2024 Capacity Assessment of Tsunami Preparedness in the Indian Ocean – Results from survey data analysis

Capacity Assessment Validation Workshop
2024 Tsunami Preparedness Capacity Assessment in Indian and Pacific Oceans Project
Bangkok, Thailand, 4-6 September 2024

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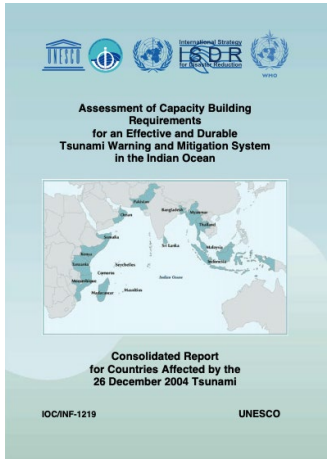
Background to Capacity Assessment

2005 Assessment of capacity building requirements for an effective and durable tsunami warning and mitigation system in the Indian Ocean (IOC/INF-1219)

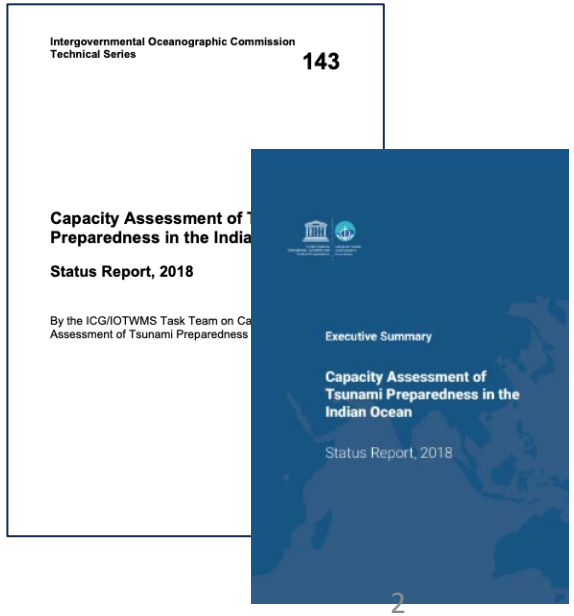
National Reporting Template coordinated by IOTWMS Secretariat



2015 ICG/IOTWMS at its 10th Session (Muscat) identified the need to conduct a reassessment of the state of tsunami preparedness

2017 ICG/IOTWMS established the inter-sessional "Task Team on Capacity Assessment of Tsunami Preparedness" (TT-CATP), led by Dr Harkunti Rahayu

2018 TT-CATP (IOC/2020/TS/143) provided a new baseline of the status of tsunami preparedness capacity in the region. It also identified specific gaps and prioritised capacity development requirements at both regional and national levels



2022 ICG/IOTWMS as its 13th Session (Bali, 2022) decided it was timely to conduct the next reassessment of the state of tsunami preparedness in ICG/IOTWMS Member States, reflect on progress made, identify remaining gaps, and prioritise capacity development requirements

2024 2024 reassessment being undertaken by the UNESCO-IOC through the ICG/IOTWMS Working Group 3 Tsunami Ready Implementation, with oversight and contributions by the ICG/IOTWMS Steering Group, and support from the UNESCO-IOC ICG/IOTWMS Secretariat. Further support by UN Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (UNESCAP) and Global Disaster Resilience Centre. Funding is being provided by the Asian Development Bank (ADB) and the Government of Switzerland.

2024 Capacity Assessment of Tsunami Preparedness in the Indian Ocean

- Conduct the next reassessment of the state of tsunami preparedness in ICG/IOTWMS Member States
  - Reflect on progress made
  - Identify remaining gaps
  - Prioritise capacity development requirements
- The results will be presented to the 14th Session of the ICG/IOTWMS (Indonesia, 2024)

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ESCAP Trust Fund for Tsunami, Disaster and Climate Preparedness

ADB
ASIAN DEVELOPMENT BANK

Timeline of 2024 capacity assessment survey

January - March	Planning Meetings for 2024 IOTWMS Capacity Assessment Project
April - May	Updating of 2018 survey instrument and testing with IOTWMS WG leaders
15th May	Letter sent to TNCs inviting them to complete survey
2nd July	Survey closed to member states
July	Analysis of survey responses
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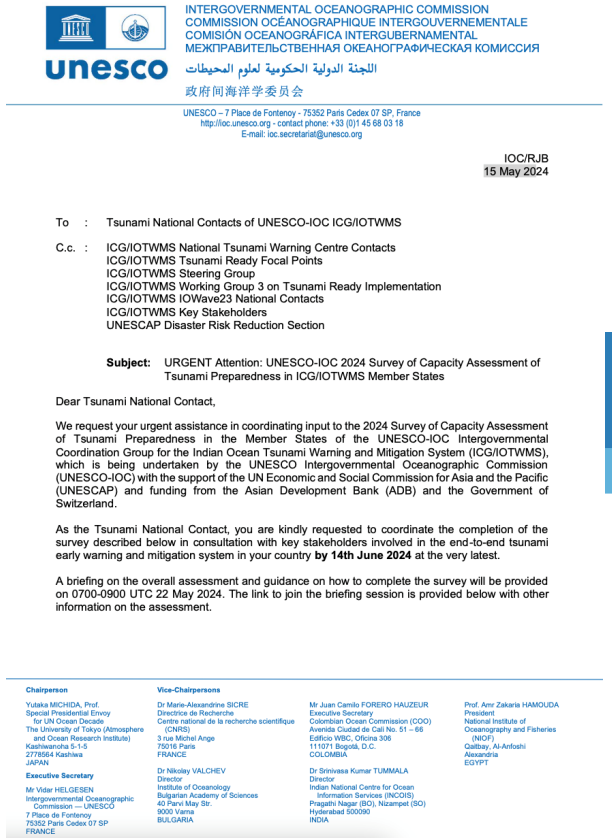
September	Draft Executive Summary by 16 September for subsequent review and endorsement by ICG/IOTWMS Steering Group
October	Final Executive Summary by 14 October (ie considering ICG/IOTWMS Steering Group review and endorsement) for publishing and also guidance for report being developed by UNESCAP for Policy-Makers and Donors
November	Draft full Summary Report by 31 October 2024 for ICG/IOTWMS review and endorsement in November 2024.

Who completed the survey?

Responses to the survey were coordinated, compiled, and submitted by Tsunami National Contact (TNC) of each Member State. The survey had six distinct parts (I-VI). Each part may have needed inputs from different stakeholders based on their national responsibility in the end-to-end tsunami warning and mitigation system.



INTERGOVERNMENTAL OCEANOGRAPHIC COMMISSION
COMMISSION OCÉANOGRAPHIQUE INTERGOUVERNEMENTALE
COMISIÓN OCEANOGRÁFICA INTERGUBERNAMENTAL
МЕЖПРАВИТЕЛЬСТВЕННАЯ ОКЕАНОГРАФИЧЕСКАЯ КОМИССИЯ
اللجنة الدولية الحكومية لعلوم المحيطات
政府间海洋学委员会

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IOC/RJB
15 May 2024

To : Tsunami National Contacts of UNESCO-IOC ICG/IOTWMS

C.c. : ICG/IOTWMS National Tsunami Warning Centre Contacts
ICG/IOTWMS Tsunami Ready Focal Points
ICG/IOTWMS Steering Group
ICG/IOTWMS Working Group 3 on Tsunami Ready Implementation
ICG/IOTWMS IOWave23 National Contacts
ICG/IOTWMS Key Stakeholders
UNESCAP Disaster Risk Reduction Section

Subject: URGENT Attention: UNESCO-IOC 2024 Survey of Capacity Assessment of Tsunami Preparedness in ICG/IOTWMS Member States

Dear Tsunami National Contact,

We request your urgent assistance in coordinating input to the 2024 Survey of Capacity Assessment of Tsunami Preparedness in the Member States of the UNESCO-IOC Intergovernmental Coordination Group for the Indian Ocean Tsunami Warning and Mitigation System (ICG/IOTWMS), which is being undertaken by the UNESCO Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission (UNESCO-IOC) with the support of the UN Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (UNESCAP) and funding from the Asian Development Bank (ADB) and the Government of Switzerland.

As the Tsunami National Contact, you are kindly requested to coordinate the completion of the survey described below in consultation with key stakeholders involved in the end-to-end tsunami early warning and mitigation system in your country **by 14th June 2024** at the very latest.

A briefing on the overall assessment and guidance on how to complete the survey will be provided on 0700-0900 UTC 22 May 2024. The link to join the briefing session is provided below with other information on the assessment.

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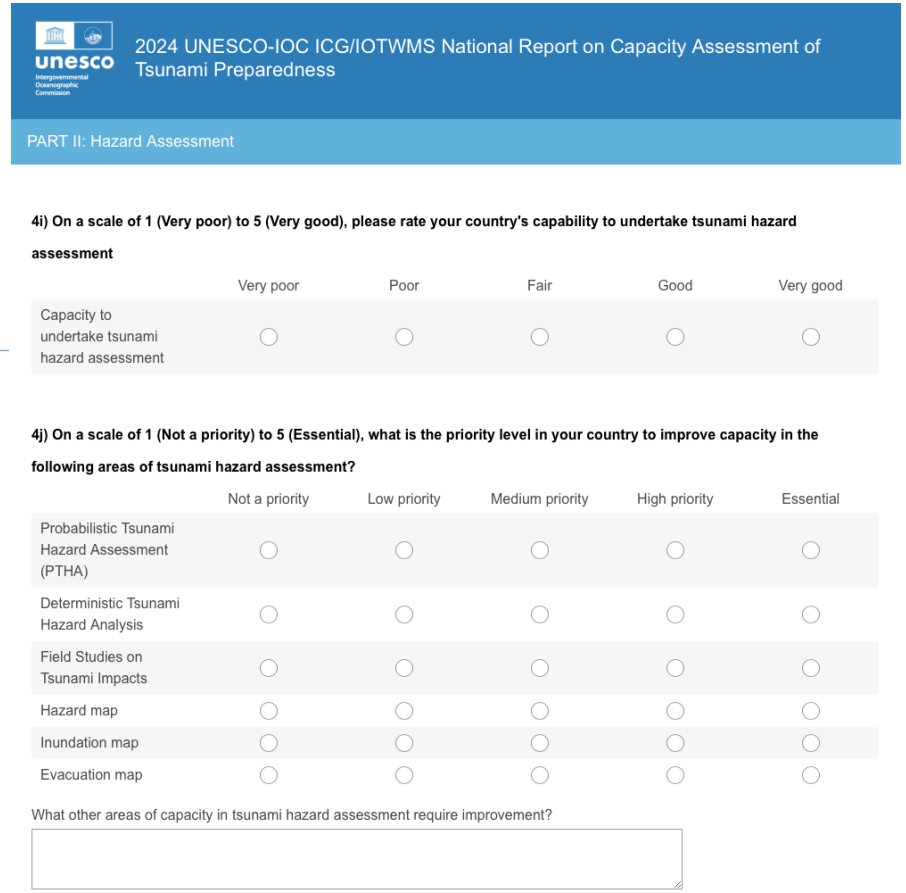

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2024 UNESCO-IOC ICG/IOTWMS National Report on Capacity Assessment of Tsunami Preparedness

PART II: Hazard Assessment

4i) On a scale of 1 (Very poor) to 5 (Very good), please rate your country's capability to undertake tsunami hazard assessment

	Very poor	Poor	Fair	Good	Very good
Capacity to undertake tsunami hazard assessment	○	○	○	○	○

4j) On a scale of 1 (Not a priority) to 5 (Essential), what is the priority level in your country to improve capacity in the following areas of tsunami hazard assessment?

	Not a priority	Low priority	Medium priority	High priority	Essential
Probabilistic Tsunami Hazard Assessment (PTHA)	○	○	○	○	○
Deterministic Tsunami Hazard Analysis	○	○	○	○	○
Field Studies on Tsunami Impacts	○	○	○	○	○
Hazard map	○	○	○	○	○
Inundation map	○	○	○	○	○
Evacuation map	○	○	○	○	○

What other areas of capacity in tsunami hazard assessment require improvement?

Structure of the survey

I Basic Information about TNC/NTWC/TWFP
II Risk Assessment and Reduction
III Detection, Warning and Dissemination
IV Public Awareness, Preparedness and Response
V Tsunami Ready Recognition Programme (TRRP)
VI Narrative

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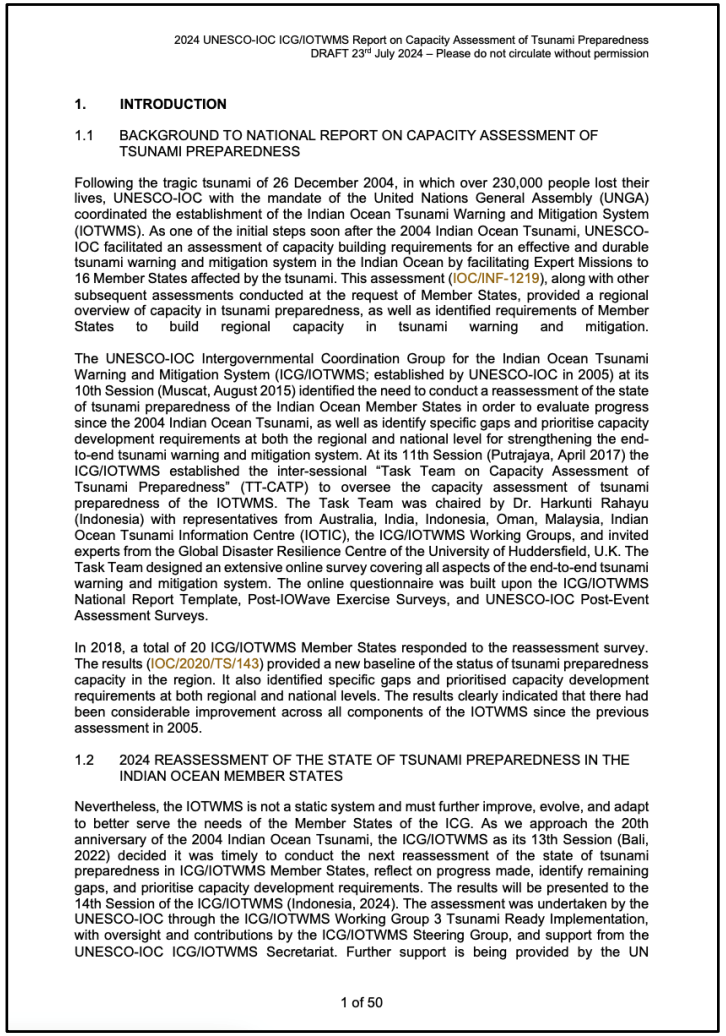
Two documents were circulated

Draft analysis
V1 15th July
V2 2nd August



1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 BACKGROUND TO NATIONAL REPORT ON CAPACITY ASSESSMENT OF TSUNAMI PREPAREDNESS

Following the tragic tsunami of 26 December 2004, in which over 230,000 people lost their lives, UNESCO-IOC with the mandate of the United Nations General Assembly (UNGA) coordinated the establishment of the Indian Ocean Tsunami Warning and Mitigation System (IOTWMS). As one of the initial steps soon after the 2004 Indian Ocean Tsunami, UNESCO-IOC facilitated an assessment of capacity building requirements for an effective and durable tsunami warning and mitigation system in the Indian Ocean by facilitating Expert Missions to 16 Member States affected by the tsunami. This assessment (IOC/INF-1219), along with other subsequent assessments conducted at the request of Member States, provided a regional overview of capacity in tsunami preparedness, as well as identified requirements of Member States to build regional capacity in tsunami warning and mitigation.

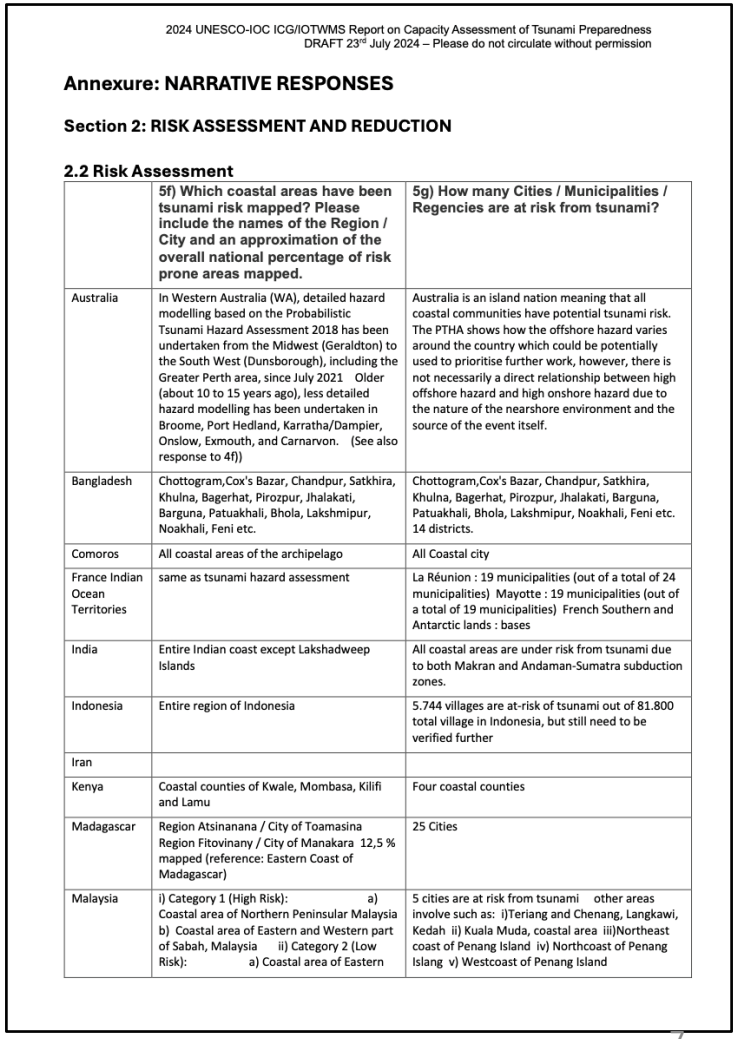
The UNESCO-IOC Intergovernmental Coordination Group for the Indian Ocean Tsunami Warning and Mitigation System (ICG/IOTWMS; established by UNESCO-IOC in 2005) at its 10th Session (Muscat, August 2015) identified the need to conduct a reassessment of the state of tsunami preparedness of the Indian Ocean Member States in order to evaluate progress since the 2004 Indian Ocean Tsunami, as well as identify specific gaps and prioritise capacity development requirements at both the regional and national level for strengthening the end-to-end tsunami warning and mitigation system. At its 11th Session (Putrajaya, April 2017) the ICG/IOTWMS established the inter-sessional "Task Team on Capacity Assessment of Tsunami Preparedness" (TT-CATP) to oversee the capacity assessment of tsunami preparedness of the IOTWMS. The Task Team was chaired by Dr. Harkunti Rahayu (Indonesia) with representatives from Australia, India, Indonesia, Oman, Malaysia, Indian Ocean Tsunami Information Centre (IOTIC), the ICG/IOTWMS Working Groups, and invited experts from the Global Disaster Resilience Centre of the University of Huddersfield, U.K. The Task Team designed an extensive online survey covering all aspects of the end-to-end tsunami warning and mitigation system. The online questionnaire was built upon the ICG/IOTWMS National Report Template, Post-IOWave Exercise Surveys, and UNESCO-IOC Post-Event Assessment Surveys.

In 2018, a total of 20 ICG/IOTWMS Member States responded to the reassessment survey. The results (IOC/2020/TS/143) provided a new baseline of the status of tsunami preparedness capacity in the region. It also identified specific gaps and prioritised capacity development requirements at both regional and national levels. The results clearly indicated that there had been considerable improvement across all components of the IOTWMS since the previous assessment in 2005.

