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# Implementation Plan for the Tsunami Ready Coalition

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# **IMPLEMENTATION PLAN FOR THE TSUNAMI READY COALITION**

**Supported by Annexes**

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# Executive Summary

This document presents the Implementation Plan of the Tsunami Ready Coalition (TRC). It outlines its establishment, mandate, objectives, Terms of Reference (ToR), action plan, governance, proposed membership and communications plan in support of the Tsunami Ready Recognition Programme (TRRP). The TRRP, established in 2022 by the Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission (IOC) of UNESCO, is an international community-based recognition programme that aims to build resilient communities through awareness and preparedness strategies that will protect life, livelihoods and property from tsunamis.

The TRRP is a key contribution to achieving the societal outcome for 'A Safe Ocean' of the United Nations Decade for Ocean Science for Sustainable Development 2021-2030 (Ocean Decade). In June 2021, the IOC Executive Council approved the Ocean Decade Tsunami Programme 2021-2030 (ODTP). One of its main objectives to make 100% of communities at risk from tsunamis prepared and resilient to tsunamis by 2030 through the implementation of the TRRP and other initiatives.

As part of the ODTP governance structure, a special Coalition for Tsunami Ready (TRC) was established. The Coalition is intended to serve as the catalyst and leadership for the TRRP towards achieving the 100% goal of at-risk communities around the world tsunami resilient. The mandate for the Tsunami Ready Coalition, derived from the IOC Executive Council (IOC Decision A-31/3.4.1), the TOWS-WG-XV decisions and earlier TOWS Task Team on Disaster Management input, and the ODTP Implementation Plan (IOC Technical Series 180), is proposed as follows:

*The Tsunami Ready Coalition is a collaboration between global, regional, and national stakeholders to advance and sustain the UNESCO/IOC Tsunami Ready Recognition Programme (TRRP), with a specific view on the UN Ocean Decade Tsunami Programme aim of 100% of communities at risk of tsunami are prepared for and resilient to tsunamis by 2030. The Coalition will establish a network of critical stakeholders that will advocate for and facilitate support towards the implementation and sustaining of Tsunami Ready through targeted promotion, advocacy, resource mobilization, networking, influence, and advice. Reporting to the TOWS-WG, the Coalition will have a diverse, yet relatively small, membership by invitation of the IOC. Membership is primarily at the institutional level.*

The objectives of the TRC are to:

1. Raise the Profile of TRRP in Collaboration with Critical Stakeholders
2. Increase Funding Resources for TRRP Implementation
3. Advocate for the conduct of Tsunami Ready Indicator Workshops in the Regions,
4. Effectively Organize the Tsunami Ready Coalition

The Implementation Plan sets up the membership and minimum organizational and meeting structure, lists relevant institutions for membership, identifies potential sources of funding for implementation and meetings for raising the TRRP profile, outlines outreach and communication strategies, and proposes indicators for monitoring and measuring progress. Activities and milestones, aligned with the objectives, are proposed, emphasizing the identification of relevant institutions for advocacy and implementation as the first critical step, followed by efforts to increase funding resources for implementation.

To support the approval and endorsement of this Implementation Plan, this Plan was commented on by the ODTP-SC in January 2025. The Plan was shared to the TOWS TTTWO and TTDMP on 20-23 February 2025 for validation and presented by the TRC Chair to the TOWS-WG for endorsement of its core elements on 24-25 February 2025.

It is intended that this Plan will remain a dynamic document to allow for updates to the Work Plan. Updates will be reflected in the Coalition's reports to the TOWS-WG.

This Plan was updated in 2026 for publication.

# 1. Introduction

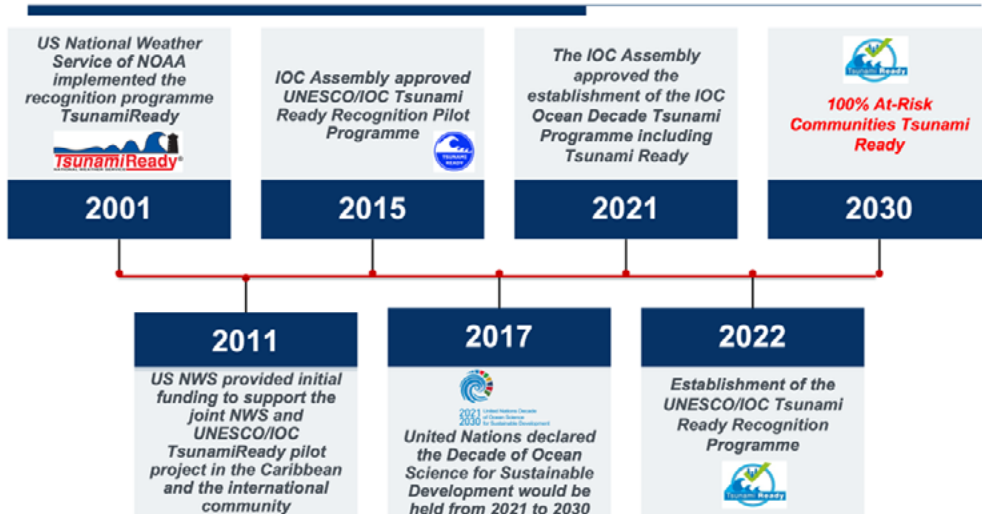
## 1.1 Background of UNESCO/IOC Tsunami Ready Recognition Programme

The UNESCO/IOC Tsunami Ready Recognition Programme (TRRP) is an international community-based recognition programme developed by Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission (IOC) of UNESCO. It aims to build resilient communities through awareness and preparedness strategies that will protect life, livelihoods and property from tsunamis. It was established in June 2022 and is a key contribution to achieving the societal outcome for 'A Safe Ocean' of the United Nations Decade for Ocean Science for Sustainable Development (Ocean Decade).

Efforts to focus on building tsunami resiliency at the community level by developing a global programme began to be discussed in the Caribbean (Intergovernmental Coordination Group for Tsunamis and other Coastal Hazards for the Caribbean and Adjacent Regions) in 2011 ([ICG/CARIBE-EWS-VI, April 2011](#)). The success of the US National Ocean and Atmospheric Administration's National Weather Service (NOAA NWS) *StormReady*® and *TsunamiReady*® Programs was noted, as these worked with communities to prepare them for extreme weather and water events with the goal of building a US Weather-Ready Nation.

At the same time, destructive local tsunamis as in [Japan \(2011\)](#) and in Chile ([2014](#), [2015](#)) attested to the importance of community readiness - when a tsunami arrives and communities are ready to respond, lives are saved and fewer people die.

### History of the Implementation of Tsunami Ready



The main goal of the Programme is to improve coastal community preparedness for tsunamis and to minimize the loss of life, livelihoods and property. This is achieved through a collaborative effort to meet a standard level of tsunami preparedness through the fulfilment of a set of established indicators. The indicators facilitate the establishment of a consistent standard to evaluate and mitigate the risk of, prepare for, and respond to tsunamis. Communities must meet all [12 indicators](#), which cover Assessment, Preparedness, and Response, will be recognized as 'Tsunami Ready' by IOC. The recognition is renewable every four years.

TSUNAMI READY INDICATORS	
<b>I</b>	<b>ASSESSMENT (ASSESS)</b>
1	<b>ASSESS-1.</b> Tsunami hazard zones are mapped and designated.
2	<b>ASSESS-2.</b> The number of people at risk in the tsunami hazard zone is estimated.
3	<b>ASSESS-3.</b> Economic, infrastructural, political, and social resources are identified.
<b>II</b>	<b>PREPAREDNESS (PREP)</b>
4	<b>PREP-1.</b> Easily understood tsunami evacuation maps are approved.
5	<b>PREP-2.</b> Tsunami information including signage is publicly displayed.
6	<b>PREP-3.</b> Outreach and public awareness and education resources are available and distributed.
7	<b>PREP-4.</b> Outreach or educational activities are held at least 3 times a year.
8	<b>PREP-5.</b> A community tsunami exercise is conducted at least every two years.
<b>III</b>	<b>RESPONSE (RESP)</b>
9	<b>RESP-1.</b> A community tsunami emergency response plan is approved.
10	<b>RESP-2.</b> The capacity to manage emergency response operations during a tsunami is in place.
11	<b>RESP-3.</b> Redundant and reliable means to timely receive 24-hour official tsunami alerts are in place.
12	<b>RESP-4.</b> Redundant and reliable means to timely disseminate 24-hour official tsunami alerts to the public are in place.

The TRRP is implemented as 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.

Although communities can be recognized as being 'Tsunami Ready', this recognition does not imply approval or confirmation that a community can or will perform at a certain level in the event of an actual tsunami. Tsunami Ready recognition does not mean that a community is tsunami proof; rather, it is an acknowledgement and recognition that a community has adopted mitigation measures to cope with their tsunami risk

## 1.2 United Nations Decade of Ocean Science and Tsunami Ready

In 2016, IOC initiated the concept "from the Ocean we have to the Ocean we want" and on 5 December 2017, this concept culminated in the proclamation of the United Nations (UN) Decade of Ocean Science for Sustainable Development (2021–2030), also referred to as the Ocean Decade. The Ocean Decade's primary objective is to harness, stimulate and empower interdisciplinary ocean research at all levels to support the timely delivery of the data, information and knowledge needed to support all Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. The Ocean Decade's Vision is "The science we need for the ocean we want", and its Mission is "Transformative Ocean science solutions for sustainable development, connecting people and our ocean".

In June 2021, the IOC Executive Council approved<sup>1</sup> the Ocean Decade Tsunami Programme (ODTP) and a Scientific Committee to prepare the 10-Year Research, Development and Implementation Plan for this programme. The main objectives of the ODTP are to:

- i. Enhance systems' capacity to issue actionable and timely warnings for tsunamis from all identified sources to 100% of coasts at risk; and
- ii. Guarantee that 100% of communities at risk are prepared and resilient to tsunamis by 2030 through efforts like the [UNESCO/IOC Tsunami Ready Recognition Programme](#) (TRRP<sup>2</sup>).

1. IOC Decision A-31/3.4.1

2. The TRRP was established through IOC Decision EC-55/3.5.1

Specifically with regards to the second objective above, the IOC Executive Council decided that the 10-Year Research, Development and Implementation Plan for the ODTP contribute to achieving the societal outcome 'A Safe Ocean' of the Ocean Decade with the aim of making 100% of communities at risk of tsunami prepared for and resilient to tsunamis by 2030 through the implementation of the TRRP and other initiatives to include, but not limited to:

- the adoption and continued implementation of the IOC Tsunami Ready Guidelines and Indicators as the international standard for evidence-based community preparedness for tsunamis,
- enhanced access and capacity development for high-resolution near shore bathymetric and topographic data and identification of potential tsunami sources for accurate and improved inundation modelling and evacuation mapping and planning in support of Tsunami Ready communities, and
- enhanced integration to minimize tsunami disaster impacts and to enable rapid restoration of socio-economic activities and critical infrastructure services post tsunami impacts.

### 1.3 Purpose and Mandate of the Tsunami Ready Coalition

As part of the governance structure of the ODTP, the IOC Executive Council approved the establishment of a special **Coalition for Tsunami Ready** in collaboration with other critical stakeholders across the UN structure as well as national civil protection agencies. The Tsunami Ready Coalition (the Coalition) is to report to the TOWS-WG on Tsunami Ready aspects of the ODTP. Accordingly, the Coalition, through its Steering Group of Partners supported by Coalition Ambassadors (or similar namesake), is intended to serve as the catalyst and leadership for the TRRP towards achieving the 100% goal of at-risk communities around the world tsunami resilient.

The TOWS-WG XV (February 2022) approved the following Terms of Reference for the Tsunami Ready Coalition:

**Goal:** **Contribute to increasing the number of Tsunami Ready recognized communities as part of the UN Ocean Decade.**

**Objectives:** **The goal should be achieved through the following objectives:**

1. Raise the profile of Tsunami Ready in collaboration with critical stakeholders across the UN system, interested regional organizations, national disaster management agencies and the public
2. Increase funding resources for the implementation of Tsunami Ready
3. Advise the TOWS-WG, TTDMP, and TTTWO on the implementation of Tsunami Ready, including on measures related to:
  - ▶ flexibility with regards to accomplishing the indicators to allow for circumstances where formal bureaucratic frameworks/requirements may pose barriers
  - ▶ consideration of unique regional and/or local circumstances
  - ▶ recognition of similar standards already in place in some countries

The Coalition will not have a programmatic role with regards to the Tsunami Ready initiative; the technical aspects (i.e. IOC Manual & Guide 74: Standard Guidelines for the Tsunami Ready Recognition Programme) will remain the mandate and responsibility of the TT-DMP and the respective ICGs.

The above goals and objectives are included in the 10-Year Research, Development and Implementation Plan for the ODTP (the ODTP Implementation Plan). Considering the nature of the tsunami hazard, the ODTP Implementation Plan also identifies that the ODTP should have a global focus, address regional imperatives, and be implemented through contributions and actions of Member States and other stakeholders. A similar focus should therefore apply to the Coalition.

### Further interpretation of the Terms of Reference:

It is noted that the approved Terms of Reference of the Coalition was positioned at a rather high-level. To support clarity and direction, it is suggested that it be interpreted to include the following:

- Considering TRRP progress and providing strategic advice on the implementation and sustainability of the Programme.
- Creating opportunities for the global promotion of the TRRP.
- Identifying, mobilizing, and coordinating ideas, solutions, initiatives, and resources in all its manifestations to support the implementation of, and the sustainability of the TRRP.
- Strengthening existing or creating new partnerships between organisations and across nations to advance the TRRP.

### Mandate:

In summary, the mandate for the Tsunami Ready Coalition derives from the IOC Executive Council (IOC Decision A-31/3.4.1), the TOWS-WG XV decisions, and the ODTP Implementation Plan (IOC Technical Series 180). Based on these, and taking on board the earlier advice from the TOWS TTDMP, an official mandate for the Coalition can be formulated as follows:

*The Tsunami Ready Coalition is a collaboration between global, regional, and national stakeholders to advance and sustain the UNESCO/IOC Tsunami Ready Recognition Programme (TRRP), with a specific view on the UN Ocean Decade Tsunami Programme aim of 100% of communities at risk of tsunami are prepared for and resilient to tsunamis by 2030. The Coalition will establish a network of critical stakeholders that will advocate for and facilitate support towards the implementation and sustaining of Tsunami Ready through targeted promotion, resource mobilization, networking, influence, and advice. Reporting to the TOWS-WG, the Coalition will have a diverse, yet relatively small, membership by invitation of IOC. Membership is primarily at the institutional level.*

## 2. Implementation Plan for the Tsunami Ready Coalition

This Implementation Plan was prepared by the Tsunami Ready Coalition Chair and the Tsunami Resilience Section of IOC of UNESCO and is based on a Report commissioned to propose an Implementation Plan for the Tsunami Ready Coalition. The Implementation Plan is consistent with and aligned to international frameworks and calls for action.

The Implementation Plan comprises seven Chapters:

- Chapter 1:** Introduction
- Chapter 2:** Implementation Plan of the Tsunami Ready Coalition
- Chapter 3:** Raising the profile of the UNESCO/IOC Tsunami Ready Recognition Programme
- Chapter 4:** Potential sources of funding for the implementation of the UNESCO/IOC Tsunami Ready Recognition Programme
- Chapter 5:** Outreach and Communication Plan
- Chapter 6:** Organisation and meetings of the Tsunami Ready Coalition
- Chapter 7:** Monitoring and Measurement

Chapters 2, 3, 4, and 5 are supported with analysis and detail that are presented in Annexes

- Annex 1:** Analysis of potential members of the Coalition
- Annex 2:** Research of Governance Structures
- Annex 3:** Raise the Profile - Detail
- Annex 4:** Potential Sources of Funding - Detail
- Annex 5:** Detailed Outreach and Communication Plan

To support the approval and endorsement of this Implementation Plan, it was:

- Commented on by the ODTP-SC (January 2025),
- Validated by the TOWS-TTDMO (February 2025), and
- Noted and core elements endorsed by the TOWS-WG (February 2025)<sup>3</sup>.

The Plan will remain a dynamic document to allow for updates to the Work Plan. Updates will be reflected in the Coalition's reports to the TOWS-WG.

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3. Suggested key recommendations to the TOWS-WG are included in Chapter 6 (6.3).

## 2.1 Objectives and key activities

Building on the proposed mandate above and the high-level objectives stated by the ODTP Implementation Plan, as well as noting that the TRRP will be on-going beyond the 2030 timeframe set by the Ocean Decade, the following specific objectives for the Coalition are suggested:

(**Note:** Medium-term objectives stretch to the 2030 timeline of the Ocean Decade. Instead of Long-term, some objectives are stated as On-going, considering the TRRP will continue indefinitely post the 2030 Ocean Decade timeline).

The suggested activities under each objective are covered in greater detail in the relevant parts of this Implementation Plan.

### Objective 1: Raise the profile of the TRRP in collaboration with critical stakeholders

#### Focus: Short-term (2 years)

The timeline starts with the approval of the TRC Implementation Plan (IOC Assembly, June 2025).

With a view on the remaining timeframe leading up to the target of “100% of communities at risk of tsunami prepared for and resilient to tsunamis by 2030 through the implementation of the TRRP and other initiatives”, this objective should be considered the priority objective. A prominent profile will support participation and funding.

This objective is covered in more detail in *Chapter 2: Raising the Profile of TRRP*.

As part of the TRC’s Terms of Reference for advising on the implementation of Tsunami Ready toward the goal of 100% tsunami readiness, with regard to the recognition of similar standards, programmes, and/or initiatives already in place in some countries, the TRC will monitor and review the progress made in establishing TRRP equivalencies. Presently, the Pacific Tsunami Warning and Mitigation System (PTWS) is developing standard guidelines that will establish a process by which a country can describe and report on their own tsunami risk management strategies and achievements in a manner similar to the Tsunami Ready Recognition Programme. The ‘equivalency’ approach would be implemented to ensure that appropriate governance structures for approval and access to expertise are in place, that assessment is done against the Tsunami Ready Recognition Programme framework, and that the outcomes contribute to the UN Ocean Decade reporting.

