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 14: Response Indicator 4

Alfath Abu Bakar
BMKG Indonesia
IOTIC - BMKG

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RESP-4: Redundant and reliable means to timely disseminate 24-hour official tsunami alerts to the public are in place

https://youtu.be/wf8unCF1gz4Video   + 5:27 minutes

Introduction

- The community must be able to disseminate tsunami alerts to <u>all</u> its members.

- The means of dissemination will depend on the size of the community and the options that are already available to it, for example if it has a cyclone warning system.

- Need to consider and plan for disseminating alerts to target groups such as schools, hospitals, business premises and the public at large.

- There should be arrangements in place to disseminate alerts on a 24x7 basis, particularly in highly vulnerable communities.

- Issuing alerts to community members in the event of a local tsunami can be very challenging due to the possibility of damage to infrastructure and the short time between tsunami generation and the arrival of the first wave. Recognition of natural warning signs and preparedness to self-evacuate is important in such at-risk communities.

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Alerts must be able to be disseminated from the 24-hour warning point and/or EOC through at least three methods

For the purposes of this indicator, the 24 hour warning point and/or the EOC (if activated) must be able to disseminate tsunami alerts through at least three of the following methods:

1. Country Emergency Alert System (EAS) message initiation and broadcast
2. Broadcast/Cable television audio/video overrides
3. Local flood warning systems ideally with no single point of failure
4. Plan for siren/megaphone notification on emergency vehicles
5. Outdoor warning sirens
6. Other local alert broadcast system
7. Local pager/texting system

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Alerts must be able to be disseminated from the 24-hour warning point and/or EOC through at least methods continued...

8. Amateur radio operator network

9. Telephone mass notification system

10. Call out tree

11. Coordinated jurisdiction-wide radio network

12. For counties, parishes, islands and boroughs a countywide communications network that ensures the flow of information between all cities and towns within its borders, including acting as the surrogate warning point and/or EOC for communities without those capabilities

13. Social media usage (Twitter, Facebook, WhatsApp, etc.)

14. Lifeguards on beaches and on patrol

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Redundant and reliable means to disseminate the tsunami alerts to the public

Local Disaster Management Organizations

SMS · Radio · Television · Social Media · Mobile Apps

Sirens · Public Alert System · VHF/ Mega phone · Tom-tom (traditional methods)

Public at Risk

Door-to-door · Police · Village volunteers · Lifeguards on beaches · Any other modes

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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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