1.2 2024 REASSESSMENT OF THE STATE OF TSUNAMI PREPAREDNESS IN THE INDIAN OCEAN MEMBER STATES

Nevertheless, the IOTWMS is not a static system and must further improve, evolve, and adapt to better serve the needs of the Member States of the ICG. As we approach the 20th anniversary of the 2004 Indian Ocean Tsunami, the ICG/IOTWMS as its 13th Session (Bali, 2022) decided it was timely to conduct the next reassessment of the state of tsunami preparedness in ICG/IOTWMS Member States, reflect on progress made, identify remaining gaps, and prioritise capacity development requirements. The results will be presented to the 14th Session of the ICG/IOTWMS (Indonesia, 2024). The assessment was undertaken by the UNESCO-IOC through the ICG/IOTWMS Working Group 3 Tsunami Ready Implementation, with oversight and contributions by the ICG/IOTWMS Steering Group, and support from the UNESCO-IOC ICG/IOTWMS Secretariat. Further support is being provided by the UN

Selected narrative responses
2nd August



Annexure: NARRATIVE RESPONSES

Section 2: RISK ASSESSMENT AND REDUCTION

2.2 Risk Assessment

	5f) Which coastal areas have been tsunami risk mapped? Please include the names of the Region / City and an approximation of the overall national percentage of risk prone areas mapped.	**5g) How many Cities / Municipalities / Regencies are at risk from tsunami?**
Australia	In Western Australia (WA), detailed hazard modelling based on the Probabilistic Tsunami Hazard Assessment 2018 has been undertaken from the Midwest (Geraldton) to the South West (Dunsborough), including the Greater Perth area, since July 2021 Older (about 10 to 15 years ago), less detailed hazard modelling has been undertaken in Broome, Port Hedland, Karratha/Dampier, Onslow, Exmouth, and Carnarvon. (See also response to 4f))	Australia is an island nation meaning that all coastal communities have potential tsunami risk. The PTHA shows how the offshore hazard varies around the country which could be potentially used to prioritise further work, however, there is not necessarily a direct relationship between high offshore hazard and high onshore hazard due to the nature of the nearshore environment and the source of the event itself.
Bangladesh	Chottogram,Cox's Bazar, Chandpur, Satkhira, Khulna, Bagerhat, Pirozpur, Jhalakati, Barguna, Patuakhali, Bhola, Lakshmipur, Noakhali, Feni etc.	Chottogram,Cox's Bazar, Chandpur, Satkhira, Khulna, Bagerhat, Pirozpur, Jhalakati, Barguna, Patuakhali, Bhola, Lakshmipur, Noakhali, Feni etc. 14 districts.
Comoros	All coastal areas of the archipelago	All Coastal city
France Indian Ocean Territories	same as tsunami hazard assessment	La Réunion : 19 municipalities (out of a total of 24 municipalities) Mayotte : 19 municipalities (out of a total of 19 municipalities) French Southern and Antarctic lands : bases
India	Entire Indian coast except Lakshadweep Islands	All coastal areas are under risk from tsunami due to both Makran and Andaman-Sumatra subduction zones.
Indonesia	Entire region of Indonesia	5.744 villages are at-risk of tsunami out of 81.800 total village in Indonesia, but still need to be verified further
Iran		
Kenya	Coastal counties of Kwale, Mombasa, Kilifi and Lamu	Four coastal counties
Madagascar	Region Atsinanana / City of Toamasina Region Fitovinany / City of Manakara 12,5 % mapped (reference: Eastern Coast of Madagascar)	25 Cities
Malaysia	i) Category 1 (High Risk): a) Coastal area of Northern Peninsular Malaysia b) Coastal area of Eastern and Western part of Sabah, Malaysia ii) Category 2 (Low Risk): a) Coastal area of Eastern	5 cities are at risk from tsunami other areas involve such as: i)Teriang and Chenang, Langkawi, Kedah ii) Kuala Muda, coastal area iii)Northeast coast of Penang Island iv) Northcoast of Penang Islang v) Westcoast of Penang Island

Sample

22 responses in 2024, an increase from 20 in 2022

- Australia, Bangladesh, Comoros, France (Indian Ocean Territories), India, Indonesia, Iran, Kenya, Madagascar, Malaysia, Maldives, Mauritius, Mozambique, Myanmar, Oman, Pakistan, Seychelles, Singapore, South Africa, Sri Lanka, Thailand, United Arab Emirates

NOTE:

- Four countries who did not complete the 2018 survey, responded to the 2024 survey (Maldives, Seyshelles, South Africa, United Arab Emirates)
- Two countries that completed the 2018 survey did not respond to the 2024 survey (Tanzania and Timor-Leste)

Limitations

- Where possible, summary data from the 2018 survey is displayed alongside the 2024 results to aid comparisons.
- Caution should be used when drawing direct comparisons between the results.
  - Differences in the composition of countries responding to the 2018 and 2024 surveys
  - Changes to the personnel who completed the survey on behalf of each country

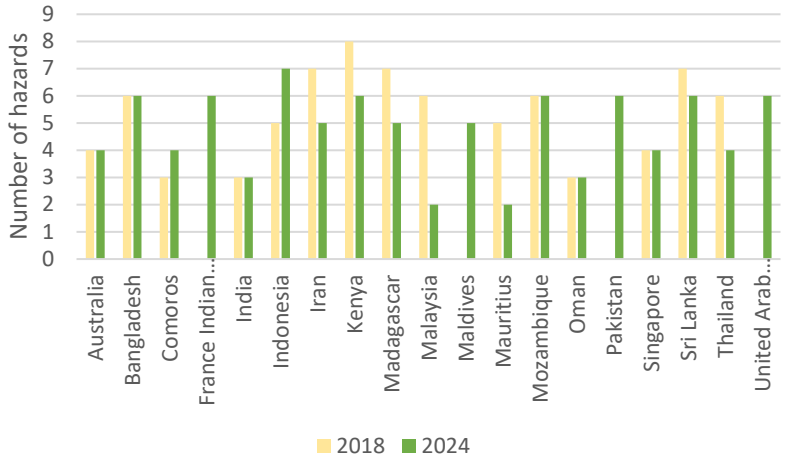


Figure 2: Number of hazards included in a multi-hazard assessment

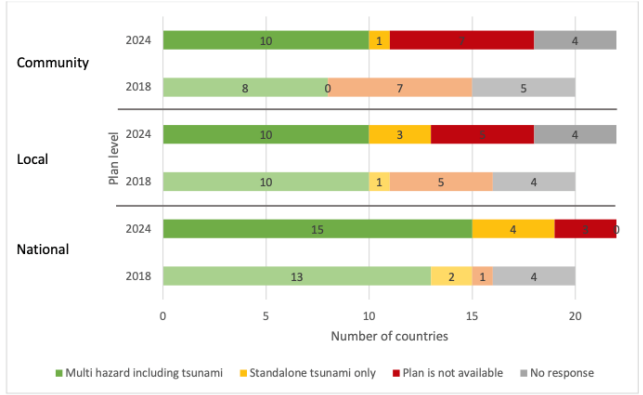


Figure 22: Availability of national, local and community level tsunami disaster risk reduction plans during emergency response phase

Table 1: Ranking of priority areas for capacity improvement in tsunami hazard assessment

Areas of tsunami hazard assessment	RII	2024 Rank (2018 Rank)
Evacuation map	0.85	1 (1)
Hazard map	0.81	2 (2)
Inundation map	0.81	2 (3)
Deterministic tsunami hazard analysis	0.76	4 (4)
Probabilistic tsunami hazard assessment (PTHA)	0.75	5 (6)
Field studies on tsunami impacts	0.67	6 (5)

2. RISK ASSESSMENT AND REDUCTION – HAZARD ASSESSMENT

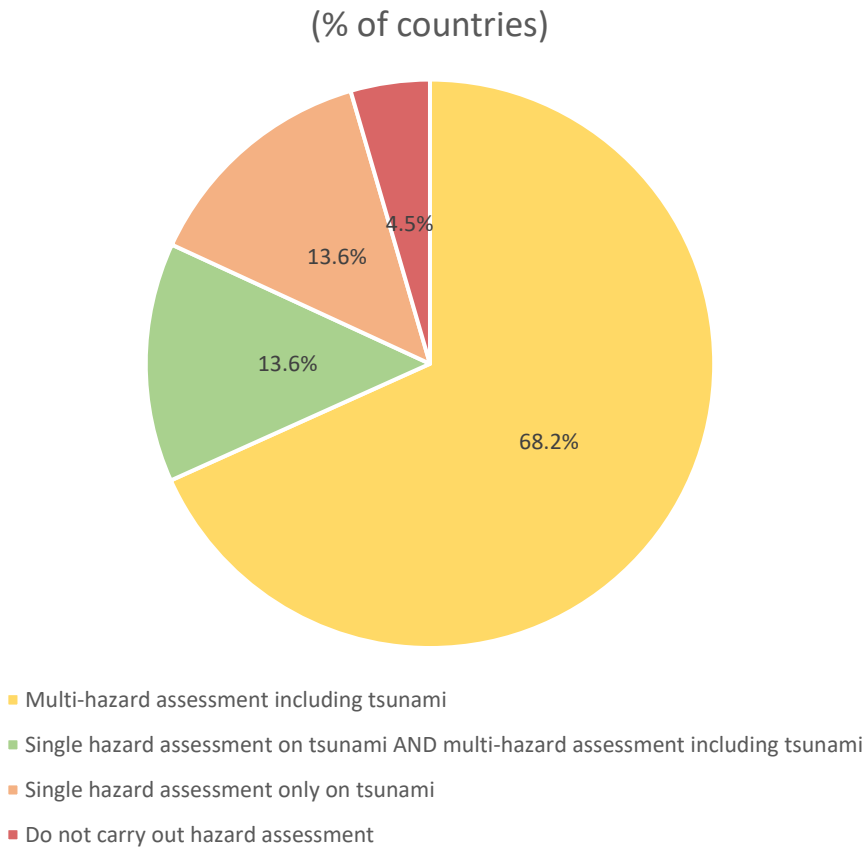
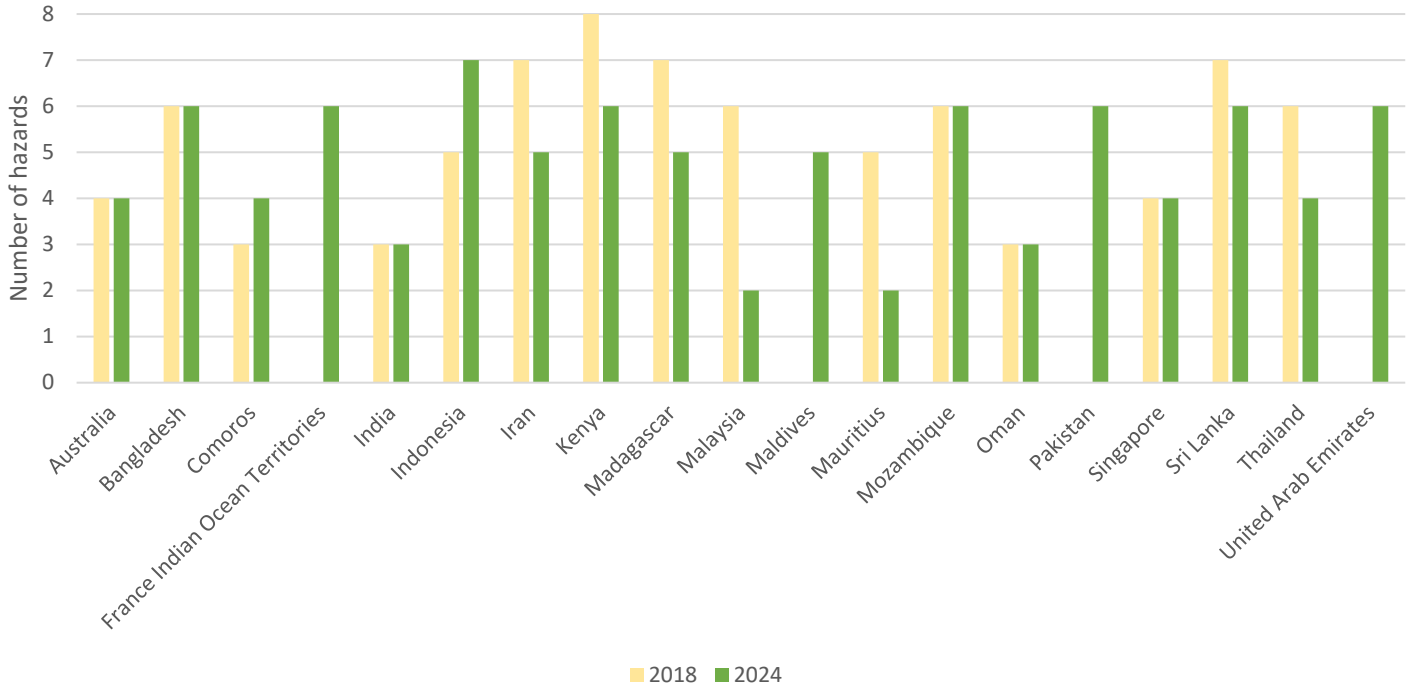


Figure 1: Type of hazard assessment



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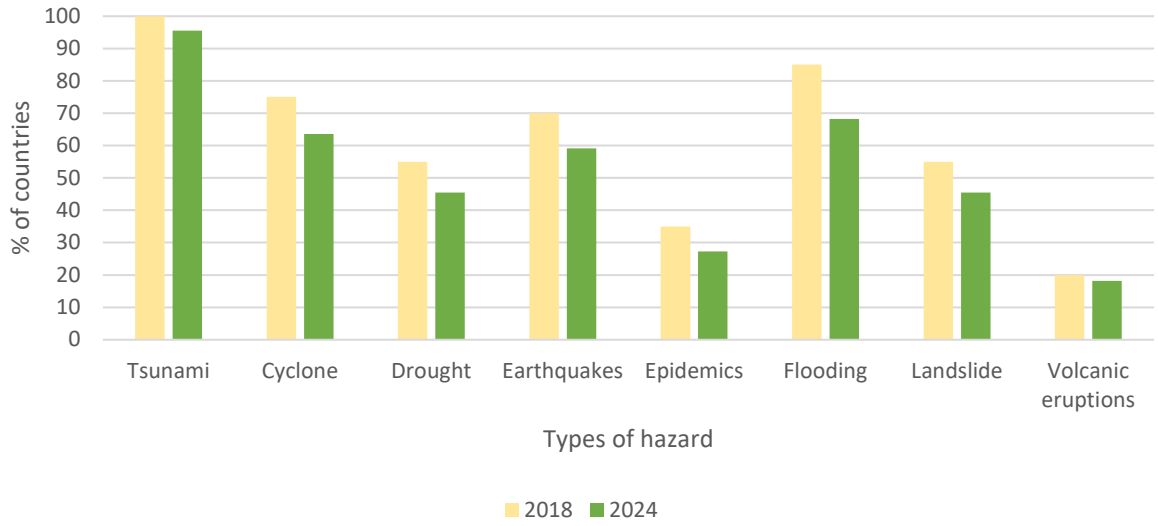