#	Raise the Profile: Sub-Objectives
1.1	Advocate for TRRP in the UN system
1.2	Advocate for TRRP in regional organisations
1.3	Advocate for TRRP among other stakeholders (i.e., NGOs, Industry)
1.4	Advocate for TRRP in countries (i.e., mainstream, Aid organisations)
1.5	Advocate for TRRP equivalency approaches
1.6	Raising Raise the Public profile
1.7	Supporting countries with the TRRP process

The proposed activities towards the objectives identified above are:

Activity #	Sub-Objectives #	Activity	Who	When / by when	Status
1	1.1 - 1.4	Utilise the 2 <sup>nd</sup> IOC Global Tsunami Symposium in Nov 2024 (Banda Aceh) to promote TRRP	Coalition Chair	Nov 2024	Completed Nov 2024
2	1.1 - 1.4	Finalise the list of targeted stakeholders to compose the Coalition from: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The list of potential stakeholders identified by the TOWS TTDMP in 2021,</li> <li>The stakeholder analysis in this Implementation Plan, and</li> <li>Expressions of Interest received</li> </ul>	TOWS TTDMP	2026	Within 2 years after Plan approval
3	1.1 - 1.3	Endorse list of targeted stakeholders and request letters of invitation from IOC Executive Secretary. Letter to include Coalition mandate & ToR	TOWS-WG	2026	Within 2 years
4	1.4	Request letter from IOC Executive Secretary to IOC Member States to promote the TRRP and invite participation/implementation	TOWS-WG (Drafting-TTDMP)	2026	Within 2 years
5	1.2; 1.4	Invite the respective ICGs to support promotion of the TRRP among their member states	TOWS-WG	2026	Within 2 years
6	1.5	The letter to UNDRR under Activity # 3 above, to also request inclusion of a TRRP focus in World Tsunami Awareness Day in 2025, and every subsequent year up to 2030	TOWS-WG (Drafting-TTDMP)	April 2025	Completed TOWS 2025
7	1.1-1.4	Confirm the make-up of the Coalition via letter from IOC Executive Secretary. Information posted to TRRP website. Decade Coordination Unit (IOC) advised.	TSR	2026	Within 2 years
8	1.1 – 1.6	Identify key international and regional meetings & conferences to target	TTDMP; Coalition SG	2025-2028	Within 2 years
9	1.1 – 1.6	'Lobby' for inclusion in targeted meeting & conference agendas of non-Coalition members	TTDMP; Coalition SG	2025-2028	Within 2 years
10	1.7	Hold regional Tsunami Ready Workshops to promote TRRP and determine needs (see Objective 3 below).	TICs	2026	Ongoing
11	1.5	Monitor and review progress on, and advise in establishing TRRP equivalencies	TTDMP; Coalition	2026	Within 2 years

## Objective 2: Increase funding resources for the implementation of TRRP

### Focus: Medium-term (5 years); Ongoing

The timeline starts with the approval of the TRC Implementation Plan (IOC Assembly, June 2025)

While funding is also a short-term requirement, the suggested timeframe is based on the remaining four years leading up to 2030 to support optimal resourcing towards the TRRP during this time. It is noted however, given that the TRRP will be on-going beyond 2030, and IOC's recognition needs to be re-validated every 4 years, sustainable funding will be required on an on-going basis. Ideally, funding arrangements should therefore allow for at least one re-validation. Considering that external funding will not be indefinite, the intent should be that countries become self-sufficient with regards to re-validations through the inclusion of this in their DRM plans and budgets.

This objective is dealt with in more detail in *Chapter 3: Proposed Sources of Funding*.

#	<b>Increase Funding Resources: Sub-Objectives</b>
2.1	Determine targeted funding sources
2.2	Approach/encourage targeted funding sources

The proposed activities towards the objectives identified above are:

Activity # (cont)	Sub-Objectives #	Activity	Who	When / by when	Status
12	2.1	Test the desktop research output and approaches in the Draft TRRP Implementation Plan through expert consultation	TTDMP; TOWS-WG; Coalition SG	2027	Within 2 years after Plan approval
13	2.1; 2.2	Identify and catalyse existing projects and programmes for engagement and inclusion of TR elements.	TICs	2026	Ongoing
14	2.1; 2.2	Identify and catalyse new funding sources and in-kind support mechanisms	Coalition SG	2025, Ongoing	Within 2 years
15	2.2	Implement/action other identified approaches (from Activity # 11)	Tbd	2026	Within 2 years
16	2.2	Invite potential funding institutions to regional Tsunami Ready Workshops (see Objective 3)	TICs	2026	Ongoing

### **Objective 3: Advocate for the conduct of Tsunami Ready Indicator Workshops in the Regions**

#### **Focus: Medium-term (5 years); Ongoing**

The timeline starts with the approval of the TRC Implementation Plan (IOC Assembly, June 2025)

In addition to advocating for the TRRP via the complement of channels covered in Objective 1 above, successful implementation will rely on supporting countries with knowledge related to the 12 Tsunami Ready Indicators and determining their needs in this regard. Approaching this via regional workshops will allow for focussing on targeted Indicators/topics in accordance with needs, the sharing of practical experience and best practice from within the regions, and it will avoid language barriers. Such workshops and summits have been held with good effect to date (for example those facilitated by the CARIBE-EWS and the EU DG-ECHO CoastWAVE project in Europe) but need to continue with enhanced tempo. The ICGs, and specifically the TICs, played a key role in these workshops and should continue to do so. In some ICGs, organizing workshops at a sub-regional level would be more effective. Chapter 5 discusses regional workshops and summits in more detail.

#	<b>Regional Tsunami Ready Indicators Workshops</b>
3.1	Support the implementation of TRRP in the regions through targeted workshops

The proposed activities towards the objective identified above are:

Activity #	Sub-Objectives #	Activity	Who	When / by when	Status
17	3.1	Determine the geographic target areas or sub-regions for regional workshops	ICGs	2026	Ongoing
18	3.1	Establish resources to conduct regional workshops	ICGs	2026	Ongoing
19	3.1	Coordinate regional workshops	TICs	2026	Ongoing

## Objective 4: Organize an effective Tsunami Ready Coalition

### Focus: Ongoing

The timeline starts with the approval of the TRC Implementation Plan (IOC Assembly, June 2025).

Effective organization will include (among others) dynamic and enabled Coalition Chair(s); creating opportunities to solicit fruitful participation in, and contribution to the Coalition; and productive reporting on TRRP progress, resources, and opportunities.

#	Effective Organization: Sub-Objectives
4.1	Endorsement of the Coalition Implementation Plan by the TOWS-WG
4.2	Appointment of Co-chair
4.3	Opportunities for fruitful participation are created
4.4	Reports to TOWS-WG result in outcomes

The proposed activities towards the objectives identified above are:

Activity # (cont)	Sub-Objectives #	Activity	Who	When / by when	Status
20	4.1	Present the Plan to SC-ODTP for comment, TTDMP for validation, & TOWS-WG for endorsement	Coalition Chair	Jan, Feb 2025	Completed Jan, Feb 2025
21	4.2	Identify, recommend, and appoint Coalition Co-chair(s)	Coalition Chair; TOWS-WG; Executive Council	2026	Ongoing 2026
7	1.1-1.4	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Confirm the make-up of the Coalition via letter from IOC Executive Secretary</li> <li>IOC Assembly approval of</li> <li>2. TRC Implementation Plan,</li> <li>3. Co-Chairs,</li> <li>4. Steering Group.</li> <li>5. Information posted to TRRP website.</li> <li>6. Decade Coordination Unit (IOC) advised</li> </ol>	Coalition Chair; TSR; IOC Assembly	Ongoing	Within 2 years
22a	4.3	1st Meeting of Tsunami Ready Coalition Steering Group	Coalition SG	2026	Within 2 years
22	4.3	Hold meetings, workshops/summits as covered in Objective 3 (above) and in Chapter 5	Coalition Chair and SG; TSR	Ongoing	Ongoing
23	4.4	Reports to TOWS-WG include recommendations aimed at enhancing the Coalition and TRRP	Coalition Chair	Annually	Annually
24	4.4	Reports to TOWS-WG include considerations with regards to achieving the ODTP's goal by 2030, including alternative tsunami ready programmes, pathways, and metrics in this regard	Coalition Chair	Annually	Annually

## 2.2 Key members of the Coalition

See [Annex 1](#) for a detailed analysis of potential Coalition members.

### 2.2.1 Approach

The suggested approach is to identify traditional and non-traditional partners with specialised capacities or interest in areas relevant to the TRRP, and who can provide support as a funder, implementation partner, source of technical assistance, or knowledge partner:

- **At the global level**, with a view on mobilizing international support for the TRRP through promotion and funding, specifically over the next five years.
- **At the regional level**, with a view on strengthening regional coordination and collaboration around the TRRP.
- **At the national level**, with a view on building bilateral and national momentum for the implementation of the TRRP.

### Consideration of Ocean Decade Structures

With regards to the make-up and organisation of the Coalition, it is also useful to note the approach taken for the [Decade Advisory Board](#), which is the main external body offering expertise and guidance to the UN Decade, as well as the [Ocean Decade Alliance](#), which aims to “create a network of eminent partners of the Ocean Decade that can lead by example to catalyse support for the Decade through targeted resource mobilization, networking, and influence”.

The Decade Advisory Board is an advisory body to the IOC that is intended to provide strategic advice on Decade implementation. Members (15) are selected for a period of two years and serve in their individual capacities. “The Decade Advisory Board will provide recommendations on the endorsement of programmes and Decade Collaborative Centres and comment on the consolidated performance of Ocean Decade Actions. Board members will also contribute to the assessment of resource requirements for Ocean Decade Actions and raise awareness about the Ocean Decade, including with potential resource providers”. The Advisory Board meets quarterly.

The Decade Alliance “aims to create a network of eminent partners of the Ocean Decade that can lead by example to catalyse support for the Decade through targeted resource mobilization, networking, and influence”. It focuses on action and the shared development of solutions. The Alliance comprises of (by invitation) 19 Institutional Members (10 countries, 6 environmental foundations/programmes, and 3 multi-national corporations). There are also 11 Patrons of the Alliance, comprising the leaders of 6 countries, the leaders of 4 environmental institutions, and the executive director of one multi-national corporation.

From a funding and ‘in-kind’ support perspective, the Ocean Decade is also supported by several global [Partners](#). The Ocean Decade website lists 12 Partners – comprising 9 countries or country institutions, one foundation (HUB Ocean), one environmental research and tourism company (REV Ocean) and one multi-national corporation (Frugal).

### Coalition “Members” vs “Partners”

Noting the approach taken by the Ocean Decade, and considering the mandate and objectives of the Coalition, it is suggested that instead of “Coalition Members”, stakeholders that make up the Coalition are referred to as “Coalition Partners”. It is contended that “partners” is a more appropriate representation reflecting the intent of collaboration. This Draft Implementation Plan will therefore refer to “**Coalition Partners**” going forward.

### Observation re National level

Some countries (or organisations in countries) may demonstrate a high interest and high influence domestically, but they may not have the policy mandate or the capacity to offer substantive support beyond its borders. These countries are therefore assessed to fall in the “2” quadrant of the applied grid. They may however be keen to collaborate with the TRRP through the sharing of experience with countries that aim for Tsunami Ready recognition and serving as examples of implementing best practices in this regard. Consideration may be given to inviting some of these countries or organisations to serve as **TRRP Ambassadors** rather than as key **Coalition Partners**. This is discussed further in Par 1.4 below.

## 2.2.2 Potential key Coalition Partners:

It is suggested that the following institutions could offer the best value proposition from the perspectives of both **strategic** and **operational** focussed partnership engagement:

- **Strategic focused** partnership engagement aims at reinforcing existing or establishing new partnerships from an influence and decisions perspective.
- **Operational focused** partnership engagement aims at exploring creative ways of leveraging on global and regional programmes, projects, and events.

### Global Partners

- IFRC
- Islamic Development Bank
- International Telecommunication Union (ITU)
- UNDRR (WTAD; EW4All)
- UNDP (Tsunami Project)
- WMO (Weather Ready; EW4All)
- World Bank Group (IDA; GFDRR)
- UN Ocean Decade Alliance

### Regional Partners (high value regional institutions that are also involved in sub-regional programmes)

- Asian Development Bank (Pacific Disaster Resilience Programme; Strengthening Cooperation on Disaster Risk Management within the Association of Southeast Asian Nations)
- CDB
- CDEMA
- CEPREDENAC
- ESCAP (Trust Fund for Tsunami, Disaster and Climate Preparedness)
- APEC (Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation, Emergency Preparedness Working Group)
- EU Civil Protection and Humanitarian Aid Operations department – DG-ECHO (DIPECHO Programme; CoastWAVE project)
- SPC (DCRP)

### National Partners (high value national institutions that also support programmes on bilateral/international level):

- Germany (GIZ – funded EWS in Indonesia; climate change initiatives in Pacific Island countries)
- Norway (Norad – strong engagement with the Decade)
- Japan (JICA; MEXT - funding UNDP Tsunami Project; CATAAC)
- Switzerland (Agency for Development and Cooperation - funded Tsunami Capacity Assessment Validation Workshop for Indian and Pacific Oceans)
- USA (funding TRRP in Caribbean and Pacific Island countries)

### Non-Profit and University Partners (high value organizations that support global, regional, and national disaster risk reduction activities)

### Ex-Officio Partners (4 x ICG-TICs, as key regional TRRP coordinators and representing the 4 ICGs)

**Potential Ambassadors** (Government institutions that are implementing TRRP; best practice exemplars; may support via regional advice):

**Note:** For some countries, regional/provincial government institutions that are active in the Tsunami Ready space may also serve as Ambassadors with the endorsement of the relevant national institution. For instance, the Odisha State Disaster Management Authority (OSDMA) in India.

- Barbados
- Costa Rica
- Fiji
- India
- Indonesia
- Europe (to be completed)

### 2.2.3 Final identification and next steps (repeats from other sections)

The timeline starts with the approval of the TRC Implementation Plan (IOC Assembly, June 2025).

Activity # (cont)	Sub-Objectives #	Activity	Who	When / by when	Status
2	1.1-1.4	Identify and finalise Partners and Ambassadors	Coalition Chair, TOWS WG	2026	Within 2 years
3a	1.1-1.3	Invitations to Co-Chair(s), Partners and Ambassadors	TSR	2026	Within 2 years
3b	1.1-1.3	Acceptance and Confirmation of Partners and Ambassadors	TSR	2026	Within 2 years
7a	1.1-1.4	Confirm the make-up of the Coalition via letter from IOC Executive Secretary	TSR	2026	Within 2 years
7b	1.1-1.4	TRC Implementation Plan, Co-Chairs, Steering Group approval Coalition information posted to TRRP website. Decade Coordination Unit (IOC) advised	Coalition Chair, TSR, IOC Assembly	2026	Within 2 years
22a	4.3	1st Meeting of Tsunami Ready Coalition Steering Group	Coalition SG	2026	Within 2 years

It is proposed that the final identification of Tsunami Ready Coalition Partners (and Ambassadors if this concept is endorsed), be conducted through:

- Selection and Invitations.
- Confirmation of Partners and Ambassadors.

## Selection and Formal Invitations

The mapping and analysis of potential Coalition Partners offered in this Implementation Plan was reviewed and validated by the TOWS TTDMP and endorsed by the TOWS-WG in February 2025. It is suggested to aim at c. 20 key Partners (see *par 1.4: A minimum structure to facilitate the effective management of the Coalition*).

Formal invitations to selected Partners and Ambassadors to join the Coalition, including a request to nominate representatives, can then be made by the IOC Executive Secretary during 2026.

## Confirmation of Partners and Ambassadors

Once invitations have been accepted and representatives nominated, participation may be confirmed via an IOC Circular Letter (CL) to representatives and announced more widely via appropriate communications (also see *Chapter 2, Raising the Profile of the UNESCO/IOC Tsunami Ready Recognition Programme*). The Coalition's work can then begin.

## 2.3 A minimum structure to facilitate the effective management of the Coalition

In considering a minimum structure of the Coalition, the governance structures of three other IOC/Ocean Decade-related groups were examined as possible references. While these groups are not necessarily comparable with the Coalition in terms of their mandates and size, useful parallels and proportional indications could be drawn from them:

- The IODE Ocean Best Practices System (OBPS)
- GOOS, and
- The CoastPredict Programme

See [Annex 2](#) for detail re the governance structures of the above groups.

### 2.3.1 Proposed structure for Tsunami Ready Coalition

While it is important not to leave any relevant stakeholder behind, the more participants involved in the Coalition, the more complex its coordination and management will be. For this reason and considering the Coalition reports to the TOWS-WG, it is suggested to adopt a basic and relatively small structure for the Coalition to support its management and coordination:

#### Co-chairs

Dr Laura Kong (Director ITIC) has already been appointed as Chair of the Coalition. It is suggested that at least one Co-chair be appointed from among the Coalition Partners (global, regional, national) to share workload, the 'bouncing' of thoughts, and to support continuity/redundancy. This should therefore be done only after the Coalition Partners have been confirmed.

#### Steering Group

It is suggested that the representatives from the key Partners comprise a Coalition Steering Group. To support the effectiveness and management of the Steering Group, it is suggested that the eventual number of key Partners, and therefore also the Steering Group, comprise up to or near 20 stakeholders. The suggested list of key Partners in 1.3 above comprise 15 stakeholders (with the 4 TICs as ex-Officio Members).

