE AT RISK IN THE TSUNAMI HAZARD ZONE IS ESTIMATED

The emergency responders have the day and nighttime population data of local residents as well as non-residents that are at risk.



ASSESS-3. ECONOMIC, INFRASTRUCTURAL, POLITICAL, AND SOCIAL RESOURCES ARE IDENTIFIED

The community is aware of available local resources and capacities to mitigate its tsunami risk.

II PREPAREDNESS (PREP)



PREP-1. EASILY UNDERSTOOD TSUNAMI EVACUATION MAPS ARE APPROVED

The community-approved tsunami evacuation maps incorporating local knowledge and illustrating tsunami evacuation routes, assembly areas and critical facilities are prepared. Maps should be based on tsunami hazard zone mapping and consistent with the community’s Tsunami Emergency Response Plan.



PREP-2. TSUNAMI INFORMATION INCLUDING SIGNAGE IS PUBLICLY DISPLAYED

There is public display of signages for evacuation and public education on how to respond in the event of a tsunami, including but not limited to (1) tsunami danger area and hazard zones (entering and leaving signs, (2) evacuation routes, (3) assembly areas, (4) tsunami response education (e.g. go to high ground, alert levels), and (5) tsunami evacuation maps.



PREP-3. OUTREACH AND PUBLIC AWARENESS AND EDUCATION RESOURCES ARE AVAILABLE AND DISTRIBUTED

The outreach and public education materials such as (1) tsunami evacuation maps, (2) evacuation routes, (3) safety tips and (4) information about when and how to respond to warnings, prepared and tailored according to local needs and location-specific tsunami threats, and distributed through at least three different methods.



PREP-4. OUTREACH OR EDUCATIONAL ACTIVITIES ARE HELD AT LEAST THREE TIMES A YEAR

At least three outreach or educational activities are organized each year. Among these, one event should include the community and focus particularly on those residing in the tsunami hazard zone. The primary topics include familiarizing public with the evacuation map and routes, the methods of alert notifications, safety measures and appropriate responses.



PREP-5. A COMMUNITY TSUNAMI EXERCISE IS CONDUCTED AT LEAST EVERY TWO YEARS

The exercise can focus solely on the tsunami hazard or can be part of a multi-hazard exercise. The exercise could be (1) tabletop, (2) functional, or (3) full-scale. It should also include a communications test. Additional guidance : MG 82

III RESPONSE (RESP)



RESP-1. A COMMUNITY TSUNAMI EMERGENCY RESPONSE PLAN (TERP) IS APPROVED

The emergency responders have an approved and dedicated TERP, either standalone or as part of a multi-hazard emergency response plan that includes a specific plan for tsunamis. If a community-level plan does not exist, other acceptable plans include a countywide TERP or a state/local comprehensive emergency management plan. Additional guidance : MG 82



RESP-2. THE CAPACITY TO MANAGE EMERGENCY RESPONSE OPERATIONS DURING A TSUNAMI IS IN PLACE

The emergency responders are capable of ensuring that community officials can execute tsunami warning functions (public notifications) and response functions (evacuation) based on predetermined procedures that are part of the tsunami warning information and tsunami emergency response operations during a tsunami event.



RESP-3. REDUNDANT AND RELIABLE MEANS TO TIMELY RECEIVE 24-HOUR OFFICIAL TSUNAMI ALERTS ARE IN PLACE

The community has redundant and reliable means to receive tsunami alerts at any time of the day from the National Tsunami Warning Centers (NTWCs), the Emergency or Disaster Management Offices (E/DMO), or other officially-recognized alerting authorities through at least three different methods.



RESP-4. REDUNDANT AND RELIABLE MEANS TO TIMELY DISSEMINATE 24-HOUR OFFICIAL TSUNAMI ALERTS TO THE PUBLIC ARE IN PLACE

The community has redundant and reliable means to disseminate tsunami alerts to the public at any time of the day from the 24-hour warning point and/or Emergency Operations Centre (EOC) through at least three different methods.