Figure 3: Type of hazard(s) included in multi-hazard assessment

2. RISK ASSESSMENT AND REDUCTION –
HAZARD ASSESSMENT

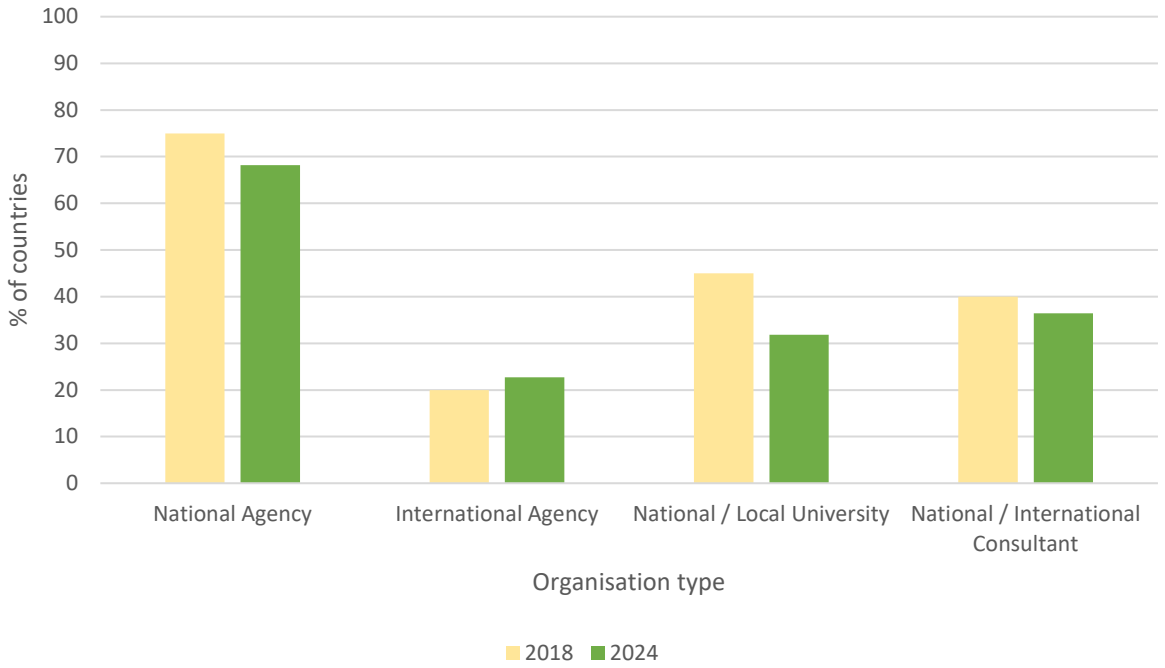


Figure 4: Organisation(s) responsible for the tsunami hazard assessment

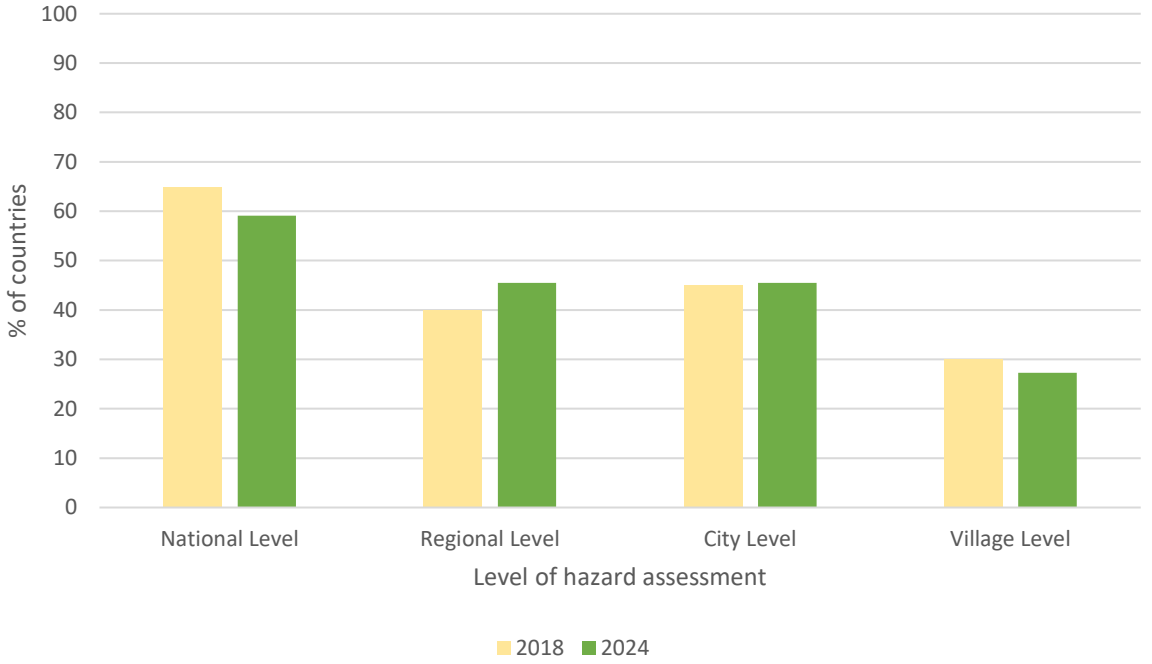


Figure 5: Level at which tsunami hazard assessment is carried out

2. RISK ASSESSMENT AND REDUCTION –
HAZARD ASSESSMENT

Figure 6: Data types used for tsunami hazard assessment

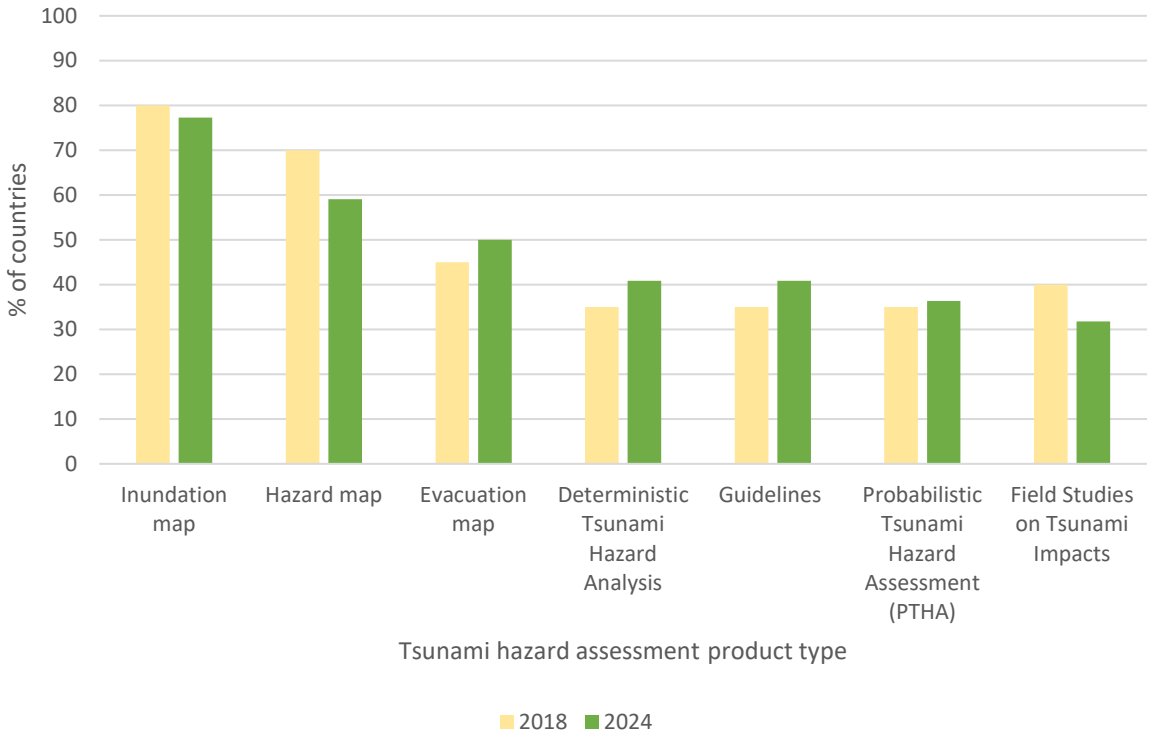


Figure 7: Products from tsunami hazard assessment

2. RISK ASSESSMENT AND REDUCTION –
HAZARD ASSESSMENT

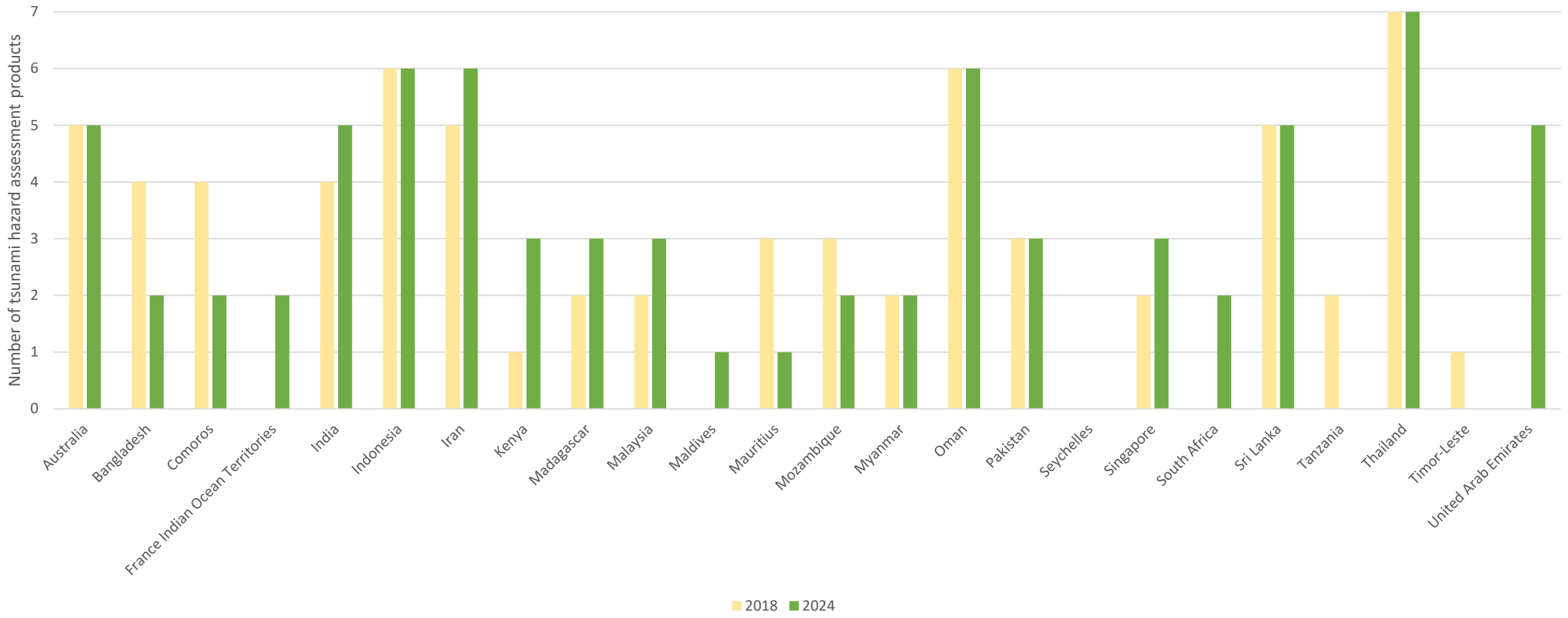


Figure 8: Number of tsunami hazard assessment products

2. RISK ASSESSMENT AND REDUCTION –
HAZARD ASSESSMENT

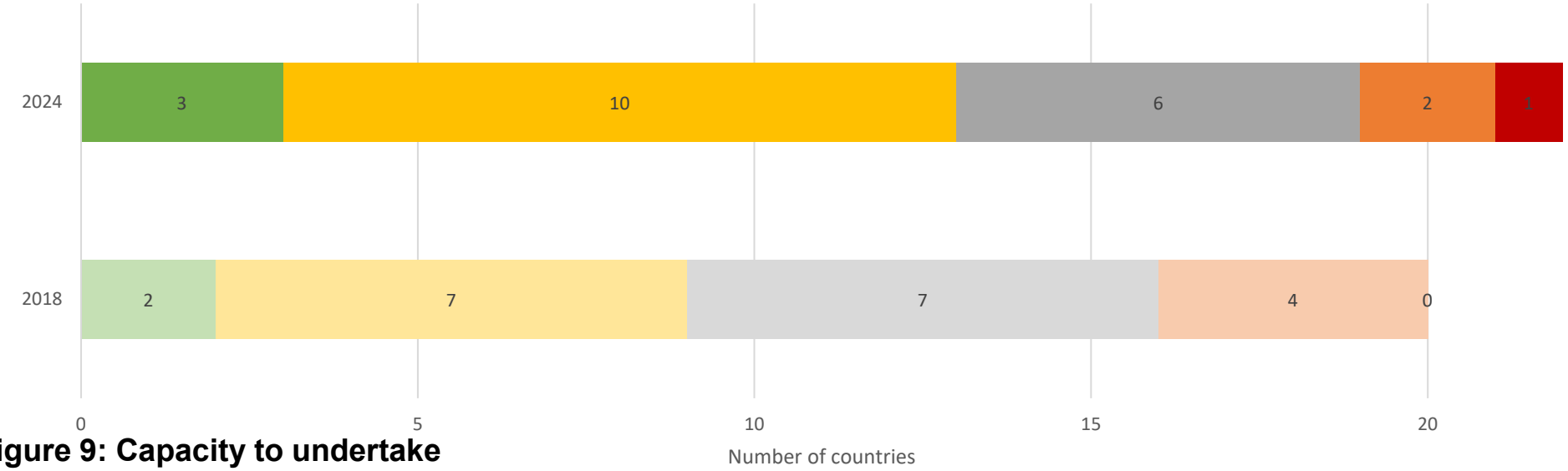
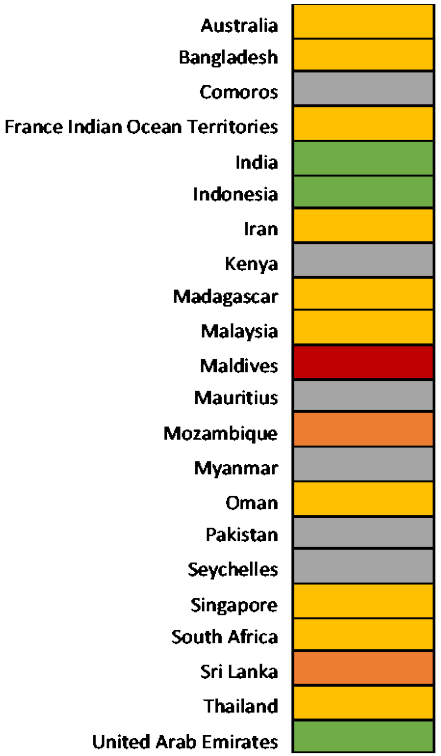


Figure 9: Capacity to undertake tsunami hazard assessments



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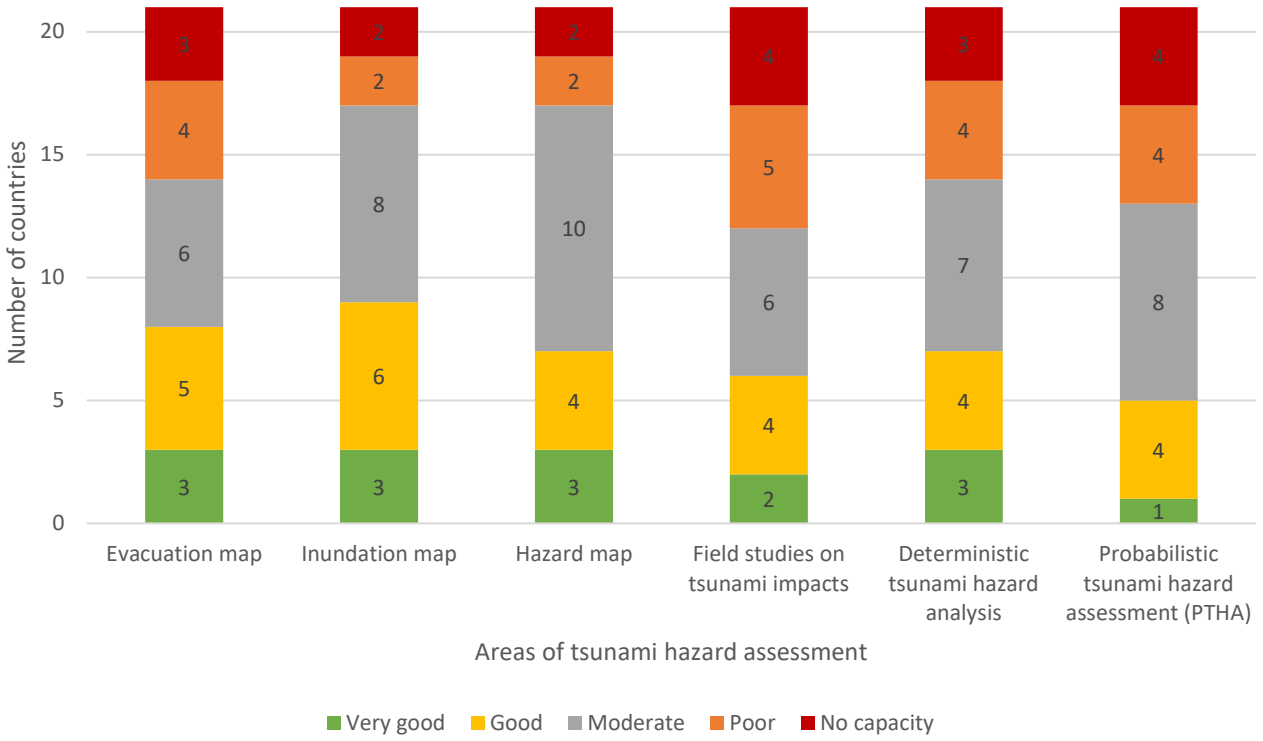
2. RISK ASSESSMENT AND REDUCTION –
HAZARD ASSESSMENT



	Evacuation map	Inundation map	Hazard map	Field studies on tsunami impacts	Deterministic tsunami hazard analysis	Probabilistic tsunami hazard assessment
Australia						
Bangladesh						
Comoros						
France Indian Ocean Territories						
India						
Indonesia						
Iran						
Kenya	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
Madagascar						
Malaysia						
Maldives						
Mauritius						
Mozambique						
Myanmar						
Oman						
Pakistan						
Seychelles						
Singapore						
South Africa						
Sri Lanka						
Thailand						
United Arab Emirates						

Figure 10: Capacity to give training and/or consultancy on tsunami hazard assessment to other countries