A suggested Terms of Reference for the Steering Group is as follows:

As the collective Partners of the Tsunami Ready Coalition, the Tsunami Ready Coalition Steering Group will support the TRRP through:

- Steering the TRRP to achieve the aim of making 100% of communities at risk of tsunami prepared for and resilient to tsunamis by 2030.
- With a view on the above, keep an overall view on the status of the TRRP.
- Identify and channel synergies and opportunities among the Steering Group Partners to advance the TRRP objectives.
- Negotiate the mobilizing of resources to advance the TRRP objectives.
- Invite and draw on other relevant stakeholders, such as the Decade Coordination Unit (DCU), Decade Collaborative Centres (DCCs), Decade Coordination Offices (DCOs) to support relevant discussions.
- Create enduring partnerships to support sustaining Tsunami Ready globally
- Develop strategic advice and reporting to the TOWS-WG.

### Ambassadors

As suggested earlier (1.3.3), consideration may be given to complementing the Coalition with TRRP Ambassadors. These could be stakeholders that may not have the policy mandate or capacity to offer substantive support but are keen to collaborate with the TRRP through the sharing of experience and serving as examples of implementing best practices. They may also be able to support the promotion of TRRP in their own environments. The number of Ambassadors may grow over time.

A suggested Terms of Reference (or Purpose Statement) for Ambassadors is as follows:

As members of the Tsunami Ready Coalition, TRRP Ambassadors promote and support the TRRP through:

- Acting as TRRP representatives in their organizations or countries.
- Raising awareness through advocating for the TRRP in their areas of influence.
- Sharing of expertise with aspiring countries/communities.
- Sharing of TRRP best practice among Ambassadors.
- Advising the Coalition Steering Group about TRRP implementation.
- Participating in special task teams identified by the Steering Group as required.

### Task Teams

Task Teams may be established by the Steering Group to support specific needs related to the Coalition's Work Plan. They will be created when a topic is identified by the Steering Group that require further investigation/development and may include leveraging organizations that are not part of the Coalition. Task Teams will have well defined objectives, durations and outcomes in their Terms of Reference, that must not duplicate the Terms of Reference and activities of the TOWS Task Teams. Task Teams will operate within the Coalition structure and report to the Steering Group.

### Secretariat

It is suggested that secretarial and logistical support be provided by the Tsunami Resilience Section (TSR) of IOC of UNESCO.

# 3. Raising the profile of the UNESCO/IOC Tsunami Ready Recognition Programme

## 3.1 Identification of relevant institutions and instruments for advocacy and implementation

Considering the ambitious aim of 100% of communities at risk of tsunami are prepared for and resilient to tsunamis by 2030, raising and maintaining the profile of Tsunami Ready in the short term is critical. The following represent an initial selection of institutions, programmes/projects, and other instruments that are considered to offer the presence, profile, and/or capacity to support with advocacy and implementation.

See [Annex 3](#) for detail with regards to the identified institutions.

### 3.1.1 Ocean Decade mechanisms

#### Barcelona Statement

Through the [Barcelona Statement](#), the 2024 Ocean Decade Conference (held in Barcelona in April 2024) established the priority areas for action for the Decade in the coming years. It also served as an essential guiding framework for global ocean science and knowledge priorities in the lead-up to the 2025 United Nations Ocean Conference (see below).

The TRRP was promoted as one of the tools at the disposal of governments and supporting mechanisms towards Decade priorities.

#### Ocean Decade Coordination Unit (DCU); Decade Collaborative Centres (DCCs); Decade Coordination Offices (DCOs)

The DCU, DCCs and DCOs could serve as useful connectors regarding Tsunami Ready. As suggested in Chapter 1, they could be drawn upon by the Coalition Steering Group to support discussions with a view on promotion and implementation.

Suggested engagement point: Decade Coordination Unit.

#### Ocean Decade Projects and Programmes:

##### EU DG-ECHO CoastWAVE 2.0 Project

As a direct enabler for the TRRP, the EU DG-ECHO CoastWAVE 2.0 project offers unique opportunity for promotion and implementation of Tsunami Ready. The project has the potential to serve as an exemplar for similar projects in other regions.

Suggested engagement point: NEAMTWS.

##### CoastPredict Programme

The CoastPredict Programme is relevant to Tsunami Ready in that it will inevitably touch on some of the Tsunami Ready Indicators (e.g. hazard mapping, detection, and warning). It can therefore play an important part in supporting communities' compliance with those Indicators. From this perspective, it will be important that relevant projects under the CoastPredict Programme are aware of the TRRP, and specifically the recognition indicators, to help shape the projects' focus and outcomes.

Suggested engagement point: CoastPredict Secretariat.

## Integrated Multiple Coastal Hazard Early Warning System and Services for the Tropical Americas and Caribbean (iCHEWS TAC)

The components of the iCHEWS TAC Project correspond closely with the Tsunami Ready Indicators and therefore offer parallels in terms of the respective programmes' objectives. Also, the expertise and experience capacity with regards to the implementation of the TRRP in the Caribbean and Central America represent an important resource for the Coalition to draw upon.

Suggested engagement point: IOCARIBE.

**Note:** See Chapter 4 (Potential Sources of Funding) with regards to Ocean Decade Alliance Members, Patrons, and Partners.

### 3.1.2 Other global mechanisms

#### Early Warnings for All

The four Pillars and success factors of the EW4A initiative are comparable with the Tsunami Ready Indicators and implementation approach. Aligning closely with EW4A will identify and leverage opportunities for TRRP promotion and implementation.

It is noted that the WMO's focus re Pillar 2 currently does not include Tsunami. detection, monitoring, analysis, and forecasting. It is suggested that IOC works with WMO to take the lead and identify opportunities to identify support for Tsunami Early Warning Systems within the EW4A framework.

The annual EW4A Multi Stakeholder Forum represents an opportunity to foster alignment in support of TRRP promotion and implementation.

Suggested engagement points: See IFRC, UNDRR, WMO.

#### International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC)

The IFRC and its National Societies have established a prominent presence in local and regional disaster mitigation initiatives and will continue to do so as per its Strategy 2030 and its Disaster Risk Management Policy. This focus, combined with its strong alignment with the EW4A initiative, positions the IFRC as a valuable potential Coalition Partner.

Suggested engagement point: Programme and Operations Division.

#### International Union of Geodesy and Geophysics (IUGG)

Given their science focus, the IUGG Associations and Commissions are not considered as potential Coalition Partners. Rather, it is their wide reach, membership, and activities in relation to natural hazards, and therefore their indirect influence, that offer promotional potential for the TRRP.

Suggested engagement point: IUGG Tsunami Commission.

#### The Ocean&Climate Village

While its focus to date appears to have been solely on ocean science, the dynamic approach of the exhibition indicates a potential opportunity to include a section on tsunami education and introducing the TRRP. Brokering a presence in the exhibition should also create further opportunity to explore how tsunami and the TRRP might be included in the wider SEA BEYOND programme.

Suggested engagement point: IOC.

### UN Office for Disaster Risk Reduction (UNDRR)

Given its status, influence, and reach, the UNDRR has the potential to play a key role as a Partner in the Tsunami Ready Coalition.

Suggested engagement point: Intergovernmental Processes, Inter-agency Cooperation and Partnerships Branch; UNDRR Stakeholder Engagement Mechanism (UNDRR-SEM). (The latter may advise more than one engagement point).

### World Bank Group

See Chapter 4 (Potential Sources of Funding) for detail with regards to the World Bank's International Development Association (IDA).

### World Meteorological Organization (WMO)

Inviting the WMO to participate in the Tsunami Ready Coalition will give effect to the TOWS-WG recommendation of closer collaboration between IOC and WMO with regards to the EW4A initiative.

Suggested engagement point: Services Department.

### 3rd UN Ocean Decade Conference, 2027

**The 2027 Decade Conference will represent one of the last larger engagement opportunities in the lead up to 2030.** It will therefore be important to plan for and engage with the DCU early on to ensure opportunities are maximised. The focus for with regards to the TRRP may be on targeting regional gaps as at that time in respect of the aim of "100% of communities at risk are prepared and resilient to tsunamis by 2030".

Suggested engagement point: Decade Coordination Unit.

## 3.1.3 Regional mechanisms: Asia-Pacific

### ASEAN

The terms of reference of the ASEAN Committee on Disaster Management (ACDM), combined with the ASEAN AADMER Work Programme's focus and its approach with regards to partnerships, create opportunity for engagement with a view on promoting and implementing the TRRP. Further, it would be ideal to include coverage of TRRP in the agenda of the annual meetings of the ACDM.

Suggested engagement point: ASEAN Committee on Disaster Management (ACDM).

### ESCAP

See Chapter 4 (Potential Sources of Funding) for detail with regards to the ESCAP Trust Fund for Tsunami, Disaster, and Climate Preparedness.

### **The Pacific Community (SPC)**

SPC projects and programmes offer appropriate and well-funded vehicles for advancing the TRRP in the Pacific. Close engagement is required to encourage building Tsunami Ready recognition, or relevant elements of Tsunami Ready, into these projects/programmes.

Suggested engagement points: Partnerships, Integration, and Resource Mobilisation Division; Geoscience, Energy and Maritime (GEM) Division

### **UNDP**

See Chapter 4 (Potential Sources of Funding) for detail with regards to the UNDP Strategic Plan 2026-2029, as well as its Tsunami Project.

## **3.1.4 Regional mechanisms: Europe**

### **European Union**

As mentioned elsewhere in this Chapter, the DG-ECHO is already directly involved in tsunami related projects in Europe (EU DG-ECHO CoastWAVE project) and wider (e.g., the Building Safety and Resilience in the Pacific Project). It is therefore important to foster a close relationship with the DG-ECHO to build further on these and potentially new commitments. In this sense, the European Commission, through DG-ECHO, has the potential to represent a key Partner in the Coalition – from both a regional as well as global perspective.

Suggested engagement point: ECHO (for DIPECHO).

## **3.1.5 Regional mechanisms: Americas & Caribbean**

### **Coordination Centre for the Prevention of Natural Disasters in Central America and the Dominican Republic (CEPREDENAC)**

CEPREDENAC offers the mandate, capacity, and status to play a key role in advancing Tsunami Ready among its members. As such, it could be a key Partner in the Coalition, representing the Central American region.

Suggested engagement point: Executive Secretary.

### **Caribbean Disaster Emergency Management Agency (CDEMA)**

Given CDEMA's wider focus, it appears to offer unique opportunities to support promotion and coordination of Tsunami Ready among its Participating States.

Suggested engagement point: CDEMA Coordinating Unit.

## 3.2 Consideration of a regional or geographical focus to enhance uptake and implementation

Based on the above analysis of institutions and instruments and considering the approach of Strategic and Operational focussed partnership engagement (see Chapter 1), a central and a regional approach appears justified to enhance uptake and implementation.

### 3.2.1 Central:

Strategic focussed partnership engagement will involve outreach initiatives targeted at global institutions and instruments and will be best managed centrally via the Tsunami Resilience Section (TSR) of IOC of UNESCO. These outreach initiatives could be at the request of the Coalition Chair on behalf of the Coalition, and/or the TOWS-WG Task Team on Disaster Management and Preparedness (TTDMP), who may identify opportunities that are not yet involved in or engaged by the Coalition.

### 3.2.2 Regional:

Operational focussed partnership engagement will be best managed regionally. Because the uptake of TRRP implementation rests with countries and their communities, a regional focus with regards to implementation will be beneficial from the perspective of existing regional coordination mechanisms and development programmes/projects, and cross-country support within regions, and regional events.

Further supporting a regional focus, the regional Tsunami Information Centres (TICs) are the best placed to:

- Monitor and report progress with regards to TRRP implementation.
- Identify regional and local needs with regards to TRRP implementation.
- Arrange for/linking appropriate resources, programmes, and events in the regions.
- Determine appropriate support approaches and coordinate its delivery.

The TICs will consult with, draw on, and coordinate with each other and with the TT-DMP on the above. They will also consult with TSR as appropriate, for instance where Decade and other UN structures/mechanisms, or other global institutions are involved.

The regional approach suggested above is reflected in Objective 3 of this draft Implementation Plan: Conduct Tsunami Ready Indicators Workshops in the Regions (Chapter 1).

# 4. Potential sources of funding for the implementation of the UNESCO/IOC Tsunami Ready Recognition Programme

## 4.1 Introduction

Achieving the aim of 100% communities at risk of tsunami are prepared for and resilient to tsunamis by 2030 will, particularly for least developed countries (LDCs) and small island developing states (SIDS), depend on their ability to implement programmes such as the UNESCO/IOC Tsunami Ready Recognition Programme (TRRP) and sustain this over time. This ability is vested in two capacities: (a) the capacity to develop and maintain the required collateral such as observing and warning infrastructure, modelling, mapping, awareness, plans, etc, and (b) the capacity to manage the TRRP process. Both capacities are often subject to funding.

For this Chapter, a selection of institutions that are currently funding tsunami related or other relevant DRR initiatives are identified. Some other institutions, such as those with a strong association with the Decade, are also analysed for their potential as funding mechanisms for TRRP initiatives, or to contribute more broadly towards tsunami risk mitigation in other ways. Some existing, already funded regional projects and programmes that may be relevant to the TRRP, are also identified.

Three important observations are made when considering funding mechanisms:

- Funding is attracted by initiatives that address needs and demonstrate potential. Countries require motivation or purpose to initiate this process, translating these into needs, followed by initiatives for funding proposals. This perspective emphasizes promoting the TRRP among countries and helping them identify capacity gaps.
- The Tsunami Ready Coalition is expected to play a significant role in identifying and facilitating funding opportunities and mechanisms through its collective reach and influence.
- Considering that external funding is not indefinite, the intent should be that countries become self-sufficient with regards to TRRP re-validations through the inclusion of this in their DRM plans and budgets.

See [Annex 4](#) for detail about the identified institutions.

## 4.2 Global level

### 4.2.1 Ocean Decade Alliance Members, Patrons, and Partners

#### Prada Group

Although strongly aligned with the Decade, the Prada Group appears to focus on educational initiatives targeting the youth/ students and its employees. Against this perspective, the Prada Group is not considered a likely source of funding of TRRP and is therefore also not included in the proposed list of key Tsunami Ready Coalition Partners. Nonetheless, as a Decade Alliance Member there may be potential value in advising the Prada Group about the establishment of the Coalition and its objectives.

Suggested engagement point: Corporate Social Responsibility Department.

### Prince Albert II of Monaco Foundation

While the Foundation has a strong engagement with the Decade, its engagement appears to be driven by an environmental rather than a 'Safe Ocean' focus. Against this consideration, the Foundation is not considered a likely source of funding and is therefore also not included in the list of proposed key Tsunami Ready Coalition Partners. Nonetheless, as a Decade Alliance Member there may be potential value in advising the Foundation about the establishment of the Coalition and its objectives.

Suggested engagement point: Projects Department.

### REV Ocean

Like the Prince Albert II of Monaco Foundation, REV Ocean's engagement with the Decade appears to be driven by environmental rather than a 'Safe Ocean' focus. Against this consideration, REV Ocean is not considered a likely source of funding and is therefore also not included in the list of proposed key Tsunami Ready Coalition Partners. Nonetheless, as a Decade Partner there may be potential value in advising REV Ocean about the establishment of the Coalition and its objectives.

Suggested engagement point: Chief Executive Officer.

## 4.2.2 Other global institutions and mechanisms

### Early Warnings for All (EW4A), including

The UN Early Warnings for All initiative (led by UNDRR and WMO) and its estimated investment requirements is discussed in more detail in Chapter 2. From a funding perspective, the following mechanisms are relevant:

- Climate Risk and Early Warning Systems (CREWS)
- Systematic Observations Financing Facility (SOFF)

### European Union

The Global Europe: Neighbourhood, Development and International Cooperation Instrument is the main financial tool of the EU's international cooperation for the period of 2021-2027, while the European Fund for Sustainable Development Plus (EFSD+) is one of the financing tools of Global Gateway, promoting sustainable investments in the European Union's partner countries.

See Chapter 2 with regards to the European Commission's Directorate-General for European Civil Protection and Humanitarian Aid Operations Department (DG-ECHO) and the Disaster Preparedness Programme (DIPECHO), ECHO's core element for its global DRR efforts.

Some ECHO-funded projects and programmes are highlighted in par 3.3.4 below and described in greater detail in Annex 5.

### United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)

The UNDP Strategic Plan 2022-2025 indicated strong potential for engaging with the Tsunami Ready Coalition.

The TRRP has the potential to represent a key instrument in the UNDP Tsunami Project's new focus. It is important to ensure the Project's awareness in this regard, and to offer help with implementation.

Suggested engagement point: Bureau for Policy & Programme Support.

## 4.2.3 Global Multilateral Development Banks

### Asian Development Bank (ADB)

Supported by its Disaster Risk Management Action Plan 2024-2030, the ADB's *Pacific Disaster Resilience Programme* and the *Strengthening Cooperation on Disaster Risk Management within the Association of Southeast Asian Nations* project appear to offer the potential for inclusion of the TRRP in the respective recipient country initiatives.

Suggested engagement point: Strategy, Policy and Partnerships Department (SPD).

### European Investment Bank (EIB)

From a Tsunami Ready Coalition perspective, it appears more appropriate to focus on the DG-ECHO/DIPECHO with regards to supporting the TRRP than the level represented by the EIB and EIB Global.

### Islamic Development Bank (IsDB)

The focus of Pillar 1 of the IsDB Disaster Risk Management and Resilience Policy, and the Policy's encouragement of partnerships with "recognised technical institutions" and others, indicate potential for engagement in the context of TRRP.

Suggested engagement point: Resilience and Social Development Department.

### World Bank Group

While the [International Development Association](#) (IDA20) theme and the focus areas highlighted above offer significant potential from a TRRP perspective, the window for capitalizing on this appears to be limited given the financing cycle period ended in July 2025, and the proposed theme and focus areas for IDA21 appear significantly less applicable with regards to the TRRP.

Considering its capacity as one of the largest sources of assistance to developing countries, the above observation should not necessarily exclude the World Bank as a potential Tsunami Ready Coalition Partner.

Suggested engagement point: External and Corporate Relations Unit.

### Global Facility for Disaster Reduction and Recovery (GFDRR) (Administered by the World Bank)

Given the wide range of potentially relevant projects and programmes managed by GFDRR (see 3.3.4), as well as its range of implementation partners, GFDRR could be an appropriate engagement point for the World Bank.

