



*Training/Workshop on
Tsunami Evacuation Maps, Plans, and Procedures and
the UNESCO-IOC Tsunami Ready Recognition Programme for the Indian Ocean Member States
Hyderabad - India, 15-23 April 2025*

UNESCO-IOC Tsunami Ready Indicators

TRRP 12: Response Indicators 2

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RESP-2: The capacity to manage emergency response operations during a tsunami is in place



<https://youtu.be/JZ0-h3H7EC0Video>

+ 7:50 minutes

Introduction

In addition to having a Tsunami Emergency Response Plan, communities should have the means to ensure that community officials / responsible persons can execute the functions based on the predetermined SOPs. This may involve the use of an Emergency Operations Centre (EOC) or the similar functions.

*Emergency Operations
Centre, Kos, Greece*



*St. Kitts Emergency
Operations Center*



*National EOC, Oficina Nacional de
Emergencia del Ministerio del Interior
(ONEMI), Chile
(Courtesy of ITIC)*

Capacities needed to manage tsunami emergency response operations during a tsunami

1. **People** who will carry out the emergency response operation
 - SOP
 - Knowledge
 - Skill
2. **Facilities and Infrastructures** to implement the emergency response operations
 - Tools
 - Equipment
 - Logistics

Arrangements needed to manage emergency response operations during a tsunami

1. Has 24-hour operations or plan to activate the EOC for tsunami incidents or the similar arrangements.
2. Has warning reception and dissemination capability
3. Has ability and authority to activate the public alert system
4. Maintains the ability to communicate within and across jurisdictions
5. Maintains communications links with NTWC and/or DMO (National and Local)
6. Has capacity to manage evacuations and respond to the consequences of a tsunami

The roles to be fulfilled in the EOC

- **Control:** a local controller should be in charge and coordinates response activities
- **Operations:** the appropriate and relevant agencies and organisations should be activated
- **Planning and Intelligence:** to conduct threat analysis and to identify gaps and shortfalls
- **Finance and Administration:** to keep track of costs and ensure continuity of operations

Arrangements and capacities to operate tsunami warning



Indian Ocean
Tsunami Information
Centre of IOC UNESCO

- How is the NTWC warning received by the local emergency management agency (LDMO)?
- Who evaluates the NTWC warning information and takes decision on appropriate action? Who decides on evacuation?
- Who will process and disseminate official warnings to the local communities?
- Warning templates need to be developed to allow for quick dissemination
- Who will receive warning messages from the local LDMO?
- What kind of communications systems are already in place and will be used?
- Who can hear or read the alert?
- How are people who cannot hear or read the alert notified?

Example

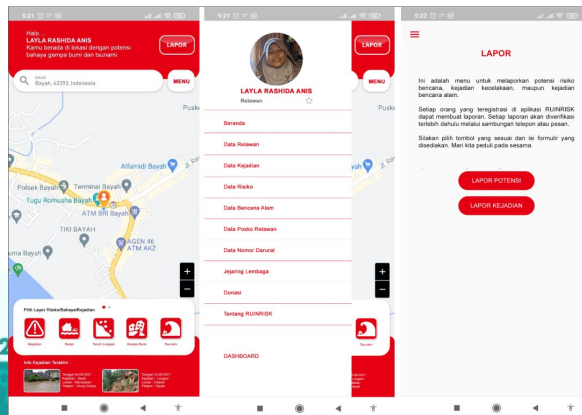
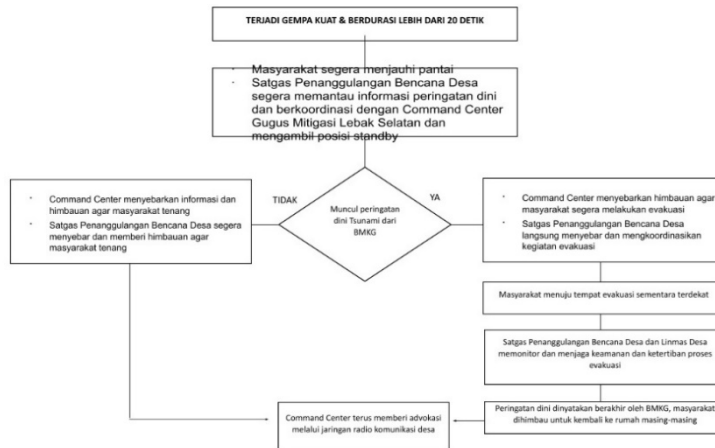
Emergency Operation Team 24/7



Example

Continuous capacity building, training and regular exercises

SOP PERINGATAN DINI DAN EVAKUASI GEMPA TSUNAMI



Example



Pangandaran Village Alert Car



Smart Poles at four locations



Command Centre



TAGANA Pangandaran Disaster Preparedness Equipment

FKDM Personnel Training with BPBD and BASARNAS



Thank you



***IOC/UNESCO Indian Ocean Tsunami Information Centre
IOTIC-BMKG Programme Office***

***Disaster Risk Reduction and Tsunami Information Unit
UNESCO Jakarta Office***

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