2. RISK ASSESSMENT AND REDUCTION – RISK ASSESSMENT

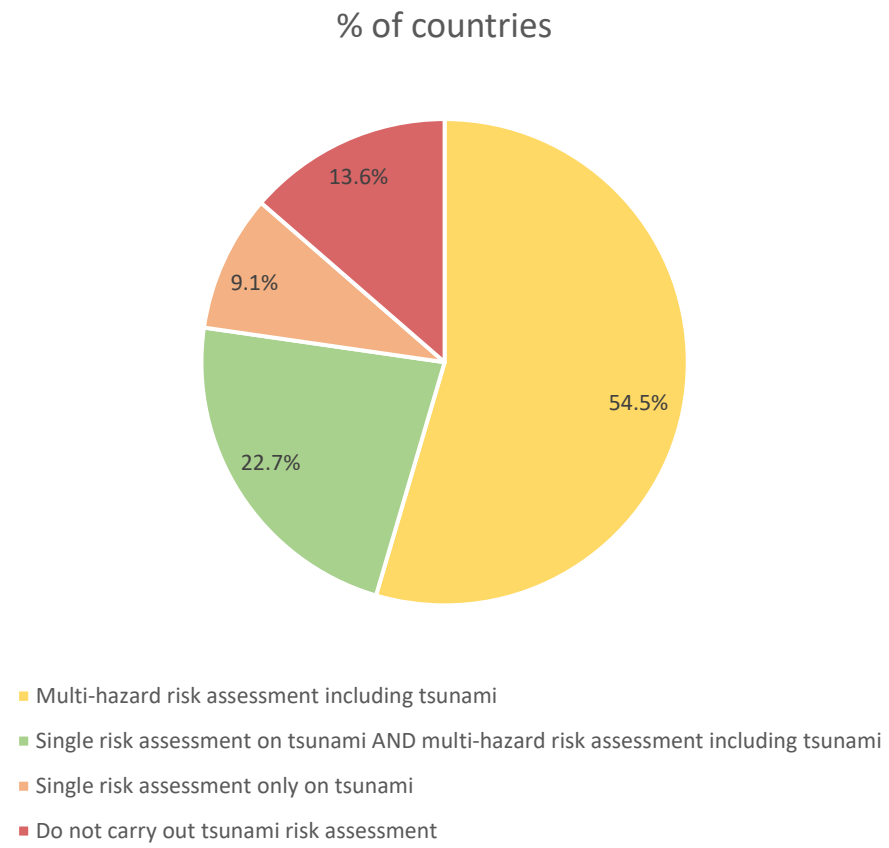


Figure 11: Type of risk assessment

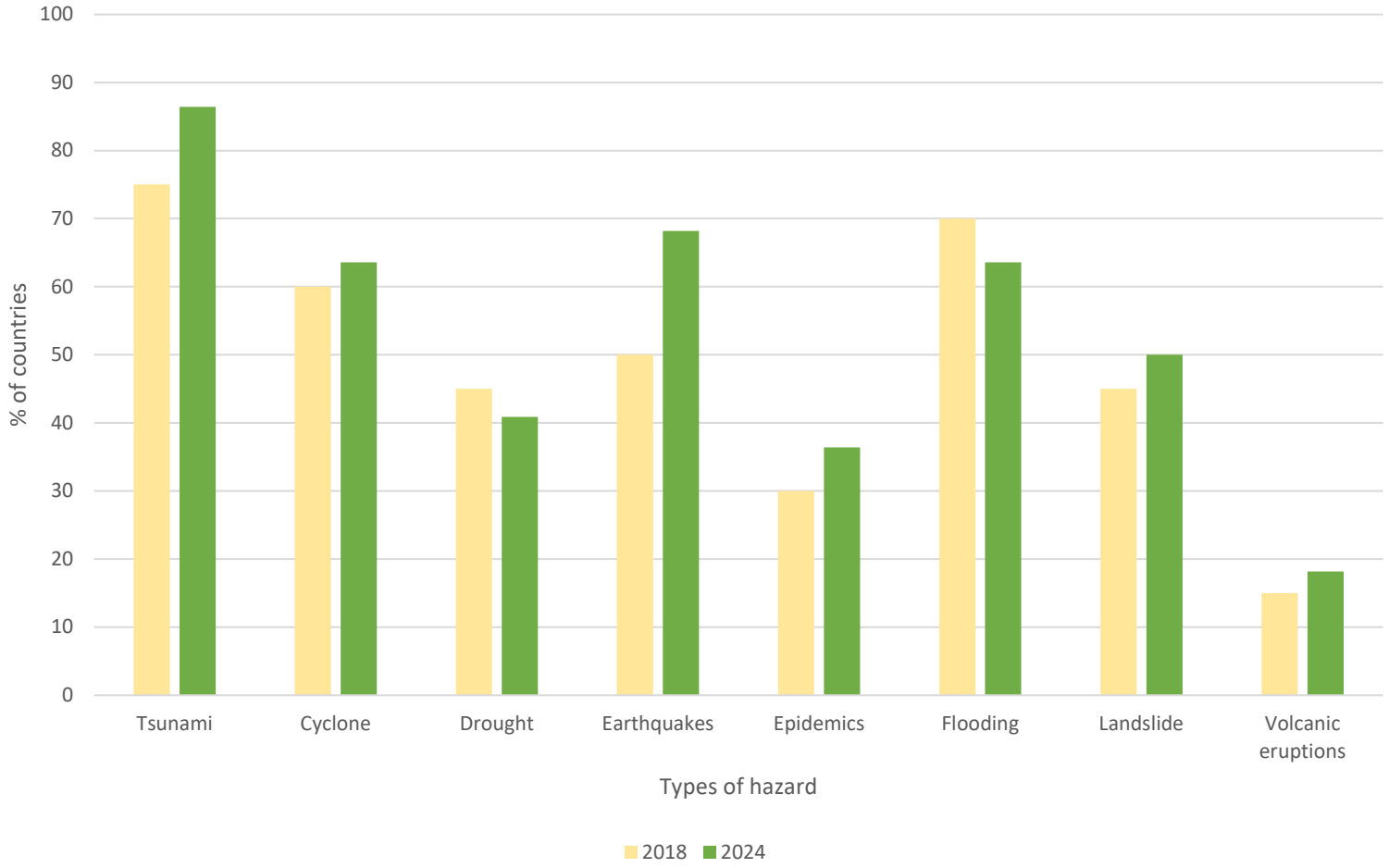


Figure 12: Types of hazard included in the multi-hazard risk assessment

2. RISK ASSESSMENT AND REDUCTION –
RISK ASSESSMENT

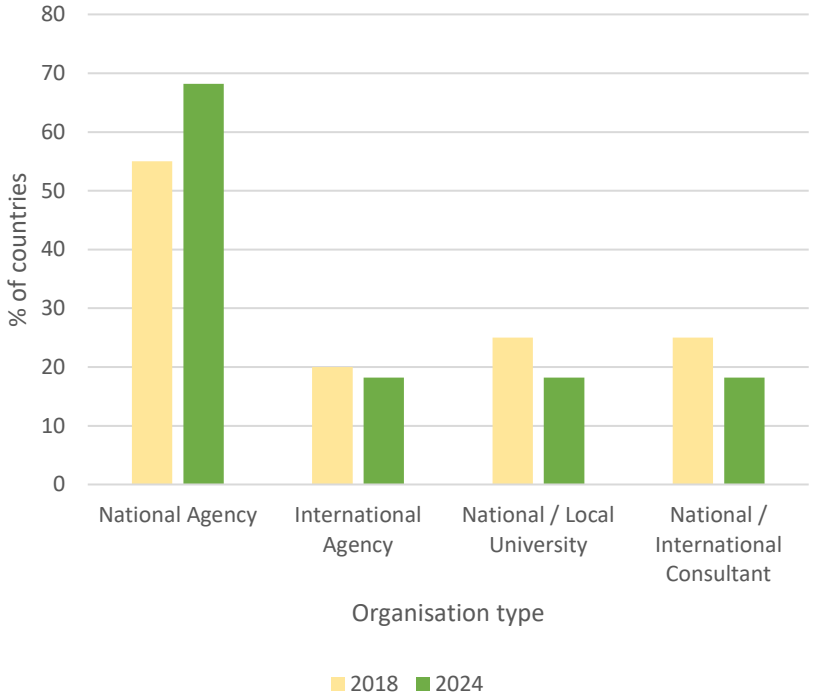


Figure 13: Organisation(s) responsible for the tsunami risk assessment

Figure 14: Level at which tsunami risk assessment is carried out

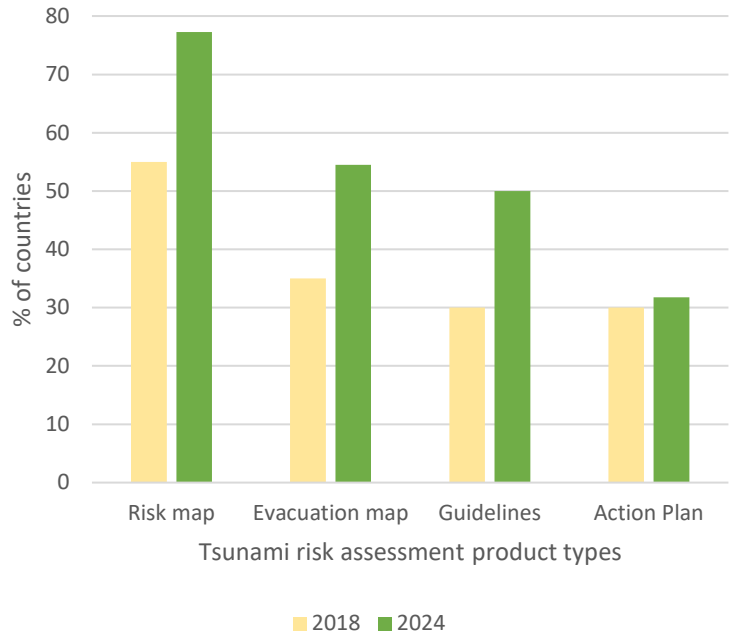


Figure 15: Types of product to emerge from the tsunami risk assessment

2. RISK ASSESSMENT AND REDUCTION – RISK ASSESSMENT

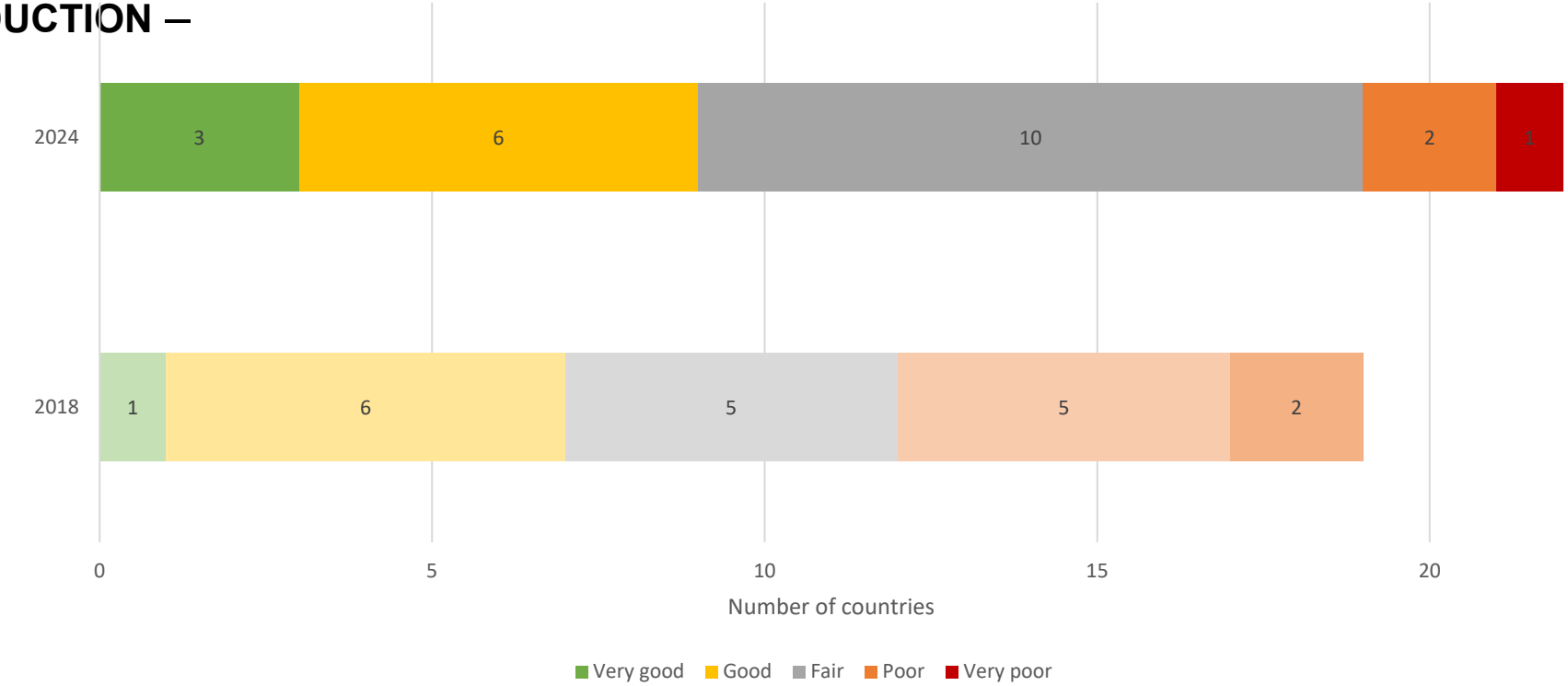
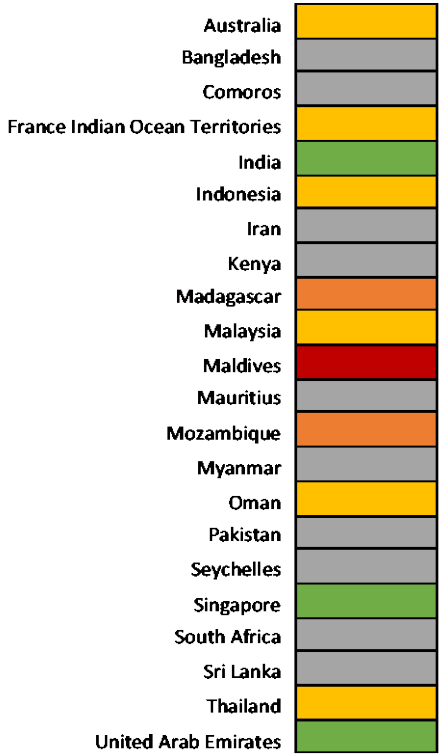


Figure 16: Capacity to undertake tsunami risk assessment



Priority level	RII	2024 Rank (2018 Rank)
Tsunami risk assessment at city level	0.82	1 (1)
Tsunami risk assessment at national level	0.79	2 (4)
Tsunami risk assessment at regional level	0.78	3 (5)
Tsunami risk assessment at village level	0.75	4 (2)
Tsunami risk assessment at community / neighbourhood level	0.74	5 (3)

Table 2: Ranking of priority areas for capacity improvement in tsunami risk assessment

2. RISK ASSESSMENT AND REDUCTION – RISK ASSESSMENT

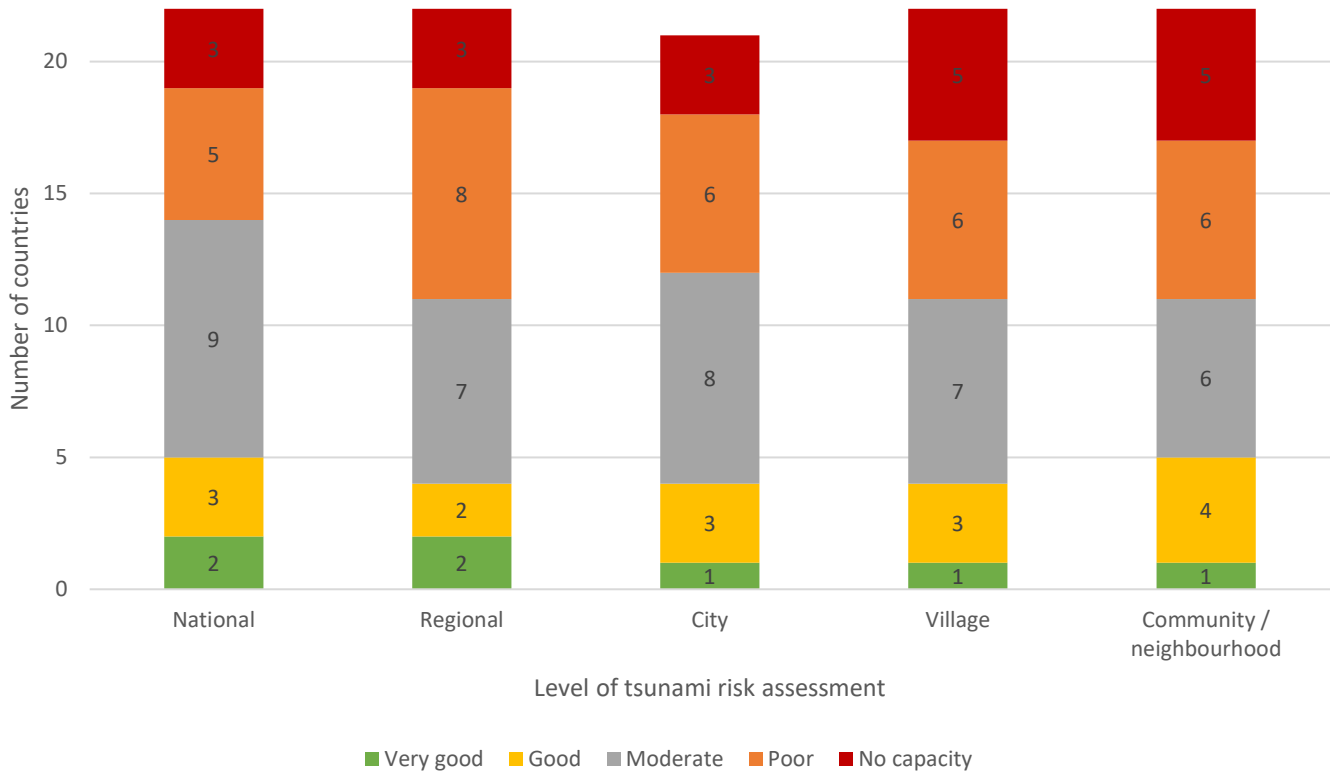
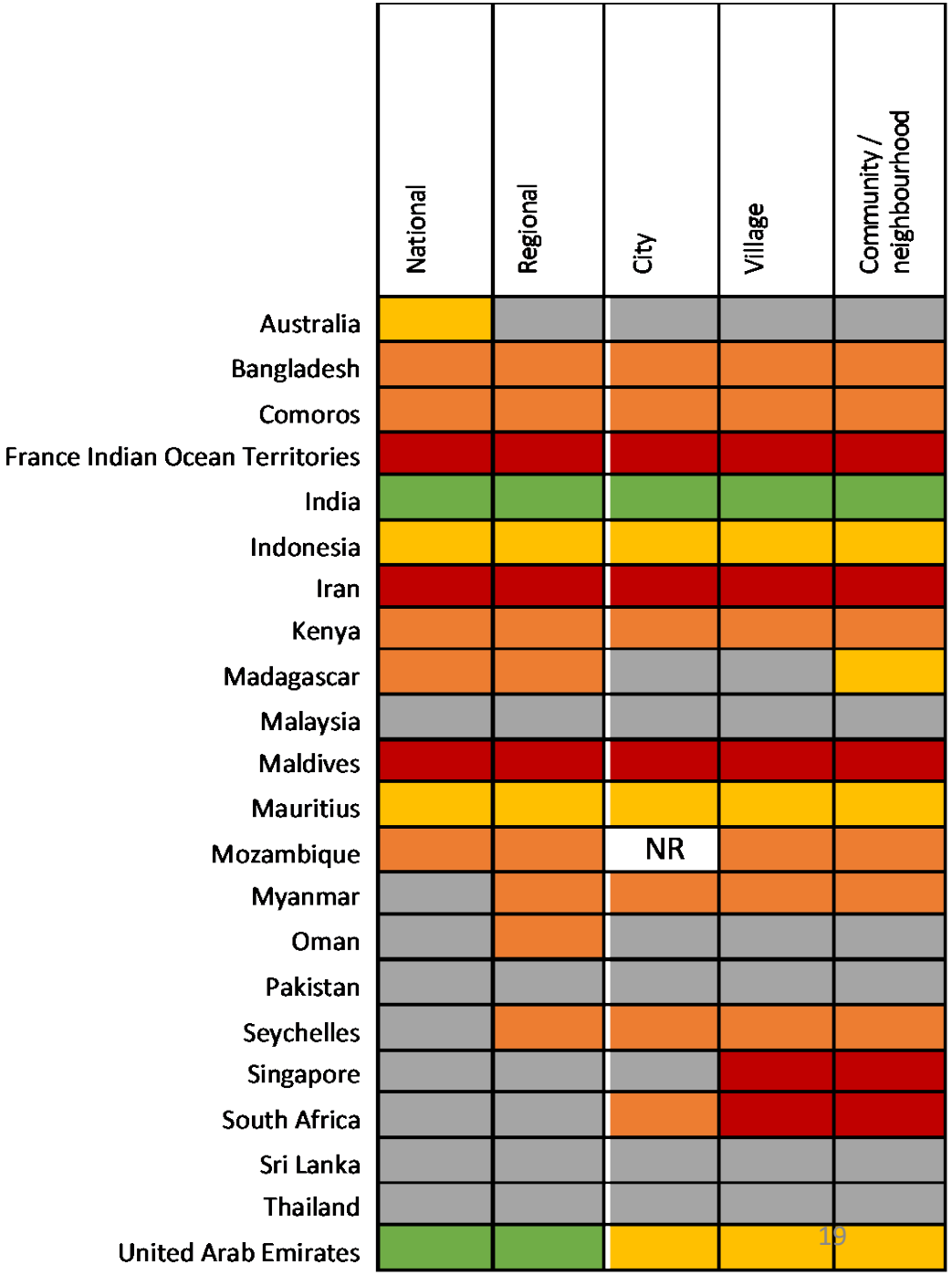