Suggested engagement point: The [GFDRR team](#) comprises a group of technical experts in Washington, DC, Brussels, Paris and Tokyo. They have global expertise on various disaster risk management topics and staff supporting the management and operations of the facility.

## 4.3 Regional level institutions/mechanisms

### 4.3.1 Asia-Pacific

#### ESCAP

As the only dedicated regional trust fund in the Asia-Pacific region that delivers coordinated support to the development of early warning systems, social and economic resilience, and DRM in the region, and considering the focus of the already published strategic studies on 'tsunami preparedness capacity assessments for the Indian and Pacific Ocean basins', including ESCAP in the Tsunami Ready Coalition would represent significant potential.

Suggested engagement point: Disaster Risk Reduction Section at ESCAP.

## 4.3.2 Americas & Caribbean

### Caribbean Development Bank (CDB)

The CDB, through its Disaster Management Strategy and Operational Guidelines 2021, and programmes such as CARE, demonstrate potential to support the TRRP.

### Community Disaster Risk Reduction (CDRR) Fund

The CDRRF is a 6-year medium-sized grant mechanism. Since inception, approximately USD 1.3M in grants has been awarded to community-based organisations.

### Canada Caribbean Disaster Risk Management (CCDRM) Fund

The Canada Caribbean Disaster Risk Management (CCDRM) Fund is an important component of Global Affairs Canada regional Caribbean Disaster Risk Management Program (CDRMP) which is administered from the Canadian High Commission in Barbados.

### Caribbean Catastrophe Risk Insurance Facility (CCRIF)

CCRIF finances small projects conceptualised and managed by NGOs, community-based organisations (CBOs), charity organisations and/or mandated by National Disaster Coordinators in local communities across CCRIF member countries and/or CARICOM member countries.

## 4.3.3 Europe

### Union Civil Protection Mechanism (UCPM)

Under the DG-ECHO led Union Civil Protection Mechanism (UCPM) Technical Assistance for Disaster Risk Management grants are available to the EU member states and UCPM participating states, with a rate of EU co-financing of 95%.

## 4.3.4 Existing regional and multi-regional projects and programmes

The wide range of existing projects programmes, funded by some of the mechanisms discussed in this Chapter, offer potential opportunities for the inclusion of Tsunami Ready elements, and hence avoiding the need to secure new funding. Brief descriptions of such projects and programmes are given below:

**Note:** The list of projects and programmes that have potential relevance to the TRRP given below is not exhaustive. It represents initial research, and the list is anticipated to grow as part of the review of this draft Implementation Plan. See Annex 4 for more detail re the projects.

### Multi-regional programmes:

- The [City Resilience Programme](#) (CRP).
- The [ACP-EU Disaster Risk Management Programme](#).
- The [World Bank Tokyo Disaster Risk Management \(DRM\) Hub](#).

### Asia-Pacific programmes:

- The ADB funded [\*\*Strengthening Cooperation on Disaster Risk Management within the Association of Southeast Asian Nations\*\*](#) project.
- The ADB has also funded the SPC [\*\*Pacific Disaster Resilience Programme\*\*](#) since 2017.
- The World Bank has funded the SPC [\*\*Pacific Resilience Programme \(PREP\)\*\*](#).
- The UNDP's [\*\*Tsunami Project\*\*](#).
- The [\*\*European Union - South Asia Capacity Building for Disaster Risk Management Programme\*\*](#) (EU-SAR DRM Program).

### Europe:

- The EU DG-ECHO [\*\*CoastWAVE 2.0\*\*](#) project (see Chapter 2).
- The [\*\*UCPM Technical Assistance Financing Facility \(TAFF\) for Disaster Prevention and Preparedness\*\*](#) programme.

### Americas & Caribbean:

- The [\*\*Natural Disaster Risk Management Programme \(NDRM\)\*\*](#).
- [\*\*Strengthening integrated early warning systems for more effective disaster risk reduction in the Caribbean through knowledge and the transfer of tools\*\*](#).
- The [\*\*Strengthen integrated and cohesive preparedness capacity at a regional, national and community level in the Caribbean\*\*](#) project.
- The [\*\*Canada-Caribbean Resilience Facility\*\*](#) (CRF).
- The [\*\*Caribbean Regional Resilience Building Facility\*\*](#).
- The [\*\*EU Resilient Caribbean\*\*](#) (EUReCa) Programme.
- [\*\*Technical Assistance Program for Disaster Risk Financing and Insurance in Caribbean Overseas Countries and Territories\*\*](#).
- The [\*\*Climate Risk Early Warning Systems \(CREWS\) Caribbean\*\*](#) project.

## 4.4 Countries/national aid organisations

Countries' contributions to funding mechanisms and programmes are covered throughout this Chapter (see Annex 4 for detail).

Targeting countries/aid organisations for funding of TRRP implementation will be best approached at regional level. The TICs maintain connections in this regard and are best placed to establish country needs.

The call via the *Banda Aceh Statement* on States and civil society to drastically step up their investments and efforts to achieve 100% of Tsunami Ready communities across the world by 2030 (November 2024), followed by a similar call by UNESCO Director-General on Member States, can serve as support when approaching aid organisations.

# 5. Outreach and Communication Plan

A detailed Outreach and Communication Plan is presented in [Annex 5](#). The Outreach and Communication Plan proposes an approach for seeking and maintaining the engagement of Tsunami Ready Coalition Partners and Ambassadors. It also covers the approach for connecting with other important stakeholders and audiences in international fora to register and sustain the prominence of Tsunami Ready, and the aim of 100% communities at risk are prepared and resilient to tsunamis by 2030.

The Outreach and Communication Plan in [Annex 5](#) follows a format consistent with communications practice, covering:

- Background and environmental factors,
- An analysis of stakeholders and audiences,
- An outreach and communication approach,
- Consistent messages,
- An Outreach and Communication Action Plan, and
- Monitoring/measurement.

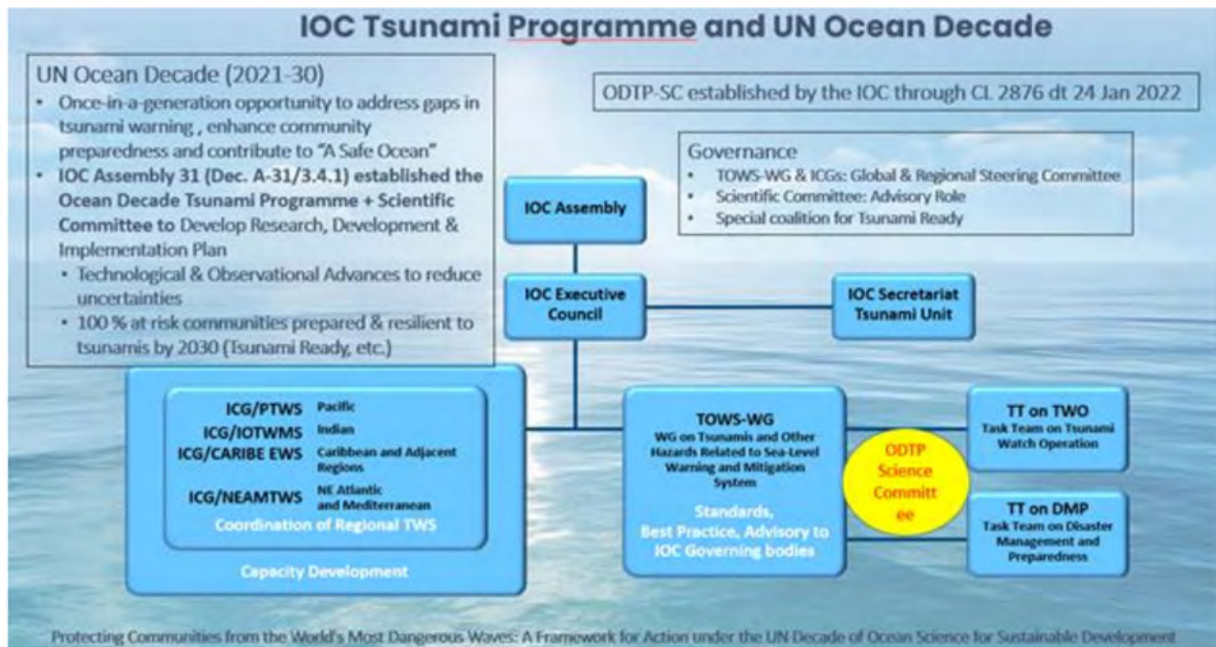
# 6. Organisation and meetings of the Tsunami Ready Coalition

This Chapter looks at the organization of the Tsunami Ready Coalition and conduct of meetings and workshops identified in Chapter 1.

## 6.1 Organization

### 6.1.1 Organization in relation to the IOC and Ocean Decade

The figure below illustrates the organization of the IOC Tsunami Programme and positioning of the ODTP within it.



The TOWS Working Group (TOWS-WG) reports to the IOC Executive Council and Assembly and acts as the Steering Committee for the ODTP. The Tsunami Ready Coalition, as part of the ODTP and reporting to the TOWS-WG, can seek input from the TOWS Task Teams and the ODTP Scientific Committee as needed.

Through the TOWS-WG, the Coalition may propose new actions required and offer advice to the IOC Executive Council regarding:

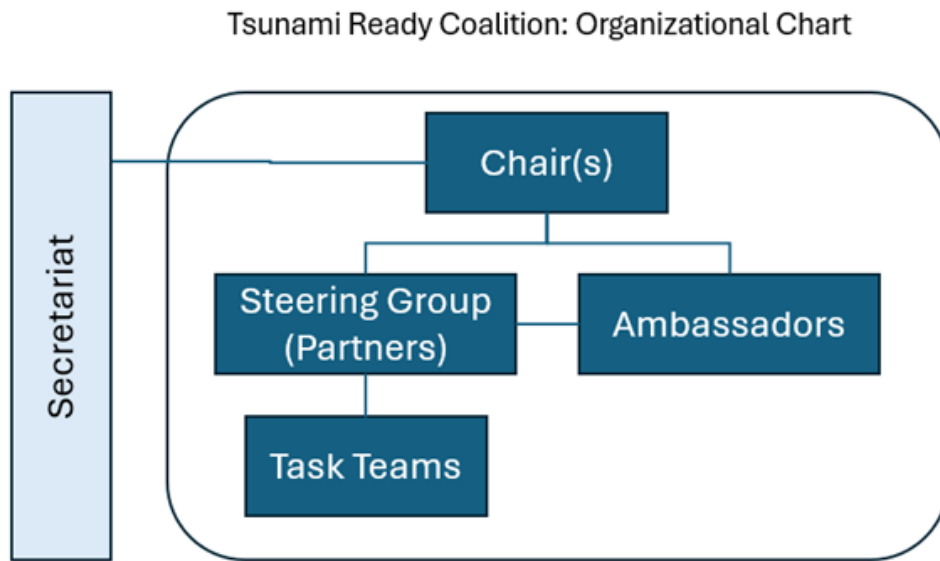
- Instructions to the relevant bodies responsible for coordinating action implementation, and
- Liaison or consultation required with relevant international and intergovernmental stakeholders in action implementation.

### 6.1.2 Tsunami Ready Coalition structure

Chapter 1 (1.4) details the proposed components of the Coalition structure. In summary, it provides for:

- A Chair and Co-chair
- A Steering Group
- Ambassadors
- Task Teams (as required)
- Secretariat (TSR)

The components are delineated in the organisational structure of the Coalition as shown below:



## 6.2 Conduct of meetings and workshops

To enhance logistics and cost efficiency, it is proposed that the Coalition engages through a combination of meetings and workshops/summits, each serving different purposes.

### 6.2.1 Meetings

Meetings should primarily focus on strategy, planning, and resource identification and allocation.

#### Steering Group

The Steering Group should aim to meet twice a year, with at least one of these meetings attended in person (although virtual attendance should be accommodated). To support logistics and in-person attendance, meetings can be scheduled alongside the annual meeting of the TOWS-WG and/or coincide with global events like Ocean Decade conferences or the UNDRR Global Platform for Disaster Risk Reduction.

Steering Group meeting agendas may include the following:

- TRRP implementation status (per region).
- Countries requiring support.
- Common implementation barriers (discussion with a view on solutions).
- Promotion opportunities.
- Future meetings and workshops (how can Partners assist?).
- Reporting to TOWS-WG.

### Ambassadors

Considering that Coalition Ambassadors primarily have an operational focus rather than a strategic one, their participation in Steering Group meetings may be either by invitation in an advisory role, or as optional observers. Besides the regional workshops mentioned in 5.2.1 below, global meetings exclusively for Ambassadors are not envisaged.

### TOWS Task Team on Disaster Management and Preparedness (TTDMP)

Including the Tsunami Ready Coalition as a standing agenda item at the annual meetings of the TOWS Task Team on Disaster Management and Preparedness (TTDMP) is recommended. This agenda item will allow the TTDMP to provide guidance on Coalition strategy and planning.

The TTDMP meeting scheduled for February 2025 held particular significance for initiating the Coalition; it was suggested to dedicate an extra day to the topic on this occasion - see activities allocated to the TTDMP in Chapter 1 (1.2 Objectives and key activities).

## 6.2.2 Workshops and Summits

As outlined in Chapters 1 & 4, it is proposed to conduct regional and sub-regional Tsunami Ready workshops or summits. These will provide the Coalition with insights on the TRRP progress and challenges to help offer strategic advice and find solutions.

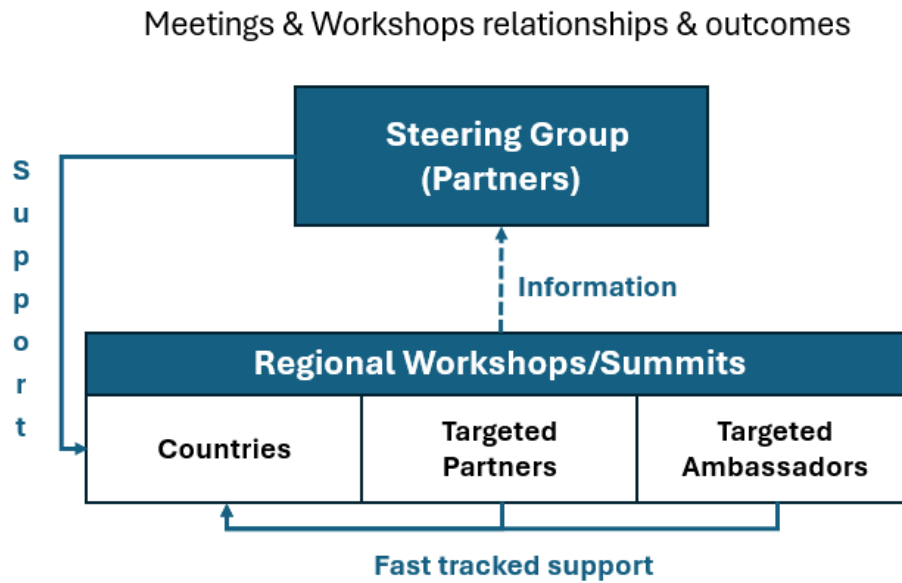
It is recommended to conduct these under the ICGs and projects like the EU DG-ECHO CoastWAVE 2.0 project in NEAMTWS and prioritize them in 2026 due to the approaching 2030 target. After the 2026 workshops and summits, at least one follow-up workshop or summit should be organized before 2030. It is expected that the TICs will play a lead role in coordinating these events.

The suggested objectives of the regional and sub-regional workshops/summits are to:

- Encourage countries in the regions to adopt or extend the implementation of TRRP.
- Identify barriers and solutions to the implementation and sustainability of TRRP.
- Identify resources (funding and mechanisms) to support the implementation of TRRP.
- Share experience regarding implementation of TRRP.
- Discuss equivalencies to the Tsunami Ready Recognition Programmes where appropriate.
- Identify synergies of TRRP with other hazards

In line with the above objectives, attendance at the workshops/summits is intended for ICG Member States in the respective regions and sub-regions. It is however equally imperative for relevant Coalition Partners and Ambassadors to be present to observe needs and to fast-track solutions.

The relationship between workshops/summits and meetings of the Steering Group, and their outcomes, are depicted below:



### 6.3 Organisational resourcing

While this Implementation Plan provides a framework for progressing the Tsunami Ready Coalition, it does not address the resourcing required for its organisation and coordination. Considering the extent of the Plan against the limited time available building up to 2030, providing for this capacity seems a critical gap, given that the extent of the output required in this regard appears to be beyond the current capacity of the TSR of IOC.

# 7. Monitoring and Measurement

Monitoring of progress of the implementation of the UNESCO/IOC Tsunami Ready Recognition Programme and measurement of the effectiveness of the Tsunami Ready Coalition will be conducted through an annual compilation of TRRP actions and outcomes by the TRC and TTDMP, with support from the regional ICGs and the Secretariat, and will be reflected in the reports to the TOWS-WG.

Tsunami Ready Performance indicators may include:

- The number of countries implementing Tsunami Ready every year.
- The number of communities implementing Tsunami Ready every year.
- The percentage of each country that is Tsunami Ready
- The number of countries with TRRP Programmes
- The number of countries that have allocated funds for TRRP
- The number of countries in which the TRRP is embedded in policies and structures (e.g., TRRP included in national DRR strategy documents, example is Costa Rica (CNE) and Colombia (SECDRR))

Tsunami Ready Coalition indicators may include:

- The number and status of institutions participating in the Coalition
- The number and outcomes of Coalition engagements
- The number and amount of resources available from diverse sources for implementing the TRRP

Progress and effectiveness would be indicated by increases each year.