Figure 17: Capacity to give training on tsunami risk assessment



2. RISK ASSESSMENT AND REDUCTION – POLICIES

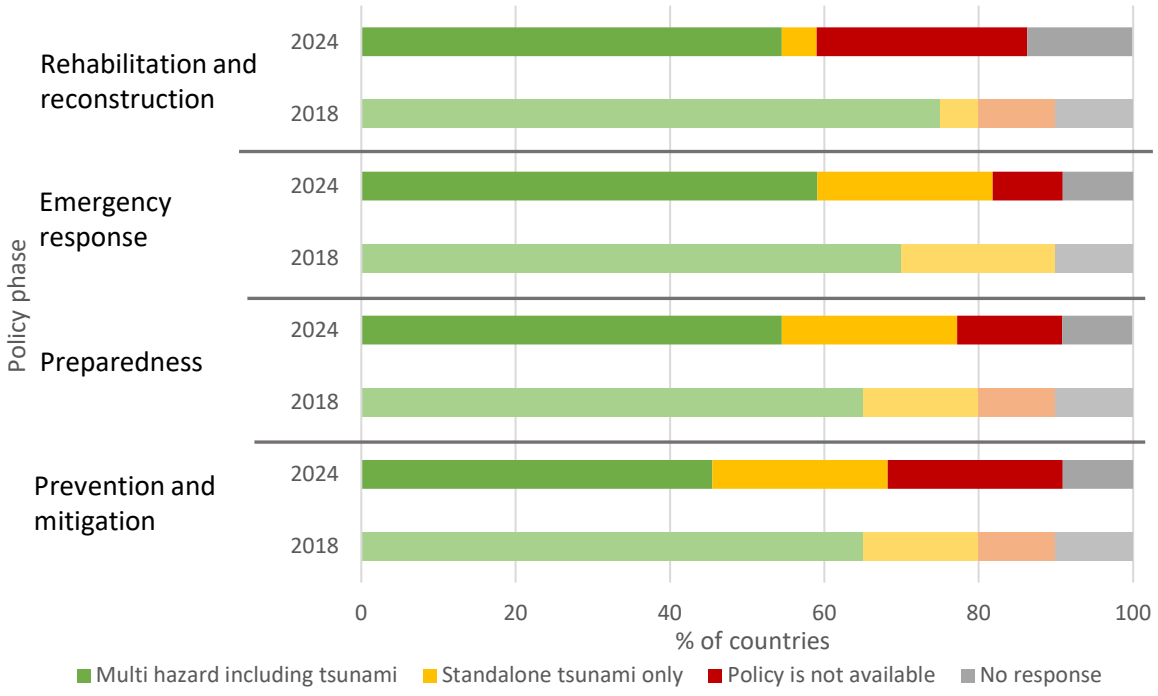


Figure 18: Types and phases of national tsunami policy

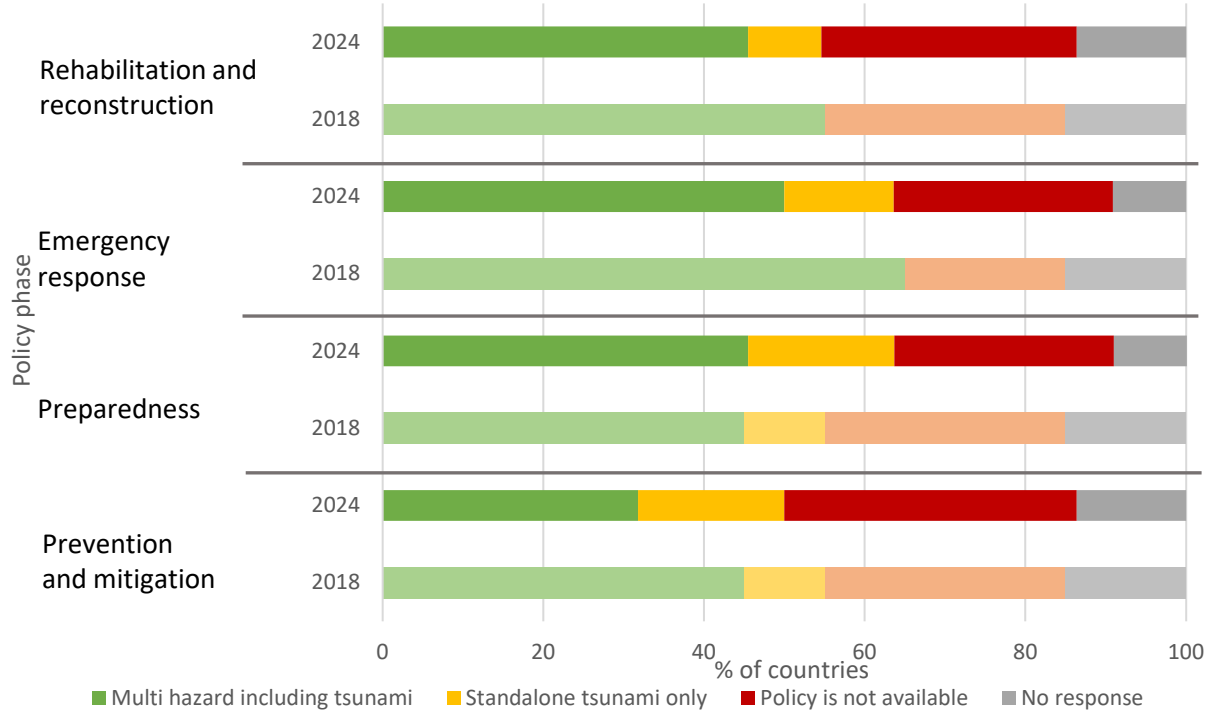


Figure 19: Types and phases of local tsunami policy

2. RISK ASSESSMENT AND REDUCTION – PLANS

Figure 20: Prevention and mitigation phase

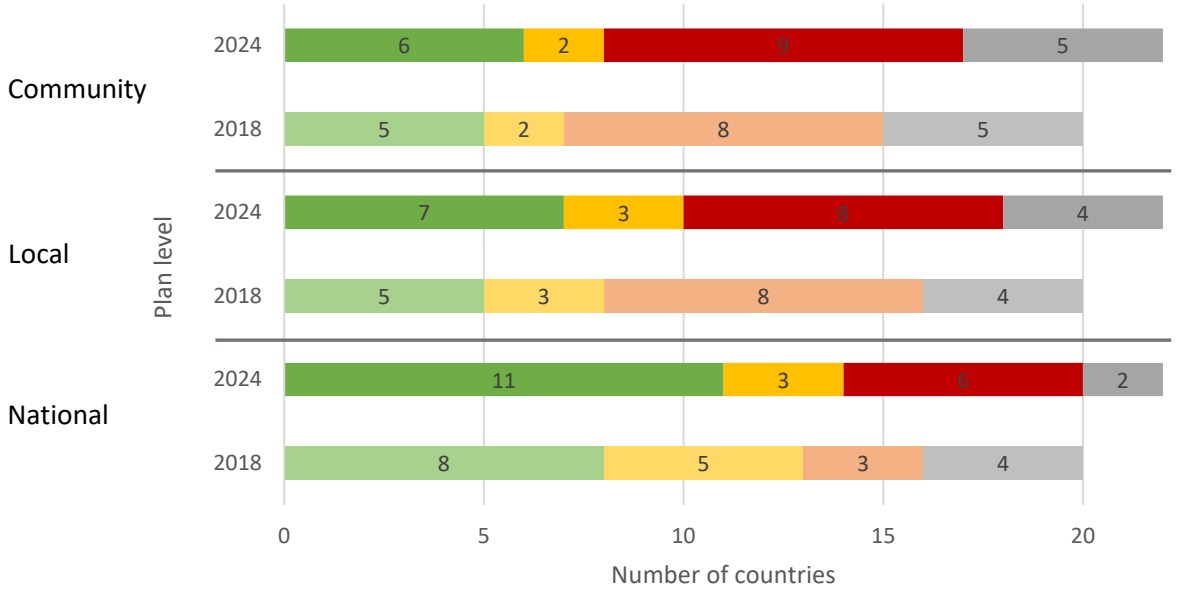


Figure 21: Preparedness phase

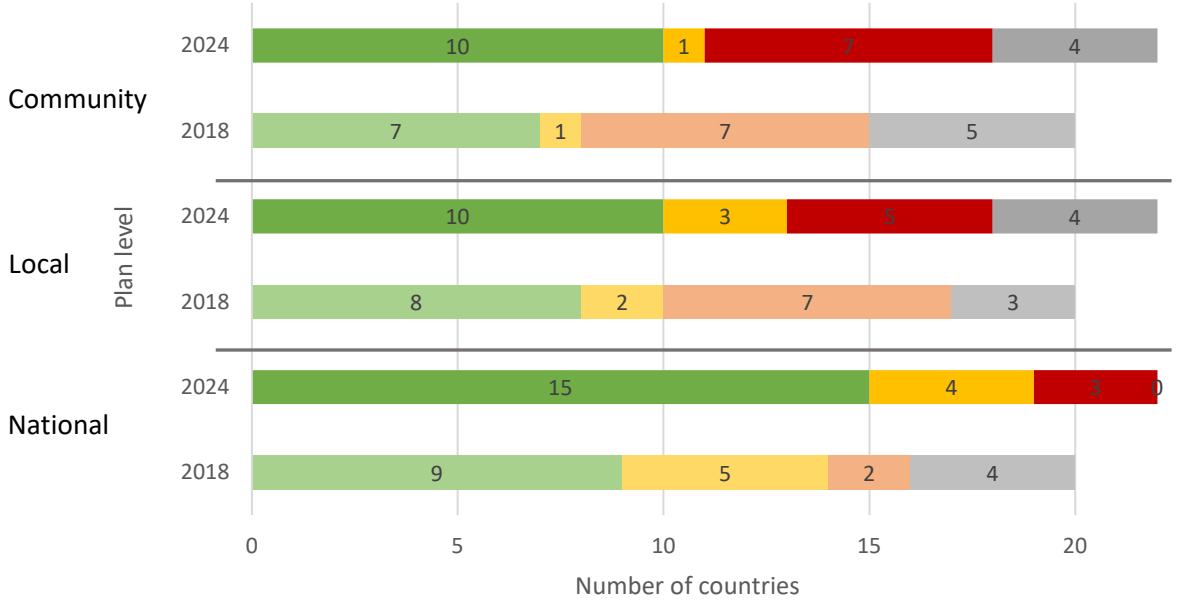


Figure 22: Emergency response phase

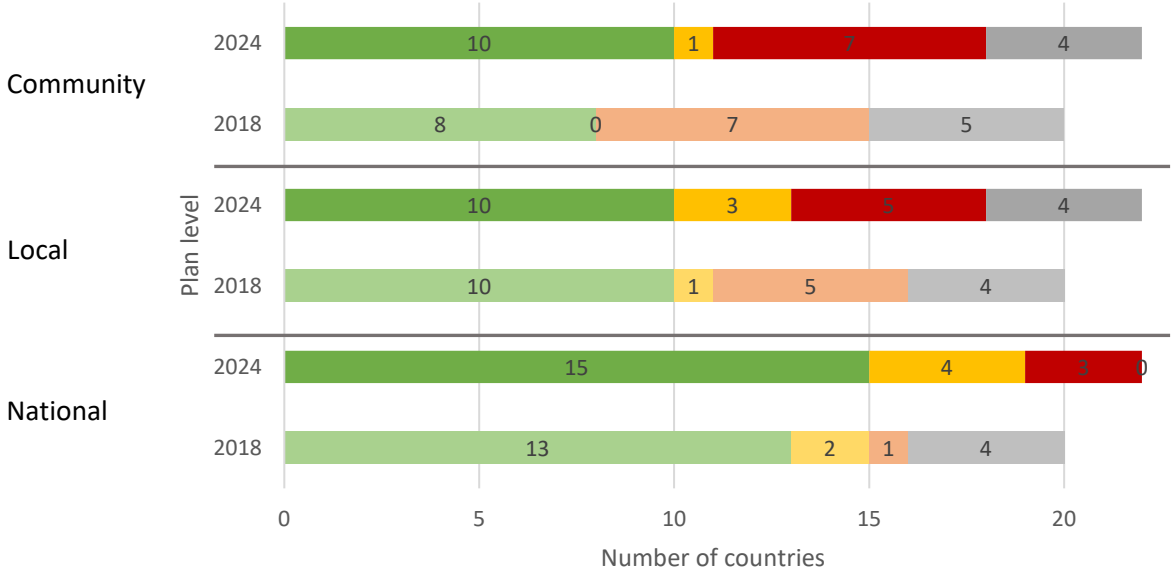
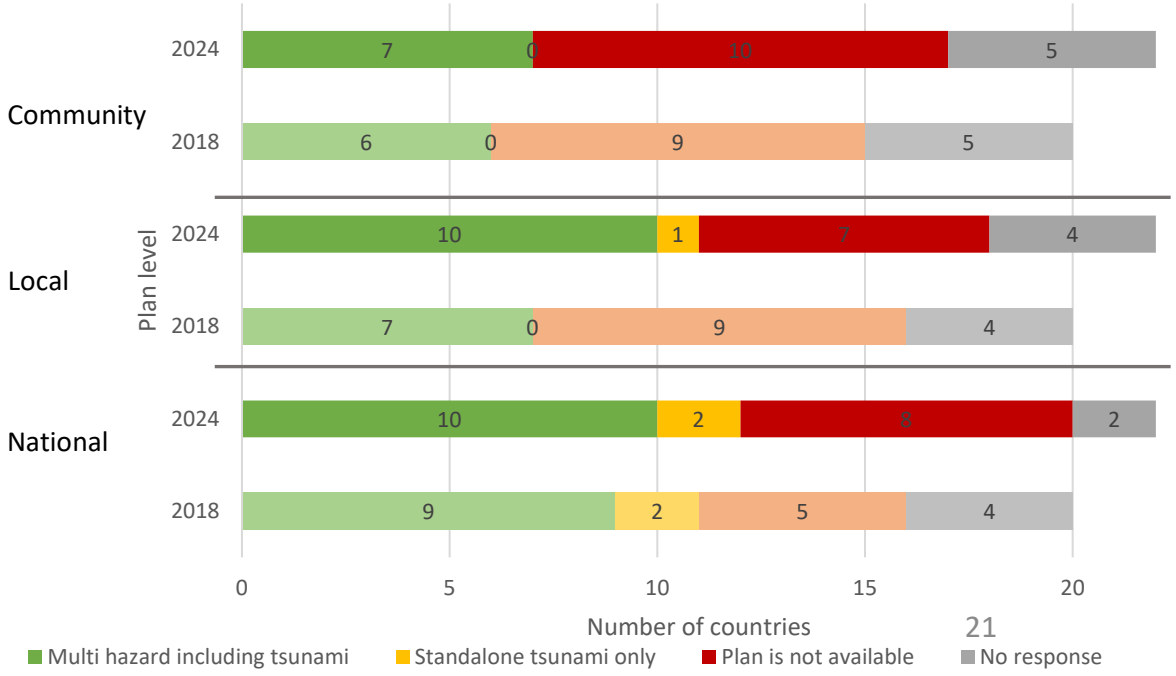


Figure 23: rehabilitation and reconstruction phase



2. RISK ASSESSMENT AND REDUCTION – GUIDELINES

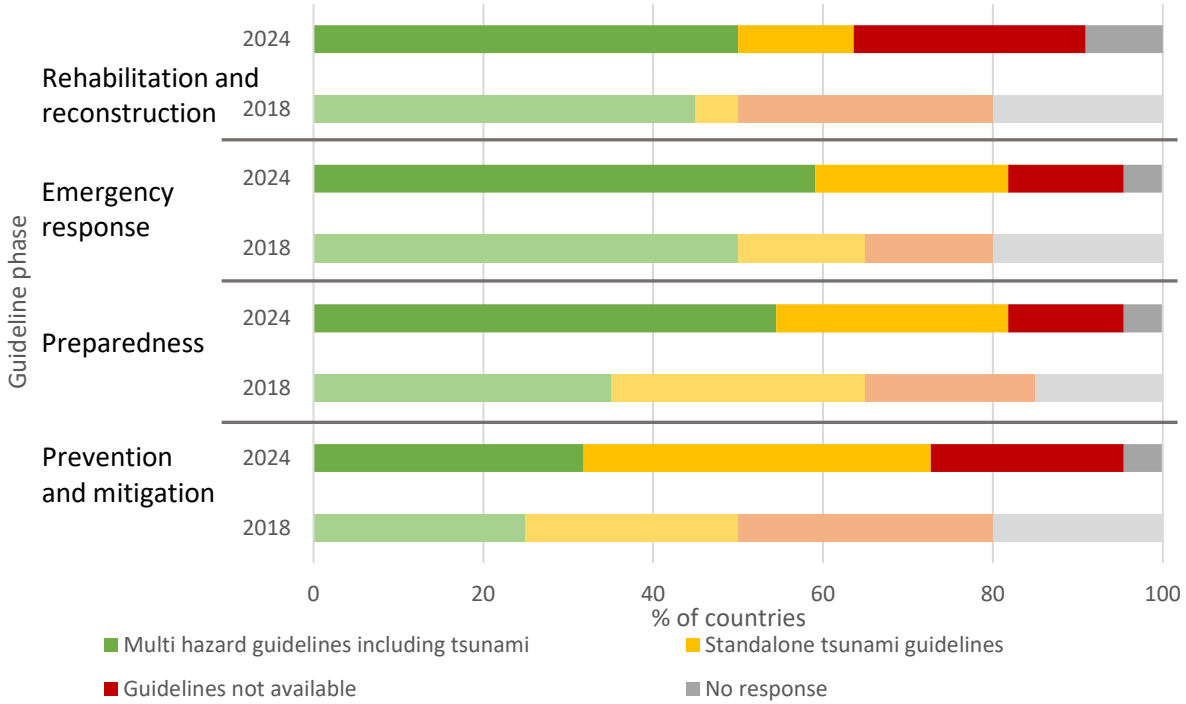


Figure 24: Types and phases of national tsunami guidelines

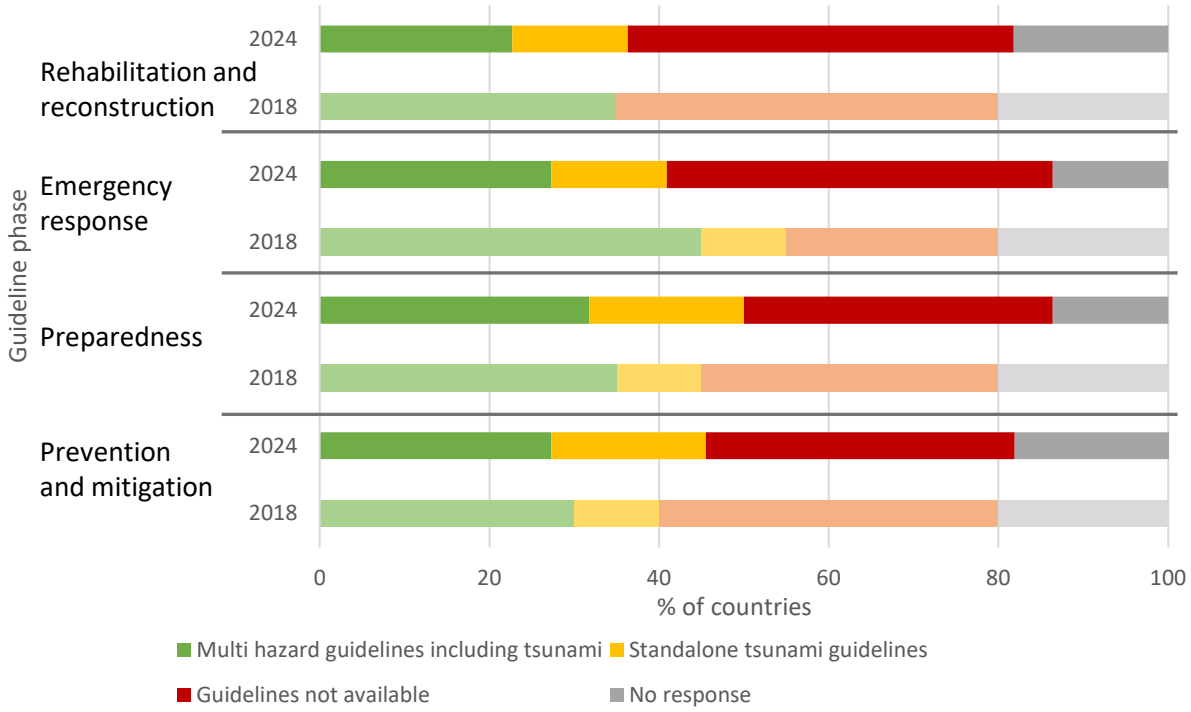


Figure 25: Types and phases of local tsunami guidelines

3. DETECTION, WARNING AND DISSEMINATION – DETECTION AND WARNING

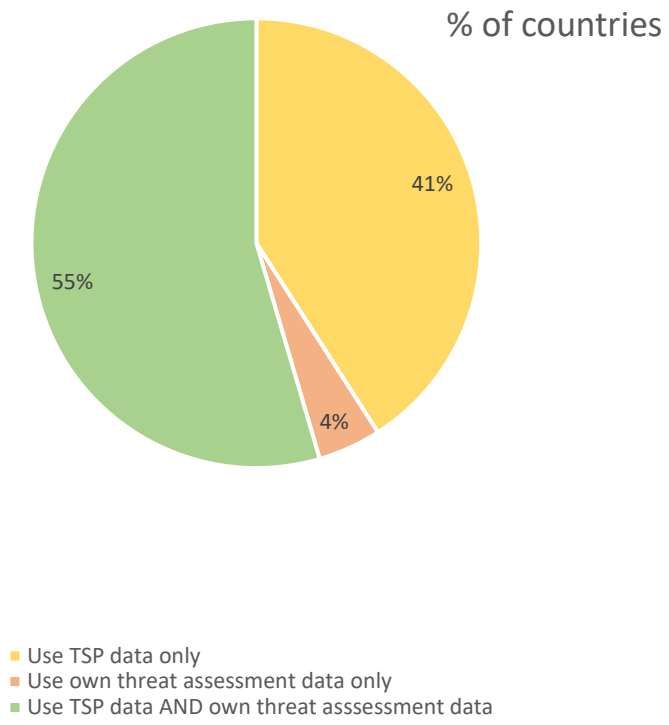


Figure 26: Data use for the Coastal Forecast Zones (CFZ) of a country's coastline to determine national threats

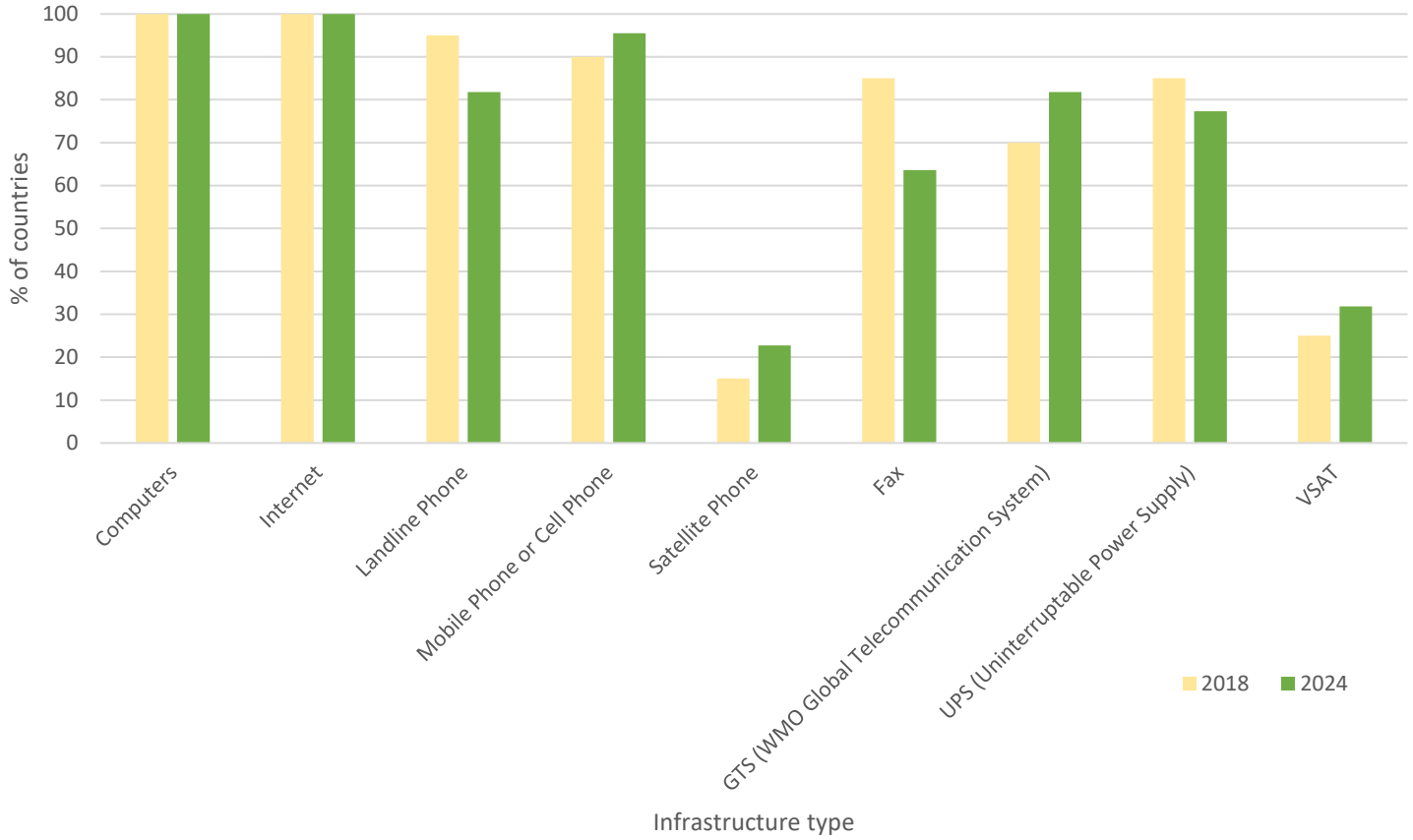


Figure 27: Infrastructure availability to support 24x7 operations

3. DETECTION, WARNING AND DISSEMINATION – DETECTION AND WARNING

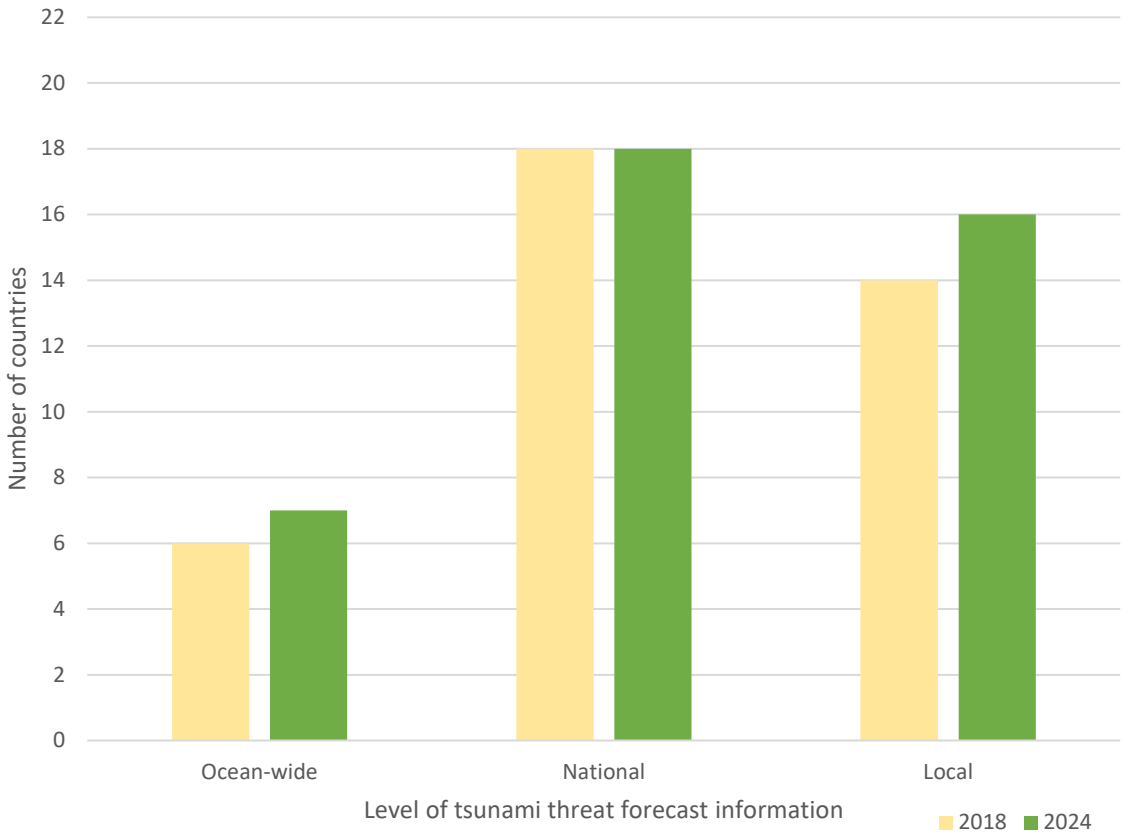


Figure 28: Level of tsunami threat forecast information is produced by the responsible organisation

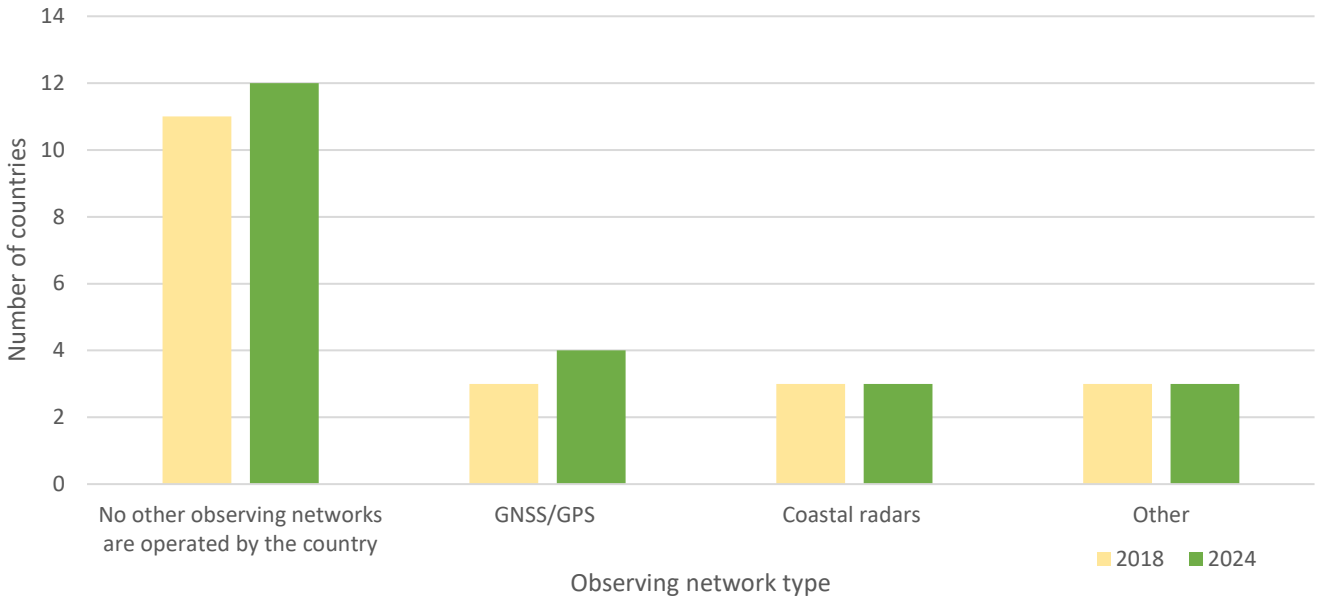


Figure 29: Other observing networks operated and used for tsunami early warning

3. DETECTION, WARNING AND DISSEMINATION –
DETECTION AND WARNING

- 20 countries have access to national or international seismic networks, 19 of them to both
- 9 reported that all national seismic data is shared in real time, while 10 reported that some is
- 11 countries reported having access to GNSS data
- 13 countries reported that the list of broadband seismometers operated by their country is listed accurately in the IOTWMS database
- 15 countries reported that they have access to national or international sea level networks, with 13 to both
- 8 countries share all their national sea level data in real time, while 4 countries share some sea level data in real time
- 15 countries reported that the list of sea level stations operated by their country is listed accurately in the IOTWMS sea level database

3. DETECTION, WARNING AND DISSEMINATION – DISSEMINATION

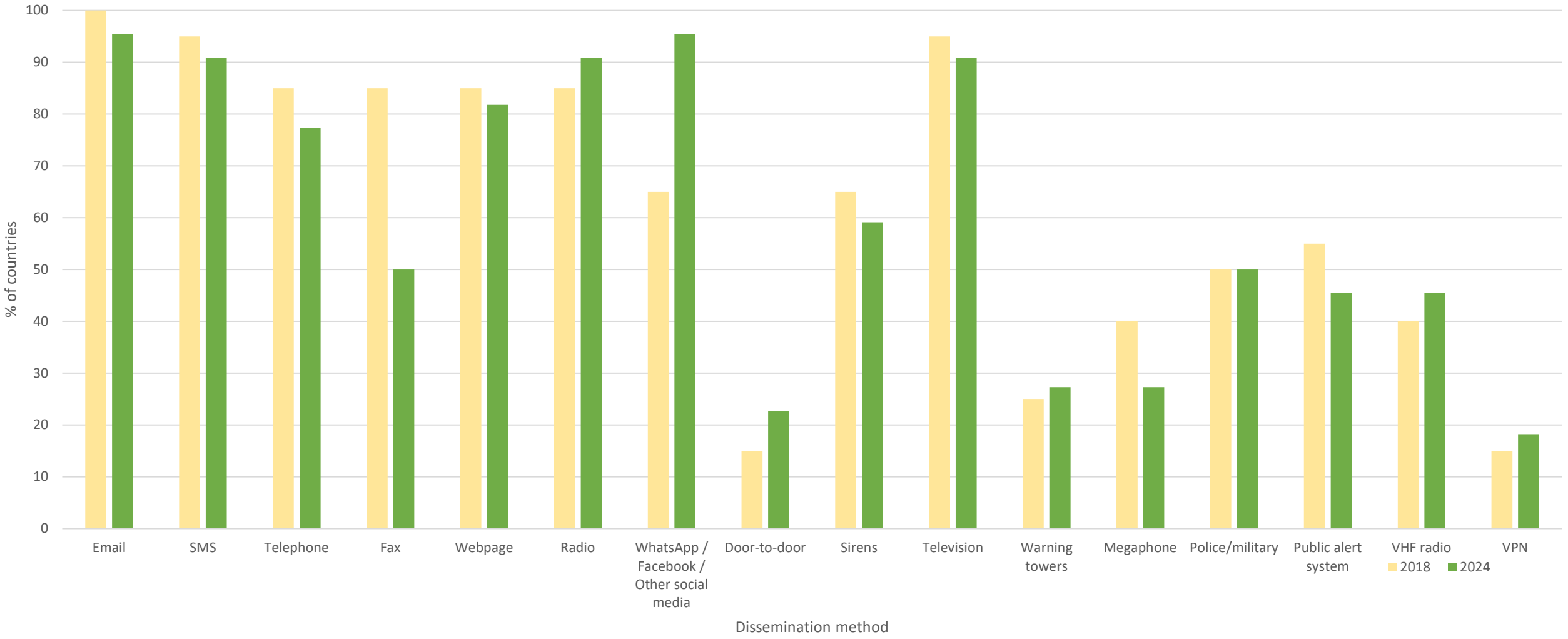
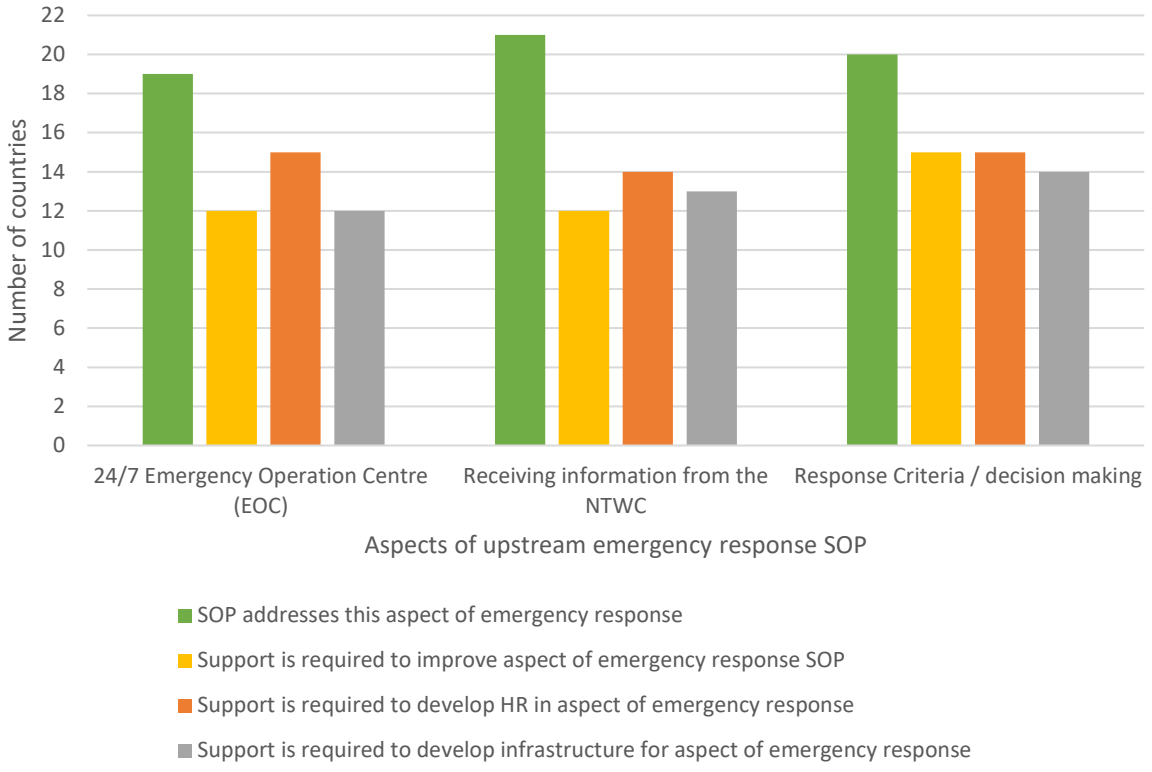


Figure 30: How tsunami information is disseminated

4. PUBLIC AWARENESS, PREPAREDNESS AND RESPONSE
– STANDARD OPERATING PROCEDURES



	ASPECT OF UPSTREAM EMERGENCY RESPONSE SOP											
	24/7 Emergency Operation Centre (EOC)				Receiving information from the NTWC				Response criteria / decision making			
	SOP addresses this aspect	Support required to develop/improve SOP	Support required to develop human resources	Support required to develop infrastructure	SOP addresses this aspect	Support required to develop/improve SOP	Support required to develop human resources	Support required to develop infrastructure	SOP addresses this aspect	Support required to develop/improve SOP	Support required to develop human resources	Support required to develop infrastructure
Australia	●	○	○	○	●	○	○	○	●	○	○	○
Bangladesh	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Comoros												
France Indian Ocean Territories	●	○	○	○	●	○	○	○	●	●	●	●
India	●	○	●	○	●	○	○	○	●	○	○	○
Indonesia	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Iran	○	●	●	●	●	●	○	○	●	●	●	●
Kenya	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Madagascar	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Malaysia	●	○	●	○	●	○	●	○	●	●	●	○
Maldives	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Mauritius	●	○	○	○	●	○	○	○	●	○	○	○
Mozambique	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Myanmar					●	●	●	●				
Oman	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Pakistan	●	○	●	●	●	○	●	●	●	●	●	●
Seychelles	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Singapore	●	○	○	●	●	○	○	○	●	○	○	○
South Africa	●	●	●	●	●	○	●	●	●	●	●	●
Sri Lanka	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Thailand	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
United Arab Emirates	●	○	○	○	●	○	○	○	●	○	○	○

● = Yes ○ = No Blank = No Response

Figure 31: Availability of, and support required to develop upstream emergency response SOP

4. PUBLIC AWARENESS, PREPAREDNESS AND RESPONSE
– STANDARD OPERATING PROCEDURES

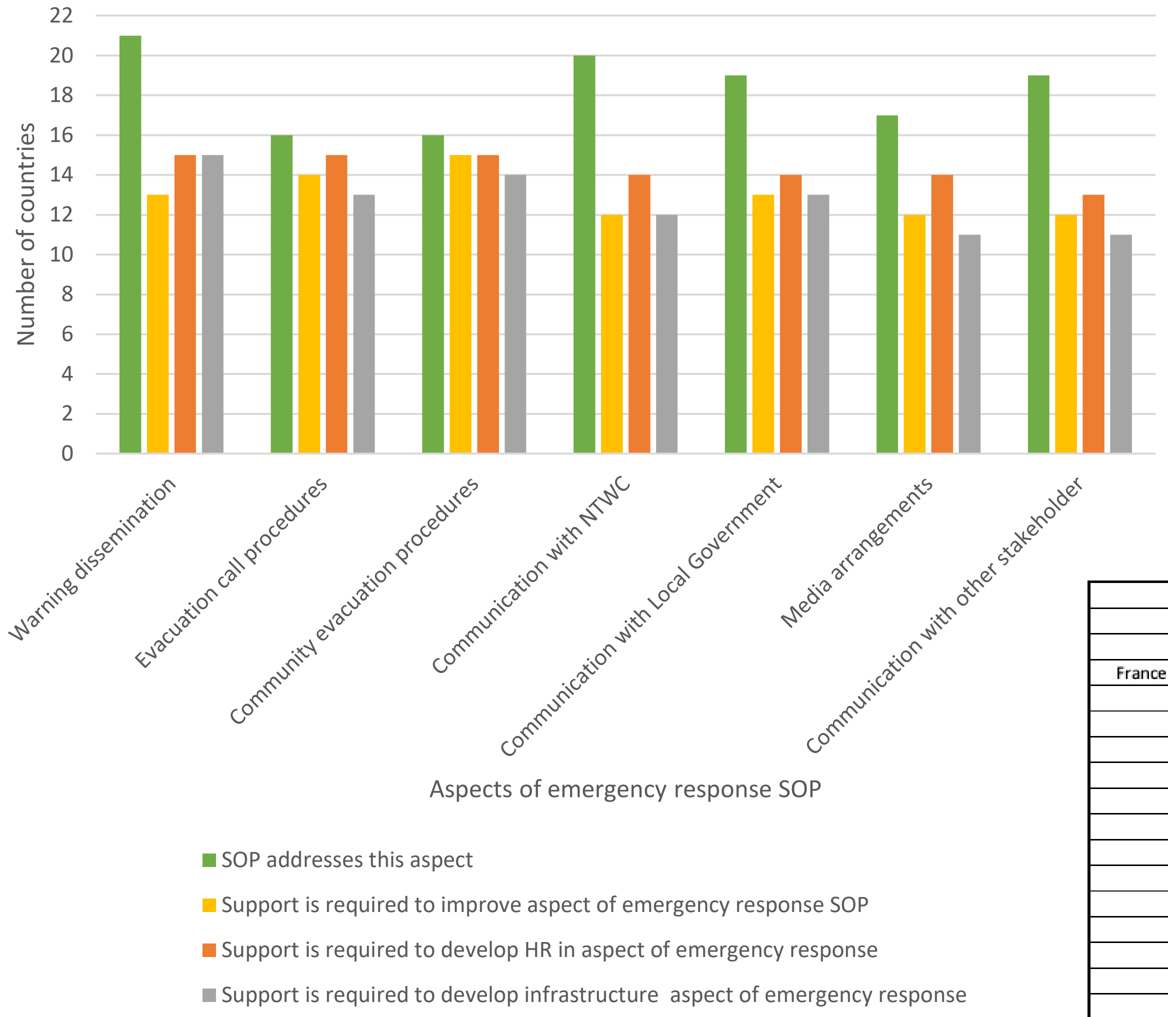


Figure 32: Availability of, and support required to develop downstream emergency response SOP