# 8. Appendices

## Annex 1: Analysis of potential members of the Coalition

The following (broad) list of institutions was identified as potential members of the Coalition by the TTDMP in October 2021:

### International:

- United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction (UNDRR)
- UN Ocean Decade Alliance
- International Council for the Exploration of the Sea (ICES)
- United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)
- World Meteorological Organization (WMO)
- International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC)
- International Foundations (explore options via the Ocean Decade)
- Save the Children
- Banking/Insurance Foundations
- International Association of Emergency Managers (IEAM)

### Regional:

- Tsunami Information Centres (the TICs have a facilitation role for IOC Tsunami Ready, and as such, TIC participation in the Coalition is important)
- Relevant ICG Working Groups and Task Teams
- Pacific Community (SPC)
- Association of South East Asian Nations (ASEAN)
- United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (ESCAP)
- Coordination Centre for Disaster Prevention in Central America and the Dominican Republic (CEPRENAC)
- Caribbean Disaster Emergency Management Agency (CDEMA)
- French Inter- Ministerial for the Antilles Estate Major Zone (EMIZA)
- Directorate-General for the European Civil Protection and Humanitarian Ais Operations of the EC (DG-ECHO-EC)
- Joint Research Centre of the European Commission (JRC-EC)
- U-INSPIRE Alliance (Asia and the Pacific Alliance of Youth and Young Professionals in Science, Engineering, Technology, and Innovation for Disaster Risk Reduction and Resilience)
- Youth Platform for DRM in the Caribbean (CARIDIMA)
- Arab League Educational, Cultural and Scientific Organization (ALESCO)
- Islamic World Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (ICESCO) (Headquarters in Rabat, Morocco)

### National:

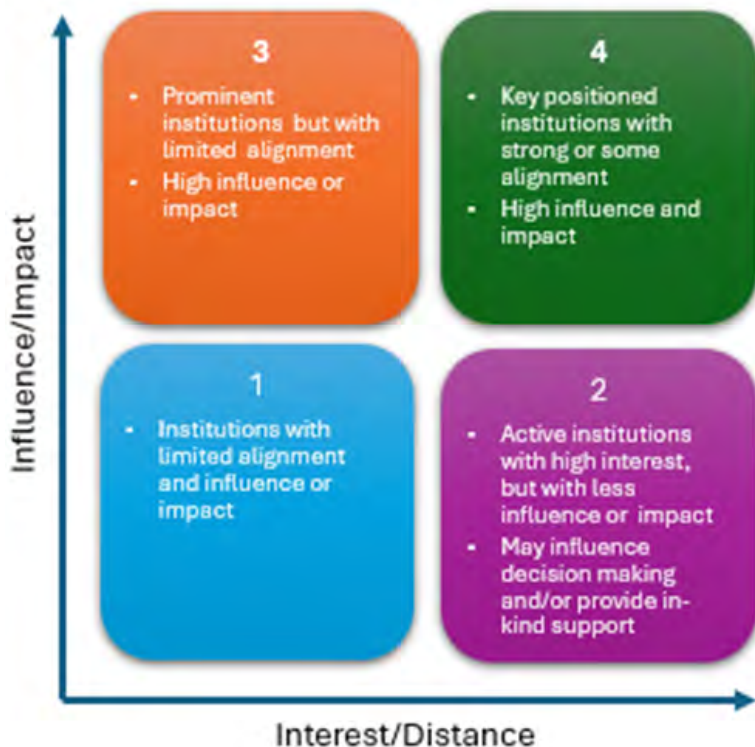
- AID Organizations i.e. Norad AUSAID, Canadian Aid
- Other national organisations i.e. JICA, US State Dept.
- National Emergency Management agencies/NDMOs
- IOC & Tsunami National Contacts
- National Commissions for UNESCO
- National Youth organisations

While it is important not to leave any relevant stakeholder behind, the more participants involved in the Coalition, the more complex its coordination and management will be. It is therefore evident that the above list may be too broad to compose the key Coalition members, while the institutions were also not analysed for their potential.

### Notes re the analysis for the purposes of this Report:

- The spectrum of institutions considered include:
  - ▶ Institutions that are already connected with the Ocean Decade Alliance and with the Decade as Partners
  - ▶ UN agencies and mechanisms
  - ▶ International NGOs
  - ▶ Multilateral Development Banks
  - ▶ International science and research institutions
  - ▶ Regional coordination and development institutions
  - ▶ Countries involved in tsunami initiatives, including national aid and development agencies
  - ▶ The private sector
- Selected institutions from the above range are mapped in accordance with their interest and/or positioning towards the TRRP, i.e.
  - ▶ Alignment with the TRRP through already existing involvement, or potential of alignment in view of related or comparable programmes.
  - ▶ Potential alignment with the TRRP in view of their connection with the Ocean Decade Alliance.
  - ▶ Potential alignment with the TRRP in view of their connection with the Decade as an Ocean Decade Partners.
- Institutions are then analysed further in terms of their interest and/or positioning (distance) towards the TRRP, vs their real or perceived influence and/or impact to support the TRRP in their specific contexts. A 'Power/Interest' grid approach is used, as follows:


### Influence/Impact vs Interest/Distance



- Not all the Ocean Decade Alliance Members/Patrons and Ocean Decade Partners are included below. Some with a clear ocean science research or technology focus are excluded as they are unlikely to provide for supporting TRRP in their mandates.


## Global level:

Targeting multilateral development aid organisations and programmes with a view on funding and promotional support, and to ensure the TRRP and/or relevant Tsunami Ready Indicators are recognised in their Programmes.

Institution	Already supporting TRRP or related/comparable programmes?	Ocean Decade Alliance Member?	Ocean Decade Alliance Patron?	Ocean Decade Partner?	
IFRC	✓				3
IUGG					3
IOC-GOOS	✓ <a href="#">CoastPredict</a>				3
Islamic Development Bank	✓ <a href="#">Disaster risk management and resilience policy</a>				4
<a href="#">Prada Group</a>		✓	✓ (Mr. Lorenzo Bertelli, Executive Director)		3
<a href="#">Prince Albert II of Monaco Foundation</a>		✓	✓ (H.S.H. Prince Albert II of Monaco)		3
<a href="#">REV Ocean</a>			✓ (Mr. Kjell Inge Rokke, Owner)	✓	2
UNDRR	✓ ( <a href="#">WTAD; EW4All</a> )				4
UNDP	✓ ( <a href="#">Tsunami Project</a> )				4
UNEP		✓	✓ (Ms Inger Andersen, Executive Director)		3
UNOCHA	✓ ( <a href="#">Anticipatory Action</a> )				3
WMO	✓ ( <a href="#">Weather-ready; EW4All</a> )				4
World Bank Group (International Development Association – IDA)	✓ ( <a href="#">IDA20</a> ); ( <a href="#">Pacific Resilience Programme - PREP</a> )				4


## Regional level:

Targeting regional development/aid organisations and programmes with a view on funding and promotional support and to ensure the TRRP and/or relevant Tsunami Ready Indicators are recognised in their Programmes.

Institution	Already supporting TRRP or related/ comparable projects?	Ocean Decade Alliance Member?	Ocean Decade Alliance Patron?	Ocean Decade Partner?	
Asian Development Bank	✓ ( <a href="#">Pacific Disaster Resilience Program - PDRP</a> ); ( <a href="#">Strengthening Cooperation on Disaster Risk Management within the Association of Southeast Asian Nations</a> )				4
ASEAN (Committee on Disaster Management -ACDM)	✓ ( <a href="#">AADMER</a> )				3
<a href="#">CEPREDENAC</a>	✓ (TRRP in Cental America)				4
Caribbean Development Bank (CDB)	✓ ( <a href="#">Caribbean Action for Resilience Enhancement Programme</a> )				3
UNESCAP	✓ ( <a href="#">Trust Fund for Tsunami, Disaster &amp; Climate Preparedness</a> ; EW4All)				4
EU Civil Protection and Humanitarian Aid Operations department (ECHO)	✓ ( <a href="#">DIPECHO</a> supporting DRR globally, incl TRRP in Central America; <a href="#">CoastWAVE</a> project)				4
European Investment Bank					3
ICG-TICs	✓ (TRRP in the regions)				2
IOCCARIBE	✓ <a href="#">iCHEWS-TAC</a>				2
SPC	✓ <a href="#">Disaster &amp; Community Resilience Programme - DCRP</a>				4

## National level:

Targeting national AID agencies and/or NDMO from each region, specifically with a view on bilateral and national support. Also see Chapter 3 (3.4) for more detail with regards to countries and national aid organisations.

Country (in regional order: Europe, Asia, Americas, Australasia)	Already supporting TRRP or related/ comparable projects?	Ocean Decade Alliance Member?	Ocean Decade Alliance Patron?	Ocean Decade Partner?	
Government of Flanders				✓	1
France	✓				2
Germany		✓		✓	3
Ireland				✓	1
Italy	✓				2
Norway	✓	✓	✓	✓	4
Portugal		✓	✓	✓	2
Sweden		✓		✓	2
Switzerland	✓				3
India	✓				2
Indonesia	✓				2
Japan	✓			✓	4
Republic of Korea		✓		✓	1
Barbados	✓				2
Canada		✓		✓	1
Chile	✓				2
Costa Rica	✓				2
USA	✓				4
Australia	✓				3
Fiji	✓				2
New Zealand	✓				3

## Annex 2: Research of Governance Structures

### Reference 1: The IODE Ocean Best Practices System (OBPS)

- **Steering Group** (24 members): Manages the Project and is represented by major stakeholders, including representatives from IOC Programmes, invited guests from the ocean observing community, and representatives of IODE and GOOS Secretariats.
- **Advisory Board** (maximum of 8 members): Provides advice and assessment on OBPS strategy and implementation and identifies ocean research and applications needs for best practices standards (the full TOR can be viewed [here](#)). The Board consists of external experts representing research, applications, policy and data/information/modelling communities and other activities of ocean and related sciences, diverse geographic regions, gender and career stages.
- **Ambassadors** (individuals from 5 countries): A key priority of the OBPS is community-led capacity development in ocean best practices to promote equitable access to ocean best practices across communities, disciplines, and regions. “The **Ocean Practices Ambassadors** are representing these diverse voices, promoting the access and implementation of ocean best practices in the field, thereby raising awareness, building trust, and shaping ocean best practices across the entire ocean value chain”.
- **OBPS Task Team**: The purpose of the Task Team is to build a corpus of omics protocols on the OBPS.

## Reference 2: GOOS

**Note:** An elaborate structure that reflects size and objectives:

- **Management Team** (18 members): Consists of team members based at the GOOS Office in Paris, as well as members distributed around the world and contributing to GOOS management and coordination.
- **Steering Committee** (25 members): Governs and coordinates the components of GOOS, steering its work to achieve the objectives of the GOOS 2030 Strategy.
- **Observations Coordination Group:** Works to guide and strengthen the implementation of the System through identifying, coordinating and developing relevant initiatives across the global ocean observing networks.
- **Expert Panels:** Three expert panels (Physics and Climate; Biogeochemistry; Biology and Ecosystems) supply the GOOS Steering Committee with scientific advice and expertise that underpins GOOS's strategic goals.
- **Expert Team on Operational Ocean Forecast Systems (ETOFS):** Enables worldwide use of timely and reliable ocean forecasts for applications in national security, environmental protection and the maritime economy.
- **Regional Alliances (15):** Integrate national needs into regional systems and deliver the benefits of GOOS's strategy, structure, and programmes at a regional, national and finally global level.
- **National Focal Points:** The focal points for communication between GOOS and the national organisations and individuals involved in the sustained national ocean observing system infrastructure.

## Reference 3: CoastPredict Programme

**Note:** An elaborate structure that reflects size and objectives:

- **Chair** and two **Co-chairs**
- **Executive Committee** (25 members): Composed of the Focus Areas co-leads plus the Programme Chair and Co-chairs, GOOS representation, and ECOP co-leads. The EC has a broad TOR with a strategic focus, including:
  - ▶ Review, advise, and prioritize the work program, and advice on its implementation.
  - ▶ Ensure that the Programme aligns with and contribute directly to Decade objectives and priorities, as well as with the IOC Plans.
  - ▶ Assess the resources required for the work program, as well as approaches to identifying and mobilizing these resources.
  - ▶ Review the internal structure, working methods, and progress metrics of CoastPredict.
  - ▶ Prepare the yearly Assembly of the Steering Committee, Advisory Committee, ECOP and Focus Areas experts, prepare a revised CoastPredict work program for approval at the Assembly.
  - ▶ Prepare the reporting on the progress to the Decade Collaboration Unit.
- **Steering Committee** (100+ members): Composed of scientists and managers from academia, government and the private sector. It is keeping an overall view of the Programme, monitoring and commenting upon the overall Programme and construction of the Global Coastal Ocean Network to be established in order to continue the work of CoastPredict after the Decade.
- **Advisory Committee** (16 members): Composed of representatives of IOC structural elements, GOOS and IODE, the UNESCO International Hydrology Program, UNEP, Joint Collaborative Board of WMO and IOC, and other international programmes such as CEOS-COAST, Geo-BluePlanet, OceanPredict, etc. The AC's aim is to widen the scope of CoastPredict, advise on the strategic implementation and provide an external guidance on the Programme.
- **Focus Area Expert Teams:** Composed of SC members and external experts, as needed. They include the FA leads and co-leads, and a small number of experts who will prepare projects for the Programme implementation.
- **Secretariat** (funded by the CMCC Foundation (Euro-Mediterranean Centre on Climate Change)). The Secretariat provides coordination and technical support across the projects developed within the CoastPredict framework.

## Annex 3: Raise the Profile - Detail

### Ocean Decade mechanisms

#### Barcelona Statement

Through the [Barcelona Statement](#), the 2024 Ocean Decade Conference (held in Barcelona in April 2024) established the priority areas for action for the Decade in the coming years. It also served as an essential guiding framework for global ocean science and knowledge priorities in the lead-up to the 2025 United Nations Ocean Conference (see below).

One of the 13 priority areas set through the Statement is:

- Underpin adaptive governance and management systems and decision support tools for the assessment of vulnerability and risk to coastal communities and marine industries.

The Statement also identifies ten priority cross-cutting issues to ensure that the Ocean Decade is on track for success by 2030, including:

- Strengthen the role of national, regional, and international policy frameworks as drivers of priority science and knowledge generation through the Ocean Decade to ensure relevance and uptake; and
- Create greater impact through increased action at the national level including support to a strengthened national science-policy-society interface and delivery of ocean science for priority national policy needs, with a strong focus on Small Island Developing States (SIDS) and Least Developed Countries.

To achieve its priorities, the Barcelona Statement issues a *Call to Action to all societal actors, including government, philanthropy, UN entities, industry, and the scientific community to:*

- Engage strongly in the Ocean Decade including through the proactive development of partnerships and collaboration for the co-design and co-delivery of transformative Decade Actions that translate the priorities identified during the Conference to tangible action.
- To significantly increase investment of in-kind and financial resources in ocean science, including the development of policies and innovative financial instruments, thus ensuring the sustainability of existing and future Decade Actions, structures, and processes that are collectively working to fill the priorities identified during the Conference.
- Seize all opportunities to raise awareness and visibility of the Conference outcomes and The Barcelona Statement as an essential guiding framework for global ocean science and knowledge priorities in the lead-up to the 2025 United Nations Ocean Conference.

#### Ocean Decade Coordination Unit; Decade Collaborative Centres; Decade Coordination Offices

The Decade Coordination Unit (DCU) is based in the IOC Secretariat and is the central hub that manages the day-to-day operations and implementation of the Ocean Decade.

Working in direct collaboration with the DCU, Decade Collaborative Centres (DCCs) and Decade Coordination Offices (DCOs) provide targeted support to the Decade through a coordination and catalysis role for Decade Actions at the regional or thematic level. They support Decade Actions with capacity development, communications, optimizing the use of resources among the diverse stakeholders that contribute to the Ocean Decade, as well as catalysing new partnerships and initiatives as part of the Decade.

DCOs are hosted by UN entities, while DCCs are hosted by international or regional institutions, and are equipped with a small team of dedicated staff and operational resources. The goal is to have at least one DCC or DCO for every Decade Challenge and every major ocean basin.

From a Tsunami Ready perspective, potentially relevant thematic DCCs include:

- [Decade Collaborative Centre for Coastal Resilience](#) led by the University of Bologna, Italy.

Regional DCCs are:

- [Western Pacific](#) hosted within the IOC Sub-Commission for the Western Pacific and supported by Thailand.
- [Northeast Pacific](#) hosted by the Tula Foundation, Canada.
- [Pacific Islands](#) led by the Pacific Community (SPC), New Caledonia.
- [Indian Ocean](#) hosted by the National Centre for Ocean Information Services (INCOIS), Ministry of Earth Sciences, India.
- [Southern Ocean](#) led by the Scientific Committee on Antarctic Research (SCAR).

Relevant DCOs include (research found only one):

- The Decade Coordination Office [Connecting People and Ocean](#) hosted by the IOC Project Office of the Regional Bureau for Science and Culture in Europe in Venice, Italy. The DCO spearheads the implementation of Decade Challenge 10: "Restoring society's relationship with the ocean".

## Ocean Decade Projects and Programmes:

### EU DG-ECHO CoastWAVE 2.0 Project

Under the umbrella of the ICG/NEAMTWS, the European Union (DG-ECHO) funded, and Ocean Decade approved, CoastWAVE Project Phase-II (CoastWAVE 2.0) commenced in July 2024 and runs until 2026. It aims at scaling-up and strengthening the resilience of coastal communities in the Northeastern Atlantic and Mediterranean regions to the impact of tsunamis and other sea level-related coastal hazards. The project builds on Phase I, and involves four components:

- Building and strengthening tsunami hazard assessment, risk knowledge, risk communication and decision-making capabilities.
- Scaling-up and expanding Tsunami Ready in NEAM countries.
- Enhancing and improving detection, monitoring and alerting systems in a multi-hazard context.
- Enhancing dialogues with emergency responders and decision makers on low probability high impact tsunami events within a multi-hazard context to improve strategies and decision-making capabilities.

### CoastPredict Programme

The [CoastPredict](#) Ocean Decade Programme is co-designed with IOC-GOOS, [OceanPredict](#), and global bodies active in international data and best practice systems. It contributes to the Decade objective of "A predicted ocean" by improving the understanding of the coastal area processes using a multi-disciplinary and integrated approach, offering open and free access to coastal information and predictions.