ASPECT OF DOWNSTREAM EMERGENCY RESPONSE SOP

	Warning dissemination				Evacuation call procedures				Community evacuation				Communication with NTWC				Communicaton with local government				Media arrangements				Communication with other stakeholders			
	SOP addresses this aspect	Support required to develop/improve SOP	Support required to develop human resources	Support required to develop infrastructure	SOP addresses this aspect	Support required to develop/improve SOP	Support required to develop human resources	Support required to develop infrastructure	SOP addresses this aspect	Support required to develop/improve SOP	Support required to develop human resources	Support required to develop infrastructure	SOP addresses this aspect	Support required to develop/improve SOP	Support required to develop human resources	Support required to develop infrastructure	SOP addresses this aspect	Support required to develop/improve SOP	Support required to develop human resources	Support required to develop infrastructure	SOP addresses this aspect	Support required to develop/improve SOP	Support required to develop human resources	Support required to develop infrastructure	SOP addresses this aspect	Support required to develop/improve SOP	Support required to develop human resources	Support required to develop infrastructure
Australia	●	●	●	○	●	●	●	○	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	○	●	●	●	○	●	●	●	○	●	●	●	○
Bangladesh	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Comoros																												
France Indian Ocean Territories	●	○	○	○	●	○	○	○	●	○	○	○	●	○	○	○	●	○	○	○	●	○	○	○	●	○	○	○
India	●	○	○	○	●	○	●	○	●	○	●	○	●	○	○	○	●	○	○	○	●	○	○	○	●	○	○	○
Indonesia	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Iran	●	○	●	●	●	○	○	○	●	●	○	○	●	○	○	○	●	○	○	○	●	○	○	○	●	○	○	○
Kenya	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Madagascar	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Malaysia	●	○	●	●	●	○	●	○	●	○	●	○	●	○	●	○	●	○	●	○	●	○	●	○	●	○	●	○
Maldives	●	●	●	●	○	●	●	●	○	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●		●	●	●	●	●	●
Mauritius	●	○	○	○	●	●	○	●	●	●	○	●	●	○	○	○	●	○	○	●	●	○	○	○	●	○	○	○
Mozambique	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Myanmar	●	●	●	●																								
Oman	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Pakistan	●	●	●	●	○	●	●	●	○	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	○	○	○
Seychelles	●	●	●	●	○	●	●	●	○	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	○	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Singapore	●	○	○	○	●	○	○	○	●	○	○	○	●	○	○	○	●	○	○	○	●	○	○	○	●	○	○	○
South Africa	●	○	○	●	○	●	●	●	○	●	●	●	●	○	●	●	●	●	●	●	○	●	●		○	●	●	●
Sri Lanka	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	○	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Thailand	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
United Arab Emirates	●	○	○	○	●	○	○	○	●	○	○	○	●	○	○	○	●	○	○	○	●	○	○	○	●	○	○	○