The Programme involves six Focus Areas:

1. Integrated observing and modelling for short term coastal forecasting and early warnings.
2. Future Coastal Ocean climates: Earth System observing and modelling.
3. Solutions for integrated coastal management.
4. Coastal Ocean and Human Health.
5. CORIS - Coastal Ocean Resource Infrastructure System.
6. Equitable coastal ocean capacity.

A core project under Focus Area 1 involves multi-hazard, integrated coastal prediction systems. The [PredictOnTime](#) project "will deliver new predictive capacities, services and products for the global coastal ocean based on innovative integrated observing systems and forecasting systems implemented and tested at selected Pilot areas".

## Integrated Multiple Coastal Hazard Early Warning System and Services for the Tropical Americas and Caribbean (iCHEWS TAC)

Commencing in 2022 and ending in 2030, the iCHEWS TAC Project is led by the UNESCO IOC Regional Secretariat for the Caribbean and Adjacent Regions Sub-Commission (IOCARIBE). It covers multiple ocean related hazards and their impacts.

The Project promotes and facilitates greater integration of existing and new coastal hazard early warning systems and services for the region. Linkages to regional and international efforts and national and local priorities will be maximized and strengthened. Regional, national and local impacts will be identified, and common features of the underlying infrastructure elements will be enhanced and optimized.

It focusses on four components:

- Monitoring and Warning.
- Risk Knowledge.
- Warning Dissemination and Communication.
- Response Capabilities, supported by capacity development.

### Other global mechanisms

#### Early Warnings for All

In 2022, the UN Secretary-General launched the [Early Warnings for All initiative](#) and [Executive Action Plan 2027-2023](#) to implement the initiative which called for every person on Earth to be protected by early warning systems by 2027. The UN Office for Disaster Risk Reduction (UNDRR) and the World Meteorological Organization (WMO) were designated as co-leads.

The initiative (EW4A) is built on four pillars to deliver effective and inclusive end to end, people-centred multi-hazard early warning systems<sup>4</sup>:

- Pillar 1:** Disaster risk knowledge - led by UNDRR (investment required USD 364 million).
- Pillar 2:** Detection, observation, monitoring, analysis, and forecasting – led by WMO (estimated investment USD 1.18 billion).
- Pillar 3:** Warning dissemination and communication – Led by ITU (estimated investment USD 550 million).
- Pillar 4:** Preparedness and response capabilities – led by IFRC (estimated investment USD 1 billion).

To succeed, the following is required:

- At the global level: Mobilizing international support to fund the Executive Action Plan's estimated budget of USD 3.1 Billion over five years (see high level breakdown above).
- At the regional level: Strengthening regional coordination and collaboration around early warning coverage.
- At the national and local levels: Building political momentum and support to bring together all relevant government agencies and representatives from all of society.

WMO leads the implementation of Pillar 2: *Detection, observation, monitoring, analysis, and forecasting*, with support from UNDP, UNESCO, and UNEP.

In accordance with the Executive Action Plan, an annual Multi-Stakeholder Forum will be organized to enhance consultation with a wider group of partners.

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4. Early Warning System: An integrated system of hazard monitoring, forecasting and prediction, disaster risk assessment, communication and preparedness activities systems and processes that enables individuals, communities, governments, businesses and others to take timely action to reduce disaster risks in advance of hazardous events. (As defined by resolution 69/284, United Nations General Assembly, 1 December 2016).

## International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC)

The IFRC is the world's largest humanitarian network. It acts before, during and after disasters and health emergencies to meet the needs and improve the lives of vulnerable people. Its secretariat supports National Societies in 191 countries, whose work includes working directly with communities in the areas of risk assessment, planning, awareness, and preparedness.

The IFRC Strategy 2030 outlines three strategic goals:

- People anticipate, respond to, and quickly recover from crisis.
- People lead safe, healthy and dignified lives and have opportunities to thrive.
- People mobilise for inclusive and peaceful communities.

With regards to the first goal (above), the Strategy recognises that responding to crises is no longer enough: "the IFRC must also focus on the underlying causes of crises and understand the changing nature of vulnerability, to reduce their impacts, better address new and emerging risks, or even prevent them from occurring. The IFRC will enhance local response and preparedness capacities alongside complementary international support mechanisms, so that our network will respond effectively to any emergency".

The IFRC Disaster Risk Management Policy outlines eight commitments:

- Place people affected by disasters in the centre of what we do.
- Invest in community preparedness and risk reduction.
- Strengthen organizational preparedness.
- Save lives and livelihoods by responding to disasters in an effective, coherent and timely manner with consideration for long-term effects of humanitarian response.
- Provide the basis for longer-term recovery and strengthen resilience for the future.
- Partner within the Movement and with others.
- Maximize the leverage and influence of Red Cross Red Crescent value.
- Act with a strong focus on results and impact.

The IFRC is contributing to three of the four pillars of the UN's Early Warnings for All (EW4A) initiative, including leading on the Preparedness and Response pillar (Pillar 4 – see EW4A above).

## International Union of Geodesy and Geophysics (IUGG)

The IUGG is dedicated to the international promotion and coordination of scientific studies of Earth and its environment in space. IUGG encourages the application of this knowledge to societal needs, such as mineral resources, mitigation of natural hazards and environmental preservation.

Through its constituent Associations, Commissions, and services, IUGG convenes international assemblies and workshops, undertakes research, assembles observations, gains insights, coordinates activities, liaises with other scientific bodies, plays an advocacy role, contributes to education, and works to expand capabilities and participation worldwide.

Among the IUGG Associations and Commissions, of relevance for the TRRP are:

- The Tsunami Commission of the International Association for the Physical Sciences of the Oceans (IAPSO), jointly with the International Association of Seismology and Physics of the Earth's Interior (IASPEI), and the International Association of Volcanology and Chemistry of the Earth's Interior (IAVCEI).
- The Union Commission on Geophysical Risk and Sustainability (GRC).

## The Ocean&Climate Village

The Ocean&Climate Village was established in 2019 within the framework of the [SEA BEYOND](#) educational programme on ocean preservation, a partnership between the Prada Group and IOC. This travelling exhibition uses interactive tools to engage visitors of all ages with vital information on marine biodiversity, climate change, ocean acidification, and rising sea levels. It emphasises the need for greater ocean literacy, incorporating perspectives from science, culture, and local knowledge.

The Ocean&Climate Village was on display in October 2024 at the 37<sup>th</sup> America's Cup event in Barcelona. Previous editions of the exhibition were hosted at the Triennale in Milan (October 2021), the Arsenale in Venice (March 2022), Castel dell'Ovo in Naples (March 2023) and the Haitian Centre in Qingdao (October 2023). Over the years, the exhibition has continually renewed its content, adapting to the needs and interests of various local communities and reflecting the unique geographical characteristics of each host city.

## UN Office for Disaster Risk Reduction (UNDRR)

The UNDRR is tasked to support the implementation, follow-up and review of the Sendai Framework. It coordinates action within the UN system around disaster risk reduction in this regard.

The UNDRR's work programme is built around four strategic objectives:

1. Countries use quality information and analysis to reduce risks and inform Development decisions.
2. Disaster risk reduction governance strengthened at global, regional, national and local levels.
3. Catalyse investment and action in disaster risk reduction through partnerships and engagement with stakeholders.
4. Mobilize governments and other stakeholders through advocacy and knowledge-sharing, to make disaster risk reduction central to sustainable development.

The UNDRR's Intergovernmental Processes, Inter-agency Cooperation and Partnerships Branch focus on strategic objective 3 above. The expected results of objective 3 are:

- Accelerate financing for disaster risk reduction, ensure investments are risk informed and address resilience of infrastructure.
- All of society approach contributes to inclusive risk knowledge and management with particular focus on reducing vulnerability of the most at risk.
- Integrating a risk-informed approach across the 2030 Agenda and key intergovernmental policy decisions, related to sustainable development, climate change and the environment.

With a view on the TRRP, the UNDRR is also relevant from the perspective of its lead role (with WMO) in the Early Warnings for All (EW4A) initiative (discussed in greater detail on page 27), and its facilitation of [World Tsunami Awareness Day](#) (WTAD) and [International Day for Disaster Risk Reduction](#) (IDDRR).

## World Bank Group

See Chapter 4 (Potential Sources of Funding) for detail with regards to the World Bank's International Development Association (IDA).

## World Meteorological Organization (WMO)

The WMO is a specialized agency of the UN responsible for promoting international cooperation on atmospheric science, climatology, hydrology and geophysics. It manages and oversees the implementation of projects funded through extrabudgetary contributions from multiple donors around the world.

Some current WMO projects that are potentially relevant to TRRP include:

- Early Warning Systems for Floods (EWS-F), targeting 14 Small Island Developing States (SIDS) in Central America, the Caribbean, the Pacific, and the Southwest Indian Ocean.
- Strengthening Hydro-Meteorological and Multi-Hazard early Warning Services in the Caribbean (CREWS Caribbean 2.0).
- Early Warnings for All Accelerator for LDCs and SIDS (Comoros, Kiribati, Madagascar, Mauritius, Nepal, Solomon Islands and Tonga).
- Mediterranean and pan-European forecast and Early Warning System against natural hazards (MedEWSa).
- Strengthening Hydro-Meteorological and early Warning Services in the Pacific (CREWS Pacific SIDS 2.0).

The WMO's lead role (with UNDRR) in the Early Warnings for All (EW4A) initiative is also discussed in under EW4A on page 27. In this regard, at its meeting in February 2024 the TOWS-WG highlighted the synergies between the WMO and IOC in addressing coastal risks and recommended closer collaboration between IOC and WMO to integrate tsunami activities with initiatives like EW4A.

The WMO's role in supporting tsunami early warnings was also recently highlighted in [MMO Series 5: Tsunami Monitoring and Early Warnings: Critical and Collaborative Role of National Meteorological Services and the World Meteorological Organization](#). The publication summarizes the role that national meteorological services and WMO have played in tsunami early warning since the inception of international and regional efforts to establish such warning systems. The WMO's interest in tsunami warnings is also represented in its attendance of the TOWS-WG.

The WMO Services Department is responsible for Climate Services, Disaster Risk Reduction/MHEWS and Public Services, and the Hydrology, Water and Cryosphere Branch. The Disaster Risk Reduction MHEWS Office and Public Services Branch has two Divisions: DRR Partner Engagement and Coordination, and DRR Technical Development Division, while the Hydrology, Water and Cryosphere Services Branch includes several branches: Hydrology and Water Resources (HWR), Hydrological Forecasting, WRAM/Cryosphere, Global Process and Water Policy (GPWP) and Early Warning Systems.

### 3rd UN Ocean Decade Conference, 2027

The 2027 Decade Conference will represent one of the last larger engagement opportunities in the lead up to 2030. It follows on the 2024 Barcelona Decade Conference; further details are not yet available.

## Regional mechanisms: Asia-Pacific

### ASEAN

The ASEAN Agreement on Disaster Management and Emergency Response (AADMER) Work Programme 2021-2025 involved five Priority Programmes:

- Risk Assessment and Monitoring.
- Prevention and Mitigation.
- Preparedness and Response.
- Resilient Recovery.
- Global Leadership.

In line with the ASEAN vision 2025 on Disaster Management that encourages the formation of stronger traditional and new non-traditional partnerships, the AADMER Work Programme "will be anchored on strengthening the relationship with ACDM Partners, including relevant Dialogue Partners, relevant ASEAN Sectoral Bodies, regional and international agencies, community-based organisations, NGOs, private sector and individuals". Two levels of partnership engagement were identified for implementing the AADMER Work Programme 2021-2025:

- Strategic level partnership engagement, reinforcing existing or establishing new mechanisms with senior-level representatives of old and new partners of AADMER Work Programme 2021-2025 implementation.
- Operational level partnership engagement, exploring creative ways of engagement and diversification of platforms, leveraging on global and regional events.

The AADMER Work Programme is coordinated by the ASEAN Committee on Disaster Management (ACDM), that meets at least once a year. Among others, the ACDM:

- Serves as a forum for the exchange of views on strategic and emerging issues involving disaster management and relief activities in the ASEAN region.
- Enhances the sharing of resources and information on disaster management.
- Utilises cost-sharing arrangements in funding collaborative activities in disaster management as a strategy for enhancing self-reliance in the implementation of regional activities.
- Collaborates with ASEAN's Dialogue Partners; international and multilateral agencies; NGOs and the private sector in advancing the objectives of ASEAN cooperation in disaster management.
- Promotes public education and awareness programmes.

In commemoration of the 20<sup>th</sup> Anniversary of the Indian Ocean Tsunami in 2024, the ACDM issued the "ASEAN Ministerial Statement on the Commemoration of the 20th Anniversary of Indian Ocean Tsunami", and organised a series of commemorative events in Indonesia, Malaysia, and Thailand.

## ESCAP

See Chapter 4 (Potential Sources of Funding) for detail with regards to the ESCAP Trust Fund for Tsunami, Disaster, and Climate Preparedness.

## Pacific Community (SPC)

The [Disaster and Community Resilience Programme](#) (DCRP) is the largest of the technical pillars within the Geoscience, Energy and Maritime (GEM) Division of the Pacific Community (SPC). It develops, implements and supports coordination of applied science and technical action to respond to challenges facing Pacific Island Countries and Territories (PICTs). It also helps drive critical partnerships for action by using science to better inform decision making.

The programme does this through targeted work in disaster risk reduction initiatives alongside climate change adaptation, water security and sanitation, hazard and risk understanding, Ridge-to-Reef solutions, and natural resource management. It also leads operationalising the SPC's Framework for Resilient Development in the Pacific (FRDP) through the provision of coordinated technical support to SPC members.

Among a wide range of projects and programmes, the following can be singled out as relevant to Tsunami Ready:

- The [Building Safety and Resilience in the Pacific](#) Project is funded by the European Union and is dedicated to helping build the resilience to disaster and climate change for communities, governments and countries across the Pacific region.
- The [Pacific Resilience Programme](#) (PREP) aims to strengthen early warning, resilient investments, and financial protection of participating countries. With funding from the World Bank, the Programme is working with Pacific Island countries (Vanuatu, Samoa, Marshall Islands and Tonga) on strengthening their Multi-Hazard Early Warning Systems to earthquake related hazards.

## UNDP

See Chapter 4 (Potential Sources of Funding) for detail with regards to the UNDP Strategic Plan 2026-2029, as well as its Tsunami Project.

## Regional mechanisms: Europe

### European Union

In 2023, The European Commission adopted five new common disaster resilience goals with the time-horizon set at 2027-2030:

1. Anticipate – To improve risk assessment, anticipation, and disaster risk management planning.
2. Prepare - To increase risk awareness and preparedness of the population.
3. Alert - To enhance early warning.
4. Respond – To enhance the Union Civil Protection Mechanism response capacity.
5. Secure - To ensure a robust civil protection system.

Each of the five goals is accompanied by a Flagship initiative that will help translate the broader resilience goals and objectives into concrete steps and mobilise relevant stakeholders to cooperate on issues of common interest. The European Commission has proposed the following focus areas for Flagship initiatives:

- Flagship initiative under goal 1: Develop Europe-wide disaster scenarios to support planning and preparedness for disasters that transcend geographical and sectoral borders.
- Flagship initiative under goal 2: Launch a preparEU pan-European awareness raising programme for disaster resilience targeting wider population.
- Flagship initiative under goal 3: Link global early warning to local action in Europe.
- Flagship initiative under goal 4: Scale up the rescEU strategic reserve of response capacities by doubling the aerial firefighting fleet.
- Flagship initiative under goal 5: Stress-test the emergency operation centres across Europe to ensure they remain resilient in complex emergency situations.

Although designed for the EU context, the disaster resilience goals will also guide policy dialogue with partner countries and regional cooperation on disaster preparedness in other parts of the world.

The European Commission's Directorate-General for European Civil Protection and Humanitarian Aid Operations Department (DG-ECHO) is active in a wide range of international fora at a European level as well as at global level through UN bodies' donor groups and bilateral agreements with third countries. The international fora range from high-level summits establishing joint strategic priorities, to meetings at working level to explore concrete solutions to common challenges.

The Disaster Preparedness Programme (DIPECHO) is the core element of ECHO's DRR global efforts. DIPECHO targets vulnerable people living in the main disaster-prone regions of the world. The key goal of the programme is to increase communities' resilience and reduce their vulnerability by supporting communities at risk of disasters to better prepare themselves by undertaking training, establishing or improving local early warning systems and contingency planning. It also encourages citizens, civil society groups and local, regional and national authorities to work more effectively together. In parallel, it raises awareness among decisionmakers for the need to integrate disaster risk reduction into longer term development policies.

Also led by the DG-ECHO, the Union Civil Protection Mechanism (UCPM) supports, coordinates and supplements the actions in the field of civil protection across the 27 EU Member States and 10 Participating States (Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Iceland, Moldova, Montenegro, North Macedonia, Norway, Serbia, Türkiye, and Ukraine). The focus is on improving the effectiveness of systems for preventing, preparing for and responding to natural and man-made disasters. This is achieved through the funding of grants and procurements that involve Prevention, Preparedness and Response actions.

## Regional mechanisms: Americas & Caribbean

### Coordination Centre for the Prevention of Natural Disasters in Central America and the Dominican Republic (CEPREDENAC)

CEPREDENAC is the specialized institution of the Central American Integration System (SICA) for the promotion and coordination of international cooperation and the exchange of information and providing technical and scientific advice on natural disaster prevention, mitigation, and response. The Governments of Costa Rica, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua, Panama, and the Dominican Republic are active members, while Belize is in the process of becoming a member<sup>5</sup>.

Led by the Civil Protection member agencies, CEPRENEAC coordinated the development of a Regional Disaster Management Plan (PRGIRD 2024-2030) to implement the Central American Policy for Integrated Disaster Risk Management that was approved by the SICA countries. The Plan is aimed at developing/seeking new initiatives that contribute to the fulfilment of the goals and indicators established in the regional Policy.

CEPRENEAC is a key stakeholder in the Decade project: Integrated Multiple Coastal Hazard Early Warning System and Services for the Tropical Americas and Caribbean (iCHEWS TAC) - see 2.1.1.

### Caribbean Disaster Emergency Management Agency (CDEMA)

CDEMA is a regional inter-governmental agency for disaster management in the Caribbean. It currently represents 19 Participating States (CARICOM and non-CARICOM Member States).

CDEMA has developed and promotes the practice of Comprehensive Disaster Management (CDM) for reducing risk and loss associated with natural and technological hazards and the effects of climate change to enhance regional sustainable development. Besides mobilising and coordinating disaster relief and other response support for Participating States during disasters, CDEMA's functions also include:

- Encouraging:
  - ▶ The adoption of disaster loss reduction and mitigation policies and practices at the national and regional level.
  - ▶ Cooperative arrangements and mechanisms to facilitate the development of a culture of disaster loss reduction.
- Coordinating the establishment, enhancement and maintenance of adequate emergency disaster response capabilities among the Participating States.

Noting the resource constraints within Caribbean SIDS and recognizing that efficiency and effectiveness can be arrived at through the strategic joining up of national resources under a national resilience agenda, CDEMA is advocating for the harmonisation of indicators for DRR reflected within global agendas such as the Sendai Framework, the Sustainable Development Goals, and Climate Change Adaptation.

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5. As per 2023; the CEPREDENAC website still shows only the original seven active members.

## Annex 4: Potential Sources of Funding - Detail

### Global level

#### Ocean Decade Alliance Members, Patrons, and Partners

##### Prada Group

The Prada Group is a Decade Alliance member, and Mr. Lorenzo Bertelli, Executive Director, is a Decade Patron. The Prada Group has been partnering with IOC in the SEA BEYOND educational programme to raise awareness on ocean preservation since 2019. The Prada Group reinforced this commitment in June 2023, dedicating 1% of the proceeds from its Re-Nylon collection to the programme.

The Group partners with recognized players and international entities to develop educational and training programmes, value talent, support scientific research, foster women's empowerment, and promote local culture and artistic heritage.

The partnership between the Prada Group and IOC also saw the opening of an Ocean Decade Coordination Office in Venice. The Group is also involved in the Ocean&Climate Village exhibition.

##### Prince Albert II of Monaco Foundation

The Prince Albert II of Monaco Foundation is a Decade Alliance Member, and H.S.H. Prince Albert II of Monaco is a Decade Patron. The Foundation was established in 2006, dedicated to protecting the environment and promoting sustainable development at local and global level. Since then, the Foundation has been active all over the world, bringing together scientists, political leaders, and economic and civil society stakeholders behind the objective of protecting the ocean and the land.

Focus areas include:

- Fighting against climate change and encourage renewable energies
- Safeguarding biodiversity
- Managing water resources and combatting desertification

##### REV Ocean

REV Ocean is a Decade Alliance Partner and its funder, Norwegian businessman Mr Kjell Inge Røkke is a Decade Patron. Established in 2017 as a not-for-profit company, REV Ocean's goal is "One Healthy Ocean", and its mission "From curiosity to understanding to solutions".

Taking on the role as "ocean trailblazers", the company intends to create positive, measurable impact and provide a pathway for others to follow and motivate the next generation of ocean leaders. REV Ocean strives to fill critical knowledge gaps, develop innovative solutions, and bridge science, business and policy sectors to achieve positive change. Its programmes will be developed to support the UN Ocean agenda and the Decade and help achieve the UN Sustainable Development Goals.

The REV Ocean Research and Expedition Vessel "REV" will be made available to researchers, decision-makers, artists, campaigners, businesspeople and philanthropists that share the goal of improving the health of the ocean. Science and solutions projects will be selected through a transparent, peer-reviewed process following open targeted and blue-skies calls for proposals.

REV Ocean's strategy targets three environmental areas: Reduce the impact of climate change and ocean acidification; reduce plastic pollution; and stop unsustainable fishing.

## Other global institutions and mechanisms

### Early Warnings for All (EW4A)

The UN Early Warnings for All initiative (led by UNDRR and WMO) and its estimated investment requirements is discussed in more detail in Annex 2. From a funding perspective, the following mechanisms are relevant:

### Climate Risk and Early Warning Systems (CREWS)

The Climate Risk and Early Warning Systems (CREWS) initiative is a specialized financial mechanism that funds projects in LDCs and SIDS to establish risk-informed early warning services. It responds to priority capacity gaps and needs identified through the EW4A initiative.

Country and regional projects are implemented by the countries with the support of three implementing partners: UNDRR, WMO, and the World Bank Global Facility for Disaster Reduction and Recovery (GFDRR).

CREWS currently supports programmes and projects that span 81 countries, involving USD 83.66 million (as at the end of 2023).

Twelve countries (CREWS members) currently contribute to funding. Austria, Monaco and Norway pledged a combined USD 18.32 million in 2023, joining Australia, Canada, Finland, France, Germany, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Switzerland, and the United Kingdom. By the end of 2023, pledges and contributions to the CREWS Initiative totalled USD 130.48 million since the Trust Fund's inception in 2017. (CREWS has set a target totalling USD 895.25 million across all its funding targets).

### Systematic Observations Financing Facility (SOFF)

The Systematic Observations Financing Facility (SOFF) is a UN Multi-Partner Trust Fund co-created by WMO, UNDP and UNEP to close the climate and weather observations data gap in countries with the most severe shortfalls in observations, prioritizing LDCs, SIDS, and official development assistance (ODA<sup>6</sup>). It became operational in 2022 and like CREWS (above), SOFF is a foundational element and delivery mechanism of the EW4A initiative.

By the end of 2023, 101 countries have requested SOFF support and USD 127 million was needed to close the funding gap (of an estimated USD 400 million) to deliver on the work programme by 2025.

Initial funders include Austria, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, Finland, Iceland, Ireland the Netherlands, Norway, USA, and Spain. Multilateral Development Banks and UN organizations serve as SOFF implementing entities, incorporating SOFF resources into their own programs and leveraging them.

A collaboration framework exists between the SOFF Secretariat and the Secretariats of the Adaptation Fund (AF), Climate Investment Funds (CIF), CREWS, Global Environment Facility (GEF) and Green Climate Fund (GCF).

## European Union

The Global Europe: Neighbourhood, Development and International Cooperation Instrument is the main financial tool of the EU's international cooperation for the period of 2021-2027, while the European Fund for Sustainable Development Plus (EFSD+) is one of the financing tools of Global Gateway, promoting sustainable investments in the European Union's partner countries.

See Annex 2 with regards to the European Commission's Directorate-General for European Civil Protection and Humanitarian Aid Operations Department (DG-ECHO) and the Disaster Preparedness Programme (DIPECHO), ECHO's core element for its global DRR efforts.

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6. Official development assistance (ODA) is government aid that promotes and specifically targets the economic development and welfare of developing countries. ODA has been the main source of financing for development aid since it was adopted by the OECD's Development Assistance Committee (DAC) as the "gold standard" of foreign aid in 1969. The OECD is the only official source of reliable, comparable, and complete statistics on ODA.

DIPECHO targets vulnerable communities in the six most disaster-prone regions of the world: South-East Asia, Central Asia, South Asia, the Andean Community, Latin America and the Caribbean. DIPECHO projects are implemented by EU-based non-governmental organisations, UN agencies, Red Cross Societies and international organisations experienced in disaster risk reduction and the country they operate in. In turn, these partner organisations work closely with local agencies. On average, projects last 15 months. A co-financing share of at least 15% is required from implementing agencies. Some ECHO-funded projects and programmes are highlighted further down below.

## United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)

As the UN's development agency, UNDP works in about 170 countries and territories, helping to eradicate poverty, reduce inequalities and exclusion, and build resilience so countries can sustain progress. UNDP has regional hubs for Latin America and the Caribbean, North America, Africa, Arab States, Europe and Central Asia, and Asia and the Pacific.

With support from the Government of Japan, UNDP launched the 4<sup>th</sup> Phase of the [Tsunami Project](#) in 2024 in order to enhance tsunami awareness and preparedness in the Asia-Pacific region.

While previous phases of the Project focused on conducting tsunami drills in schools and communities, it was realised that to truly make a difference, a broadened reach was required. Therefore, the Project now also focus on helping countries in the Asia-Pacific region to integrate tsunami preparedness into national policies to ensure that all schools and communities are empowered to reduce their risks in the event of a tsunami.

A regional strategy for tsunami early warnings to help ensure that every person in the region can be protected by a tsunami early warning system, the REGIONAL ASIA-PACIFIC ROADMAP ON TSUNAMI EARLY WARNING WITH THE EDUCATION SECTOR has been developed under the joint leadership of UNDP, IOC of UNESCO, and UNESCAP. This will support the EW4A initiative (see Annex 2).

## Global Multilateral Development Banks

### Asian Development Bank (ADB)

The Asian Development Bank's Disaster Risk Management and Resilience Policy seeks to strengthen the capacity of member countries (Asia and the Pacific) in areas such as risk identification and estimation, disaster risk informed public investment, post-disaster recovery and reconstruction, early warning systems, and others. The ADB assists its member countries by providing loans, technical assistance, grants, and equity investments to promote social and economic development. The ADB has 69 [member countries](#) - 49 are from within Asia and the Pacific and 20 outside.

The ADB's DRM portfolio has grown significantly over the past decade. From 2014 to 2023, the ADB approved USD 6.6 billion in financing for 113 stand-alone DRM projects. Of these projects, 42.5% (USD 2.8 billion) addressed post-disaster assistance, 39.1% (USD 2.6 billion) sought to reduce disaster risks, and 18.4% (USD 1.2 billion) were dedicated to disaster preparedness.

The ADB [Disaster Risk Management Action Plan](#) (DRMAP), 2024–2030 aims to redouble ADB efforts toward achieving disaster resilience in Asia and the Pacific. The DRMAP sets out four interlinked strategic work streams to strengthen disaster resilience, aligned with the Sendai Framework for DRR, the ADB's Disaster and Emergency Assistance Policy, and its Strategy 2030:

- i. Improve disaster risk knowledge and risk-informed planning tools.
- ii. Increase investments in DRR.
- iii. Increase investments in disaster preparedness and mainstream disaster risk financing into resilient development and recovery.
- iv. Promote effective post-disaster recovery instruments and improve frameworks for resilient recovery in developing member countries.

Among the range of development issues, combating climate change and its consequences is at the top of the ADB's development agenda. The bank is therefore scaling up support to address climate change, disaster risks, and environmental degradation, elevating its ambition to provide USD \$100 billion in cumulative climate financing from its own resources to its developing member countries (2019 – 2030).

See further down below with regards to ADB funded projects in the Asia-Pacific region.

## European Investment Bank (EIB)

The European Investment Bank (EIB) is the lending arm of the European Union. It is one of the biggest multilateral financial institutions in the world and one of the largest providers of climate finance. The EIB works closely with other EU institutions to foster European integration and balanced development, and to support the Union's development aid and cooperation policies throughout the world.

[EIB Global](#) is the EIB's development arm that works beyond the EU. It was launched in January 2022 and supports climate action, economic growth, and development. In the 2023/24 year, EIB Global provided € 8.44 billion in financing globally. In 2022 and 2023 it contributed about € 60 billion of total investments supported by EIB financing to the EU's Global Gateway initiative, which aims to promote sustainable and secure connections and linkages between the European Union and its partners for mutual benefit. More than half of its projects contribute to climate action and environmental sustainability; other focus areas include resilient health services, gender equality and women's economic empowerment, and small businesses.

## Islamic Development Bank (IsDB)

The Islamic Development Bank (IsDB) has 57 [member countries](#) across four continents. Its mission is to equip people to drive their own economic and social progress at scale, putting the infrastructure in place enabling them to fulfil their potential.

The IsDB [Disaster Risk Management and Resilience Policy](#) (2020) sets standards and strategic direction of IsDB to support member countries to manage risks and shocks of natural disasters and contribute to sustainable economic development. It seeks to strengthen the capacity of member countries in areas such as risk identification and estimation, disaster risk informed public investment, post-disaster recovery and reconstruction, early warning systems, and others in relation to natural hazard risks. The Policy rests on four pillars:

1. Managing disaster risks and responses
2. Supporting post-disaster recovery planning
3. Investing in resilient infrastructure and disaster risk information
4. Financing disaster risk management

Pillar 1 (Managing disaster risks and responses) highlights:

- the role of early warning systems as a low-cost, high-impact measure to protect livelihoods, infrastructure and basic services,
- strengthening and transforming disaster risk governance to support the political authority and technical competencies for disaster risk-informed development and resilient infrastructure,
- understanding risk, including probabilistic risk modelling, and
- strengthening the institutional capacity of the member countries to effectively respond to natural disasters.

Pillar 4 (Financing disaster risk management) provides for the use of existing financial resources already available in the IsDB, such as the Islamic Solidarity Fund for Development (ISFD), the Cash Waqf Sukuk, the Lives and Livelihood Fund (LLF), and Transform Fund.

As one of its guiding principles, the Policy encourages leveraging partnerships with established and recognized technical institutions in areas such as resilient infrastructure, risk financing, risk identification and estimation and early warning. It also encourages partnerships with other multilateral development banks, non-traditional partners, foundations and organizations in the context of joint initiatives and programmes in the member countries where operations converge.

## World Bank Group

The [International Development Association \(IDA\)](#) of the World Bank prioritizes crisis preparedness to help countries understand and manage various risks, from building resilience to post-crisis interventions. It has 175 [member countries](#).

IDA is largely funded by contributions from the governments of its richer member countries. Additional funds come from the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development's (IBRD) and International Finance Corporation's (IFC) income, and from borrowers' repayments of earlier IDA credits.

Partners meet every three years to replenish IDA resources and review its policy framework.

The following is relevant content noted from the [IDA20 Replenishment report](#) (Feb 2022):

- **In IDA20, the Crisis Preparedness Cross-Cutting Issue will accelerate support to countries to build resilience in a world of more frequent crises with compounded effects.** IDA20 will significantly step-up support to strengthen crisis preparedness in IDA countries through a multi-faceted approach and an enhanced toolkit with stronger incentives, a dedicated policy commitment under this Cross-Cutting Issue, and by mainstreaming crisis preparedness across Special Themes.
- **IDA has several comparative advantages that position it well to support countries to better prepare for crises:**
  - ▶ IDA stays engaged through the integration of short-term needs with longer-term goals, maintaining a line of sight to longer-term development needs and structural reforms. In doing so, IDA helps to integrate crisis risk management and resilience into development agendas and country systems, while seeking to close gender gaps.
  - ▶ IDA helps countries invest in crisis-specific interventions, as well as shock-agnostic investments that enhance readiness across different types of shocks.
  - ▶ IDA's unearmarked funds help clients to prioritize crisis preparedness investments that fit their country risk profiles, and to respond flexibly and at scale when crises occur.
- IDA20 will build on IDA's extensive experience in Crisis Preparedness over past decades:
  - ▶ Experience has shown that sustained preparedness investments are vital for effective responses when crises strike, and the benefits far outweigh the costs. This entails strengthening key country systems through technical assistance, policy reforms, and investments, as well as adopting principles of country ownership and leadership.
  - ▶ Helping countries better understand their crisis risks, potential impacts, and the key gaps in their crisis preparedness is vital for galvanizing policy dialogue around preparedness and creating entry points for subsequent investments and reforms.
  - ▶ Building on successes in mainstreaming crisis preparedness for natural hazards, Performance-Based Allocations (PBA) will continue to serve as the key vehicle to finance preparedness for other types of shocks.
  - ▶ Pre-arranged financing instruments such as Contingency Emergency Response Components (CERCs) and Disaster Risk Management Development Policy Financing (DPF) with a Catastrophe Deferred Drawdown Option (Cat DDOs) have worked well to incentivize crisis preparedness.
  - ▶ A whole-of-government approach is needed to tackle crises with wide-scale spillovers.
- **Productive partnerships are critical for effective and scalable preparedness solutions in IDA20.** Multi-donor trust funds such as the Global Facility for Disaster Reduction and Recovery, the Global Financing Facility, the Global Risk Financing Facility (GRiF) and the Japan-World Bank Program for Mainstreaming Disaster Risk Management are examples. IDA20 will continue to strengthen such partnerships to enhance effectiveness and coordination around crisis preparedness and response.

In June 2023, the World Bank [announced](#) a suite of new and expanded actions to help countries respond quickly and effectively to an ever-growing onslaught of crises. One of the five actions announced, involve: "... *increasingly link investments in prevention and preparedness with financing for catastrophe and crisis response support. We will also step up our expertise and analytical support available to every country to design a crisis preparedness and response financing strategy*".

The proposed theme for IDA21 (2025-2028) focus on Poverty: *Ending Poverty on a Liveable Planet: Acting with Urgency and Ambition*. Proposed policy focus areas include People, Planet, Prosperity, Digitalization, and Infrastructure; and proposed lenses are Gender Equality and Youth Inclusion, More and Better Jobs, Better Lives for People in Fragility, Conflict, and Violence, and More Private Investments.

## Global Facility for Disaster Reduction and Recovery (GFDRR)

Administered by the World Bank, the [Global Facility for Disaster Reduction and Recovery \(GFDRR\)](#) is a multi-donor partnership that supports low and middle-income countries to understand, manage, and reduce their risks from natural hazards and climate change. The GFDRR Emergency Preparedness and Response Thematic Area supports policy reforms and builds technical capacity to develop and strengthen preparedness and response systems in countries globally.

GFDRR provides grant financing to the most vulnerable countries and communities where there is a higher likelihood it will have positive impact and draw in larger disaster and climate resilience investments. GFDRR has helped mobilize approximately USD 35 billion in financing since 2015 for disaster and climate resilience operations from the World Bank Group, national governments, and other development partners. Donors contributing to the core of GFDRR's work are Australia, Austria, Canada, European Union, Germany, Italy, Japan, Norway, Sweden, Switzerland and the USA.