● = Yes ○ = No Blank = No Response

4. PUBLIC AWARENESS, PREPAREDNESS AND RESPONSE

– STANDARD OPERATING PROCEDURES

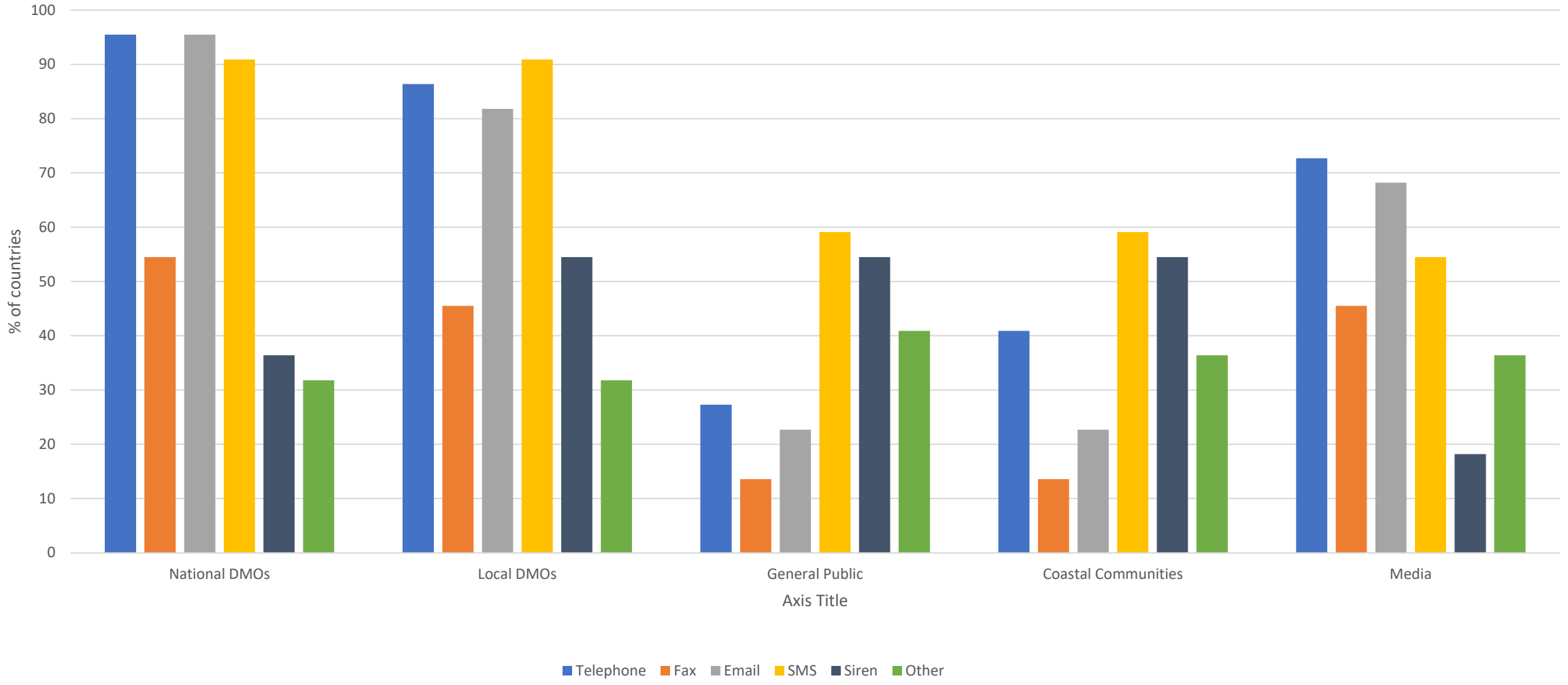


Figure 33: Communication methods for emergency response

4. PUBLIC AWARENESS, PREPAREDNESS AND RESPONSE

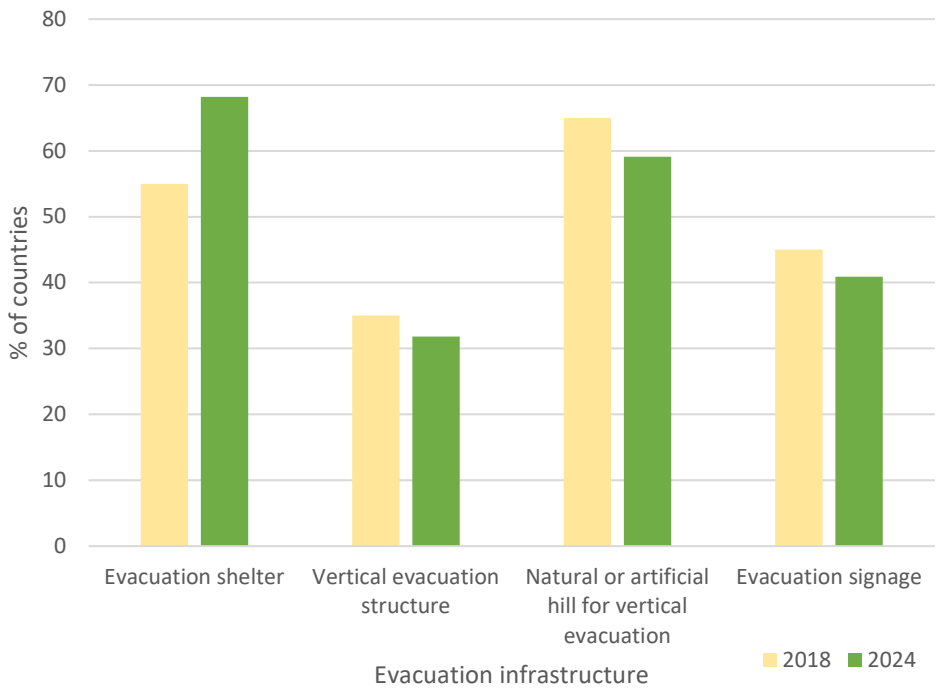


Figure 34: Evacuation infrastructure

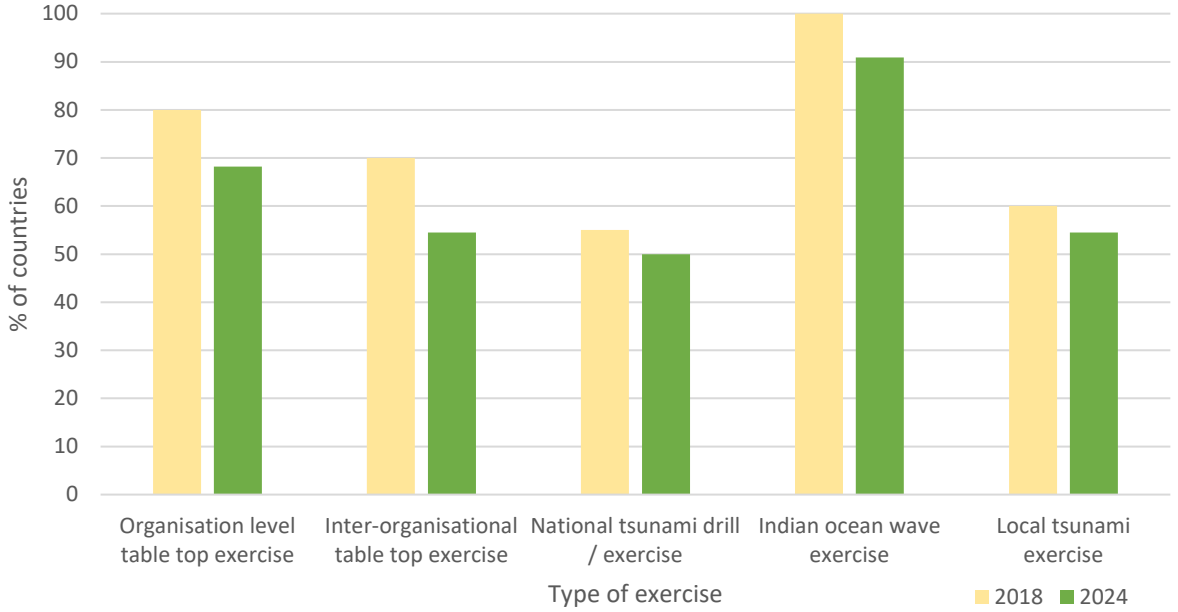


Figure 36: Types of tsunami exercise conducted

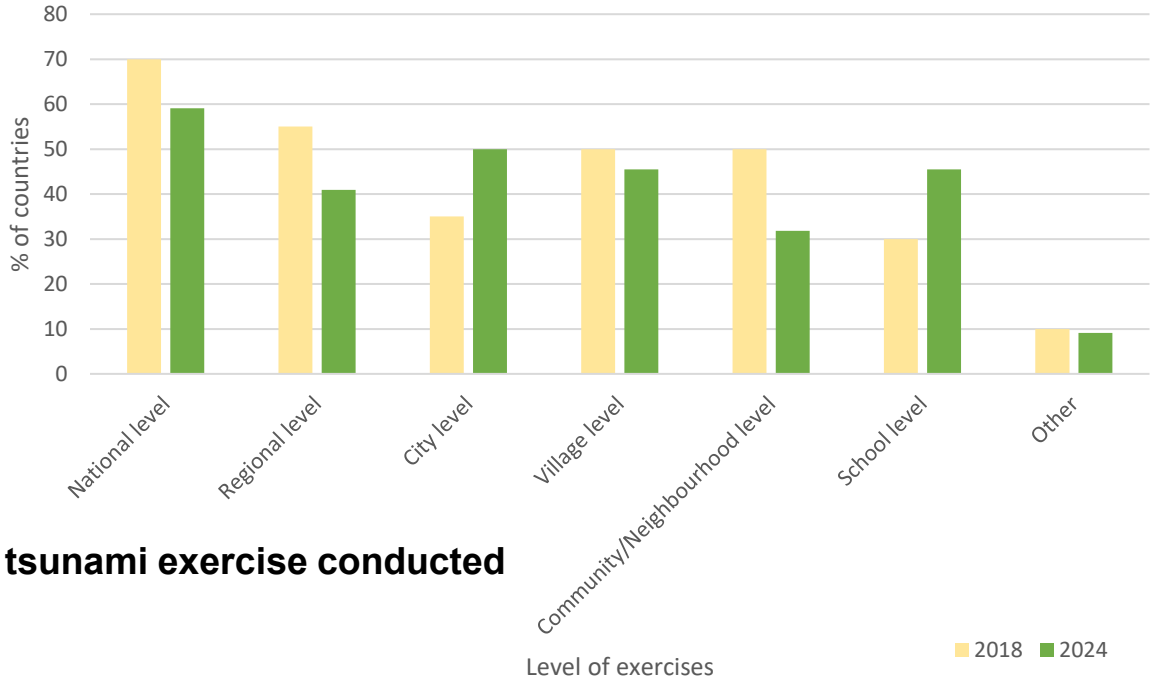


Figure 35: Levels of tsunami exercise conducted

4. PUBLIC AWARENESS, PREPAREDNESS AND RESPONSE

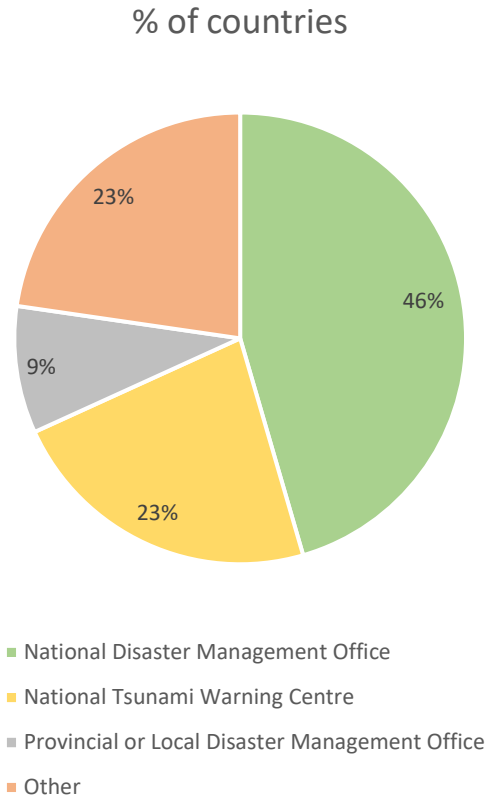


Figure 37: Organisation responsible for tsunami public awareness programmes

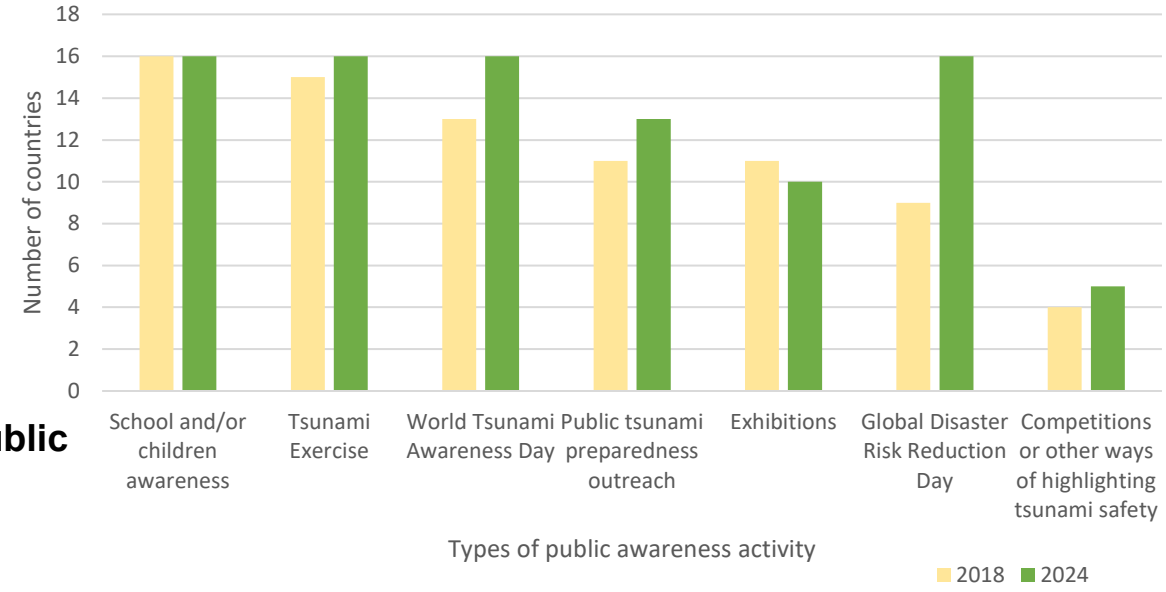


Figure 39: Types of public awareness activity

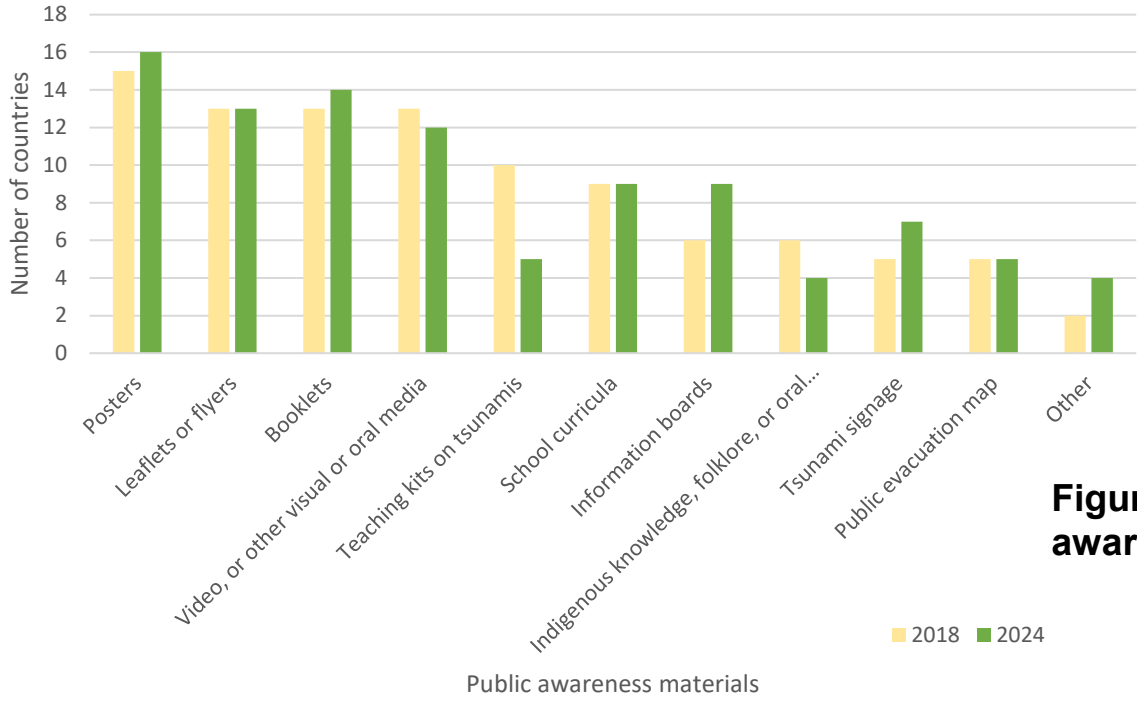


Figure 38: Types of public awareness materials

4. PUBLIC AWARENESS, PREPAREDNESS AND RESPONSE

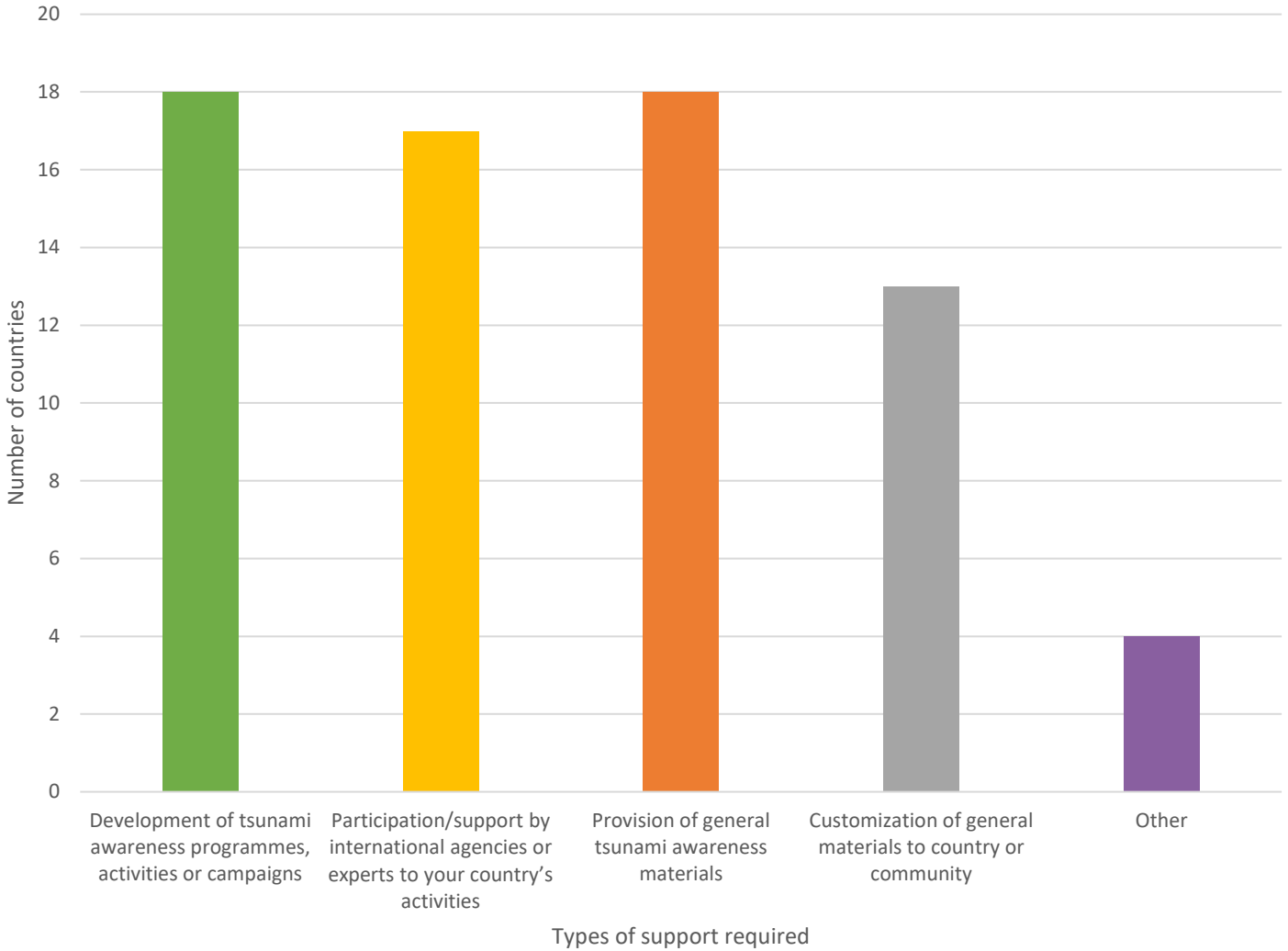


Figure 40: Support required for public awareness activity

	Support required for public awareness activity				
	Provision of general tsunami awareness materials	Customisation of general materials to country or community	Development of tsunami awareness programmes, activities or campaigns	Participation/support by international agencies or experts to your country's activities	Other
Australia	●	●	●	●	●
Bangladesh	●	●	●	●	○
Comoros	●	●	●	●	○
France Indian Ocean Territories	○	○	○	○	○
India	●	○	●	○	○
Indonesia	●	●	●	●	●
Iran	●	○	●	●	○
Kenya	●	●	●	●	○
Madagascar	●	●	●	●	○
Malaysia	●	●	●	●	○
Maldives	●	●	●	○	○
Mauritius	●	●	●	●	●
Mozambique	●	○	●	●	○
Myanmar	●	●	●	●	○
Oman	●	●	●	●	○
Pakistan	○	○	○	●	○
Seychelles	●	●	●	●	○
Singapore	○	○	○	○	○
South Africa	●	○	●	●	○
Sri Lanka	●	●	●	●	●
Thailand	●	○	●	●	○
United Arab Emirates	○	○	○	○	○

● = Yes ○ = No

5. UNESCO-IOC Tsunami Ready Recognition Programme (TRRP)

13 countries are already participating in TRRP

8 are not currently doing so

Of those, 6 have plans to do so in the near future, while 2 do not

Table 3: Number of villages, cities/districts and provinces/state levels at risk to tsunami

Country	Village	City / District	Province / State
Australia			
Bangladesh		14	
Comoros	50	20	3
France Indian Ocean Territories	36		
India	3174	73	13
Indonesia	5744	255	26
Iran	50	6	2
Kenya			4
Madagascar			
Malaysia			3
Maldives	172	5	198
Mauritius		6	
Mozambique			
Myanmar	1000	70	5
Oman	60	23	7
Pakistan	0	2	2
Seychelles		27	
Singapore	0	0	0
South Africa			3
Sri Lanka		14	5
Thailand	509	27	6
United Arab Emirates			2

5. UNESCO-IOC Tsunami Ready Recognition Programme (TRRP)

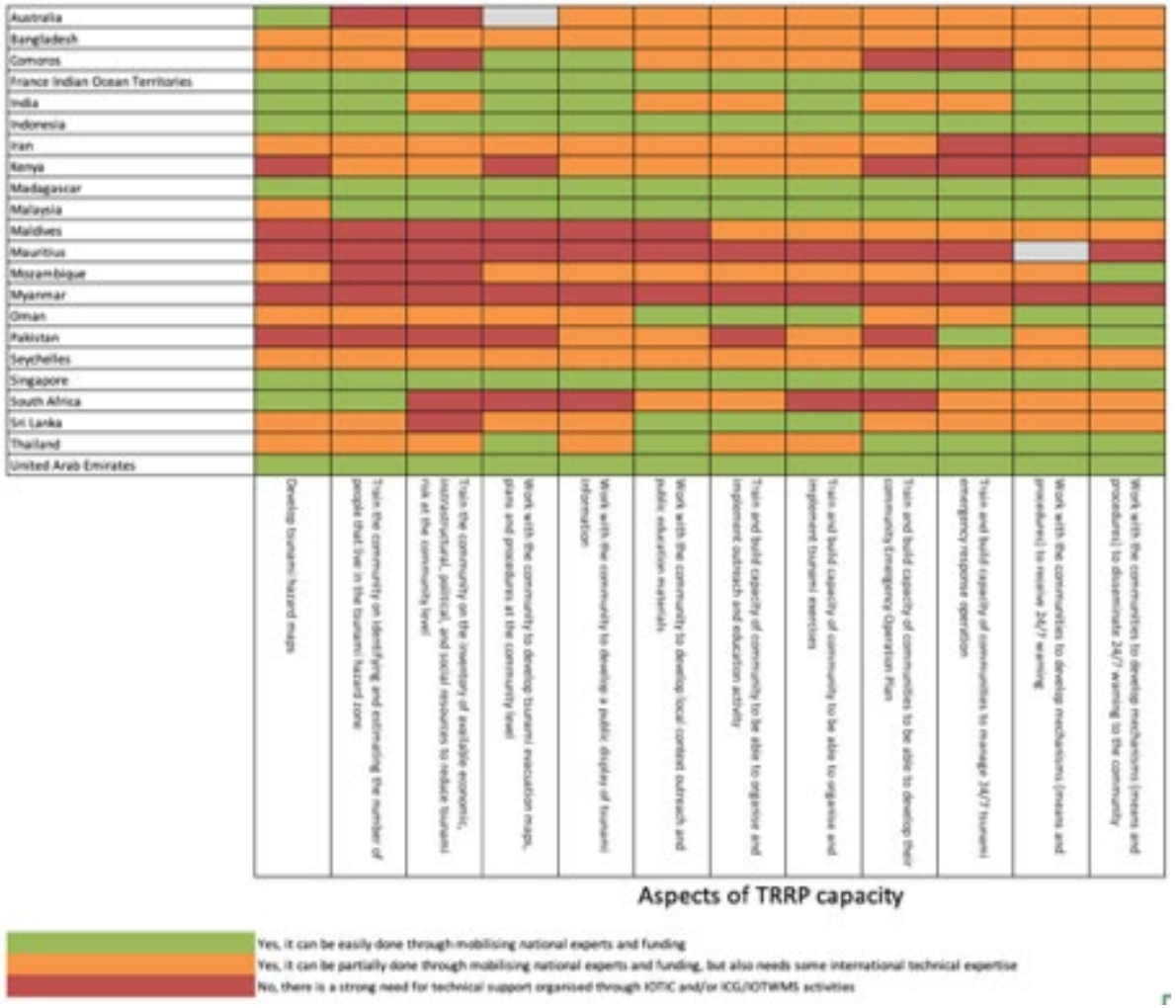
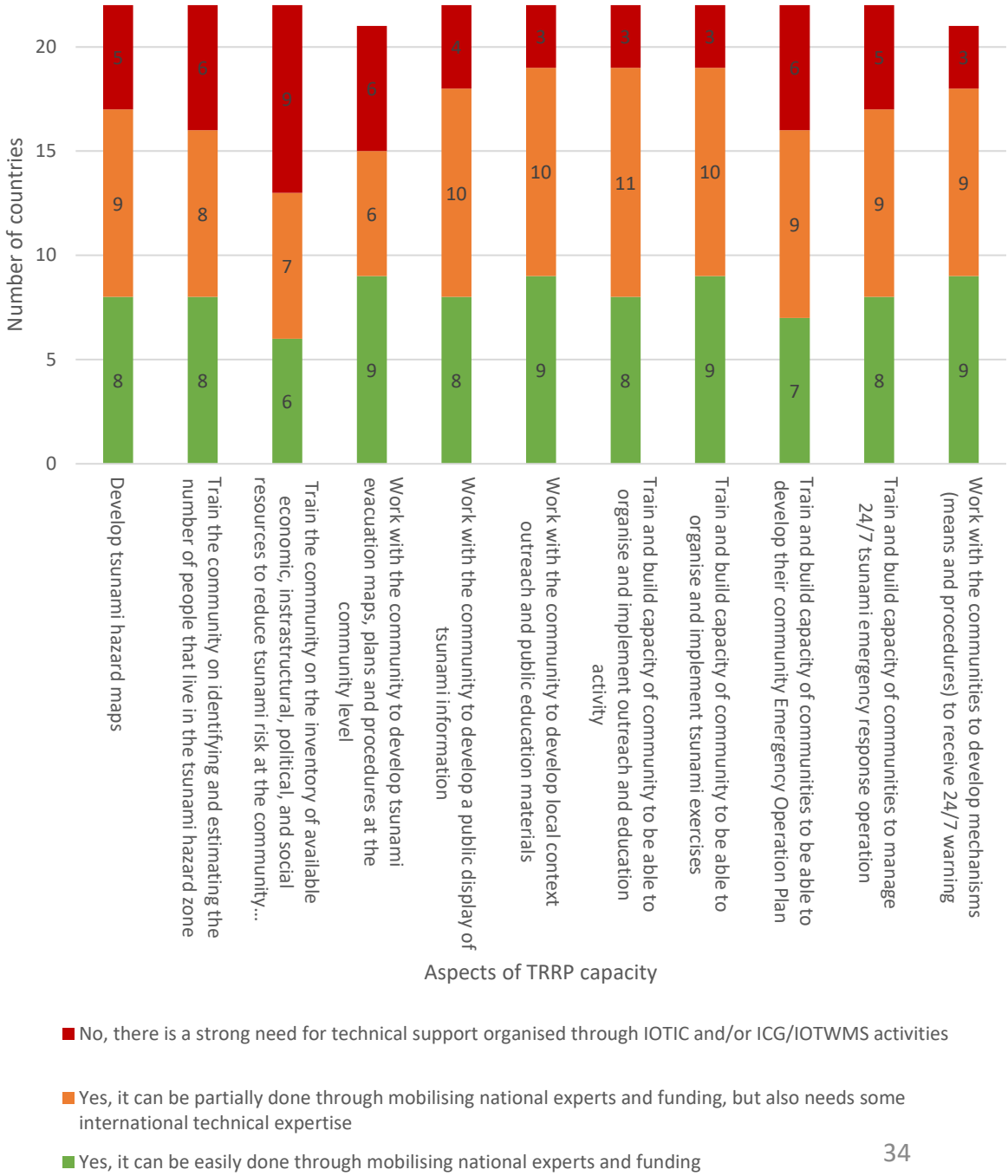


Figure 41: Country responses on national capacity according to different aspects of the TRRP

Figure 42: Summary of national capacity according to different aspects of the TRRP



5. UNESCO-IOC Tsunami Ready Recognition Programme (TRRP)

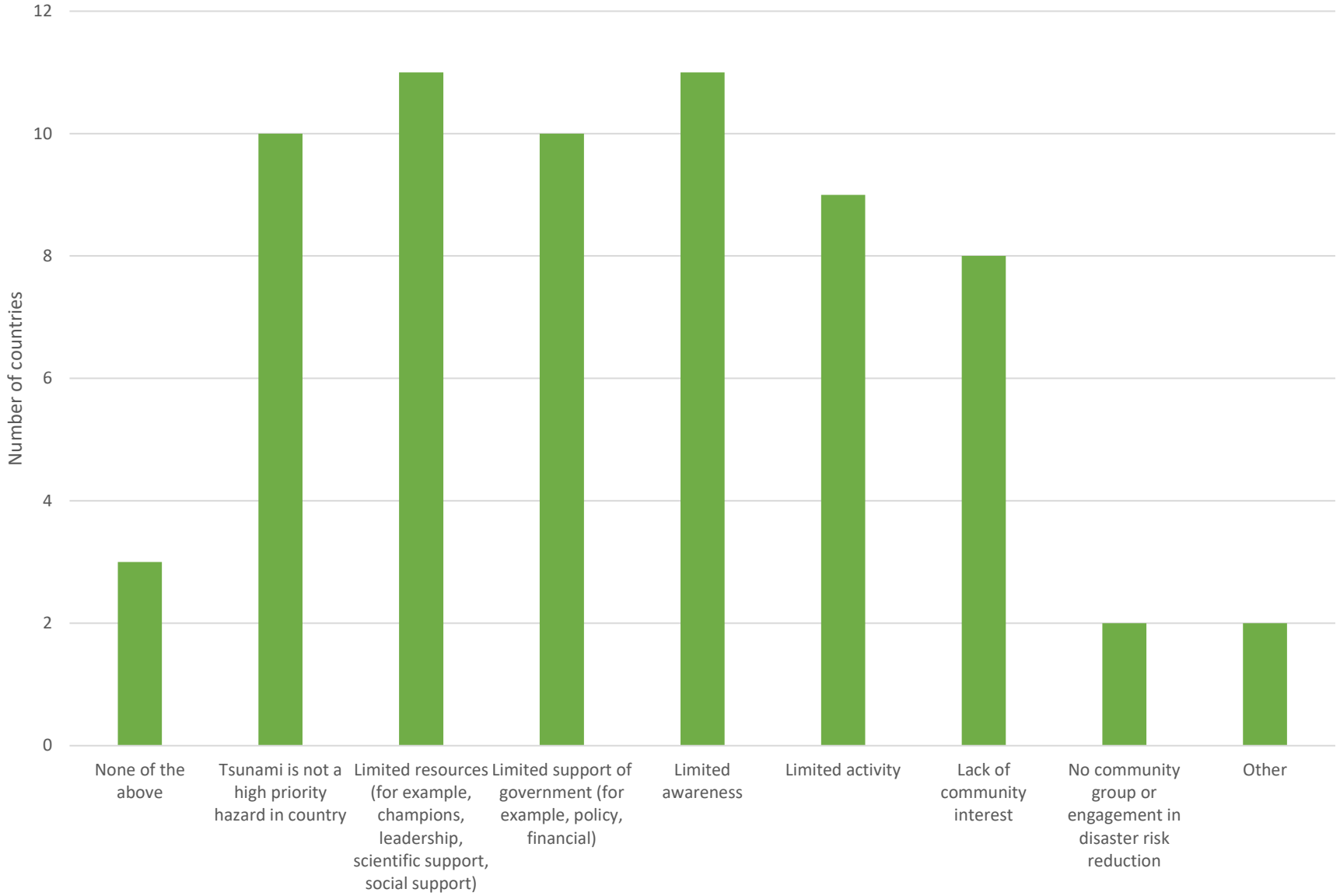


Figure 43: Challenges that inhibit the implementation of TRRP or similar national initiatives

General observations

- Response patterns are similar to 2018
  - Stronger capacities at national than sub-national levels
  - Higher availability of policies and plans at the national than local levels
  - Tsunami are most commonly addressed as part of multi-hazard approaches, rather than standalone
  - Similar detection and warning capacities to 2018
  - Some strong capacities in the region and potential for sharing of practices / peer training

- Some trends to be expected
  - Increased use of social media, decline of fax
  - Reduction in tsunami exercises (COVID impact?)

General observations

- Some evidence of improving capacities e.g., to develop hazard and risk maps, to develop SOPs, but many require further support

- Strong interest in TRRP but many countries need external technical expertise and resources

- Many countries have identified significant challenges in implementing TRRP

- Evidence of some progress in certain areas, but most (all?) recommendations from 2018 are likely to be still valid, but would benefit from increased impetus and new ideas