GFDRR's third Multi-Donor Trust Fund (MDTF III) is the anchor trust fund. Associated Trust funds (ATFs) include the United States Agency; the Africa, Caribbean and Pacific - European Union Disaster Risk Management (ACP-EU DRM) Program; and the EU-South Asia Capacity Building for Disaster Risk Management Program (EU-SAR DRM). Together, these trust funds work across GFDRR's four priority areas and two cross-cutting priority areas, which have been delineated in the [2021-2025 GFDRR Strategy](#).

There are also several other standalone trust funds managed by GFDRR:

- Canada-Caribbean Resilience Facility (CRF)
- Caribbean Regional Resilience Building Facility (CRRBF)
- Strengthening Financial Resilience and Accelerating Risk Reduction in Central Asia
- Japan-World Bank Programme for Mainstreaming Disaster Risk Management in Developing Countries (Japan Programme Phase II)

GFDRR, together with the World Bank Group, works with various partners in disaster risk management, including (among others) CREWS IFRC, JICA, UNDRR, and WMO. Brief descriptions of potentially relevant projects and programmes supported by the above funds are given further down below.

## Regional level institutions/mechanisms

### Asia-Pacific

#### Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation, Emergency Preparedness Working Group (APEC)

Catastrophes in the region - such as the 2004 Indian Ocean Tsunami, the 2008 earthquake in China's Sichuan Province, the 2010 earthquake in Chile, and the 2011 earthquakes in New Zealand and Japan - are critical reminders of the importance of APEC's emergency preparedness work.

The APEC Emergency Preparedness Working Group (EPWG) was first established as the APEC Task Force for Emergency Preparedness (TFEP) by APEC Senior Officials in 2005. In 2009, APEC Leaders reaffirmed the importance of enhancing human security and reducing the threat of disruptions to business and trade in the Asia-Pacific Region. In 2010 the TFEP—the importance of its work recognized—was elevated to an Emergency Preparedness Working Group (EPWG).

The EPWG seeks to build capacity in the region so that APEC member economies can better mitigate, prepare for, respond to, and recover from emergencies and natural disasters. This is achieved by building business and community resilience; fostering private-public partnerships to protect communities and businesses from disruption; and by sharing information, knowledge and technology to improve regional capacity on disaster risk reduction.

The EPWG continues to improve coordination efforts within APEC, by fostering research and collaboration, sharing knowledge, lessons learned and best practices in the field of emergency management. The group enhances cooperation among members, and seeks integration of best-practice emergency and natural disaster preparedness.

In 2015, APEC Leaders adopted the [APEC Disaster Reduction Risk Framework](#) (DRRF), primarily to address the pressing concerns resulting from the persistence of disasters in the Asia-Pacific region, which are considered to be the “new normal.”

This “new normal” is characterized by at least two phenomena: the increasing frequency, magnitude and scope of natural disasters, and the resultant disruption of the increasingly integrated and interlinked production and supply chains of the region. It disrupts the free flow of trade and investment across economies; it presents tremendous challenges and serious threats to the inclusiveness and sustainability of growth and development in the region. According to a World Bank estimate, APEC economies have been incurring disaster-related losses of over \$100 billion every year for the last ten years.

In 2016, the EPWG was tasked to lead in the creation of the [APEC DRR Action Plan \(DRRAP\)](#), which is composed of the four pillars of disaster risk reduction, specific areas for collaboration, corresponding activities, the responsible partners, timelines for accomplishment, and indicators for evaluation.

## ESCAP

Following the Indian Ocean Tsunami of December 2004, a Multi-Donor [Trust Fund for Tsunami, Disaster and Climate Preparedness](#) was established under the aegis of the UN Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (ESCAP) to support tsunami early warning through a multi-hazard approach. In 2010, the Trust Fund was broadened to encompass disaster and climate preparedness, and in 2015, it expanded its geographic scope to include SIDS in the Southwest Pacific.

Since its establishment, donor countries contributed a total of USD 16.1 million, and the Fund supported 31 projects and facilitated regional cooperation directly benefiting 23 countries. By pooling resources, the Fund facilitates south-south cooperation to strengthen disaster resilience in high-risk, low-capacity countries and contributes to the global efforts towards EW4A.

The Fund continues to evolve in line with changing needs within the Asia-Pacific region, capacities of member countries and implementing partners, and priorities within the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction and 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. Accordingly, its strategy for 2021-2024 is structured around two people-centred pillars supported by two modalities of implementation:

- Strengthening people-centred, multi-hazard early warning systems.
- Strengthening social and economic resilience in Asia-Pacific.
- Enhancing disaster and climate risk management through regional cooperation.
- Mainstreaming science, technology and innovation.

Two strategic studies were commissioned by the Fund’s Advisory Council to inform the development of the new Strategic Framework for 2025-2030. The studies showcased at the 20-year commemoration events of the Indian Ocean tsunami:

- An evaluative review of the Trust Fund’s 20 years of investments in early warning systems, and
- Tsunami preparedness capacity assessments for the Indian and Pacific Ocean basins.

## Americas & Caribbean

### Caribbean Development Bank (CDB)

The Caribbean Development Bank (CDB) [Disaster Management Strategy and Operational Guidelines 2021](#) outlines the framework and elements guiding the assistance of the CDB related to DRM in its member countries, and focuses on two lines of action:

- The prevention and mitigation of disasters from geophysical and hydro-meteorological hazards, through proactive project work at regional, national and local levels
- Response and recovery from those types of disasters.

The overall goal of the Strategy is to contribute to sustainable development and poverty reduction in the member countries by reducing the burdens caused by disasters due to natural hazards and climate change through effective DRM. The approach emphasises building long-term disaster resilience and reducing vulnerability to natural hazard related emergencies and promotes the adoption of a more proactive and integrated approach in the development, implementation and financing of the DRR/climate change work programmes.

The Strategy contemplates a significant “scaling up” of financing is needed to:

- Incentivise member countries to adopt a more proactive approach to DRM. Funds will be utilised to support preparation of capital investments, as well as to strengthen governance and administrative arrangements that are necessary for effective DRR/Climate Change capacity building, planning, policy and strategy development and implementation.
- Facilitate enhancements to member countries’ disaster risk financing instruments for post disaster early recovery and reconstruction.
- Promote regional approaches to DRR and comprehensive disaster management by closer work programme coordination with CDEMA.

The CDB is an implementing partner in the EU-funded Natural Disaster Risk Management Programme (NDRM, see further down below). As part of the NDRM, the CDB launched the [Caribbean Action for Resilience Enhancement Programme \(CARE\)](#) in 2022 as a five-year initiative to support DRM and climate resilience building efforts in member countries. CARE is providing grant financing (worth € 14 million) to support initiatives in:

- Improving governance on disaster risk management and climate change adaption.
- Strengthening evidence-based and gender sensitive decision-making and financial response to the effects of climate change and natural hazards.
- Enhancing community infrastructure and livelihood resilience to climate change and natural hazards.

### **Community Disaster Risk Reduction (CDRR) Fund**

The Community Disaster Risk Reduction (CDRR) Fund was established to assist Caribbean countries in reducing vulnerabilities to natural hazards and the impacts of climate change by building capacity at the community level. Funded by the Governments of Canada and the United Kingdom through Global Affairs Canada and the Department of International Development (DFID) respectively as well as the Caribbean Development Bank (CDB), the CDRRF is a 6-year medium-sized grant mechanism. Since inception, approximately USD 1.3M in grants has been awarded to community-based organisations.

### **Canada Caribbean Disaster Risk Management (CCDRM) Fund**

The Canada Caribbean Disaster Risk Management (CCDRM) Fund is an important component of Global Affairs Canada regional Caribbean Disaster Risk Management Program (CDRMP) which is administered from the Canadian High Commission in Barbados. The CCDRM Fund provides support to national and regional voluntary agencies and community groups as well as governmental agencies which, using their own initiative and resources, undertake small-scale projects at the community level to enhance disaster risk management and disaster risk reduction.

### **Caribbean Catastrophe Risk Insurance Facility (CCRIF)**

Under its Small Grants Programme, the Caribbean Catastrophe Risk Insurance Facility (CCRIF) finances small projects conceptualised and managed by NGOs, community-based organisations (CBOs), charity organisations and/or mandated by National Disaster Coordinators in local communities across CCRIF member countries and/or CARICOM member countries.

## Europe

### Union Civil Protection Mechanism (UCPM)

The DG-ECHO led Union Civil Protection Mechanism (UCPM) is covered in Annex 2. Under the UCPM, Technical Assistance for Disaster Risk Management grants are available to the EU member states and UCPM participating states, with a rate of EU co-financing of 95%. Annual calls are launched in the first trimester of each year. Eligible activities include the following:

- Developing a strategic framework for disaster risk management, including developing disaster risk management plans or strategies, developing national/sub-national investment plans for implementing prevention, preparedness and recovery measures, or carrying out studies on disaster and climate resilience building.
- Investments for disaster risk management, including feasibility studies, cost-benefit analyses, impact assessment linked to a change of the disaster risk management policy or legislation, developing or enhancing a national multi-hazard disaster loss database.
- Investments to improve crisis management capabilities, including developing or enhancing plans, procedures and arrangements aimed at ensuring effective cross-sectoral crisis preparedness and response, and at enhancing information sharing through early warning systems.

### Existing regional and multi-regional projects and programmes

The wide range of existing projects programmes, funded by some of the mechanisms discussed in this Chapter, offer potential opportunities for the inclusion of Tsunami Ready elements, and hence avoiding the need to secure new funding. Brief descriptions of such projects and programmes are given below:

**Note:** The list of projects and programmes that have potential relevance to the TRRP given below is not exhaustive. It represents initial research, and the list is anticipated to grow as part of the review of this draft Implementation Plan.

#### Multi-regional programmes:

The [City Resilience Programme](#) (CRP) helps cities become more resilient to the adverse impacts of disasters and climate change. The Programme was established in 2017 and is hosted by the GFDRR and is supported by the [Swiss State Secretariat for Economic Affairs \(SECO\)](#) and the [Austrian Federal Ministry of Finance \(BMF\)](#). It has a particular focus on Africa, Europe, and Central Asia, and involves three pillars: Planning for Resilience, Finance for Resilience, and Partnerships for Resilience.

The [ACP-EU Disaster Risk Management Programme](#) is a partnership of the European Union (EU), the African, Caribbean and Pacific (ACP) group of states, GFDRR and the World Bank. The objective of the Programme is to contribute to reducing the impact of disasters caused by natural hazards, including those related to climate change and epidemics, and increase resilience in ACP countries to support their efforts to implement the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030.

The [World Bank Tokyo Disaster Risk Management \(DRM\) Hub](#) is a Japan-World Bank Programme that has contributed to close to 80% of the low- and middle-income countries supported by the World Bank in institutionalizing DRR as a national priority. Most Programme activities address multiple hazards, such as floods, earthquakes, and landslides. It leverages Japan's global leadership in DRM, and supports DRM Policy and Institutions, and improving climate and disaster resilience of lifeline infrastructure and community facilities.

## Asia-Pacific programmes:

The ADB funded [\*\*Strengthening Cooperation on Disaster Risk Management within the Association of Southeast Asian Nations\*\*](#) project aims to support the implementation of the ASEAN AADMER Work Programme 2021-2025 (see Annex 2) by supporting increased cooperation and enhancing capacity in DRM. It will contribute by (i) increasing regional cooperation on transboundary risks, (ii) introducing high-level technology for regional cooperation on transboundary risks, and (iii) advancing inter-regional cooperation through capacity building and knowledge exchange.

The ADB has also funded the SPC [\*\*Pacific Disaster Resilience Programme\*\*](#) since 2017. The current (5th) phase of the programme focuses on improving the resilience of the Cook Islands, the Federated States of Micronesia (FSM), the Republic of the Marshall Islands (RMI), Tuvalu, and Vanuatu to disasters triggered by natural hazards and health emergencies.

The World Bank has funded the SPC [\*\*Pacific Resilience Programme \(PREP\)\*\*](#). The key objective of PREP is to strengthen early warning, resilient investments and financial protection of participating countries. It includes (among others) an impact-based warnings project, and coastal inundation modelling work in Marshall Islands, Tonga and Samoa that will be replicated in other Pacific Island countries.

The UNDP's [\*\*Tsunami Project\*\*](#) is aimed at enhancing tsunami awareness and preparedness in the Asia-Pacific region (see 3.2.2 above).

The [\*\*European Union - South Asia Capacity Building for Disaster Risk Management Programme\*\*](#) (EU-SAR DRM Program) was launched in 2015 to help build the resilience of South Asia to weather and climate-related disasters by strengthening DRM and hydromet service capacity. The Programme is funded by the EU and managed by the GFDRR. It is implemented by the World Bank and national and regional partners in the South Asian region, focused on enhancing capacity among regional bodies, national DRM agencies, and other counterparts in the South Asian Region.

## Europe:

See Annex 2 with regards to the EU DG-ECHO funded, and Decade approved, the [\*\*CoastWAVE 2.0\*\*](#) project that aims at scaling-up and strengthening the resilience of coastal communities in the Northeastern Atlantic and Mediterranean regions to the impact of tsunamis and other sea level-related coastal hazards.

The [\*\*UCPM Technical Assistance Financing Facility \(TAFF\) for Disaster Prevention and Preparedness\*\*](#) is a technical assistance programme launched in 2024 as a partnership between the EU (through DG-ECHO), the World Bank and the GFDRR. TAFF aims to support EU Member States and Participating States of the UCPM as well as Georgia and Kosovo to increase their technical capacity for disaster prevention and preparedness. It provides access to tailor-made technical support through leading global expertise on disaster and climate resilience.

## Americas & Caribbean:

The [\*\*Natural Disaster Risk Management Programme \(NDRM\)\*\*](#) is a € multi-million initiative of the African, Caribbean and Pacific (ACP) group of states, funded by the European Union and implemented by the World Bank through the GFDRR (with CDEMA, CDB, and the Government of the Dominican Republic as implementing partners). The NDRM seeks to strengthen regional, national and community-level capacities for preparedness, management and coordinated interventions, and timely response to natural hazards and the effects of climate change in the CARIFORUM Countries.

[\*\*Strengthening integrated early warning systems for more effective disaster risk reduction in the Caribbean through knowledge and the transfer of tools\*\*](#) is a DIPECHO DRR project for the Caribbean, implemented by UNDP, CDEMA, and IFRC.

The [\*\*Strengthen integrated and cohesive preparedness capacity at a regional, national and community level in the Caribbean\*\*](#) is an ECHO funded project that supports actions for effective early warning, as well as information management and operational capacity for response. The project is implemented by UNDP, CDEMA, OCHA, and IFRC, working with Antigua and Barbuda, Dominica, the Dominican Republic, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines and Cuba at a national and community level, and with regional early warning and response actors at the Caribbean level.

The [Canada-Caribbean Resilience Facility](#) (CRF) is a GFDRR and World Bank initiative that works to achieve more effective and coordinated gender-informed climate-resilient preparedness, recovery, and public financial management (PFM) practices in nine Caribbean countries. The Facility supports countries by deploying technical experts in the region for close partnership, collaboration and just-in-time support to accelerate implementation of recovery projects and overall resilience-building efforts across the Caribbean.

The [Caribbean Regional Resilience Building Facility](#) is also a partnership between the EU, GFDRR and the World Bank. The objective of the Facility is to enhance the long-term disaster resilience and adaptation capacity for the most vulnerable in the Caribbean region. This will be achieved through a comprehensive evidence-based effort, using various advisory and financial services and analytics available, to strengthen the capacity for disaster risk reduction and financial resilience at regional and national levels, as well as through co-financing of investments in resilience. Beneficiary countries are Antigua and Barbuda, Bahamas, Barbados, Belize, Dominica, Dominican Republic, Grenada, Guyana, Haiti, Jamaica, St. Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, St. Vincent and the Grenadines, Suriname and Trinidad and Tobago.

The [EU Resilient Caribbean](#) (EURECa) Programme is a partnership between the EU, GFDRR, and the World Bank. The objective of the Programme is to contribute to reducing the impacts of disasters, including those related to climate change and epidemics, while increasing the resilience to external shocks in Caribbean countries. The Programme builds on the success of the NDRM Programme, the Caribbean Regional Resilience Building Facility, the [Technical Assistance Program for Disaster Risk Financing and Insurance in Caribbean Overseas Countries and Territories](#), as well as the ACP-EU Disaster Risk Management Programme (see above). EURECa beneficiary countries are Antigua and Barbuda, Bahamas, Barbados, Belize, Dominica, Dominican Republic, Grenada, Guyana, Haiti, Jamaica, St Kitts and Nevis, St. Lucia, St. Vincent and the Grenadines, Suriname and Trinidad and Tobago.

The [Climate Risk Early Warning Systems \(CREWS\) Caribbean](#) is a GFDRR managed project that works to strengthen and streamline regional and national systems and capacity related to weather forecasting, hydrological services, multi-hazard impact-based warnings and service delivery for enhanced decision-making. The Project activities primarily focus on the 15 Caribbean Community (CARICOM) member countries.

### Countries/national aid organisations

Many countries/aid organisations are involved in funding relevant programmes and projects via multi-lateral and pooled funds, as well as via bilateral programmes.

For instance, countries contributing to the EW4A initiative through multi-lateral and pooled funds include:

- The Governments of Australia, Canada, France, Germany, Luxembourg, Finland, Switzerland, Netherlands, and the United Kingdom through their funding of CREWS;
- The USA, Denmark, Norway, Austria, Finland, Ireland and Iceland, through their funding of SOFF.

Contributions through bilateral programmes include:

- Australia's Climate and Oceans Support Program in the Pacific (COSPPac);
- Environment Canada's contributions to WMO's work in LDCs and SIDS;
- The Government of Italy's supports early warnings in Africa through UNDRR;
- The UK's Weather Climate and Information Services (WISER) programme;
- US support to WMO to strengthen, coordinate and support early warnings to Members.

Countries' contributions to funding mechanisms and programmes are covered throughout this Chapter. Some of the major contributing countries include:

- Australia: Official Development Assistance (ODA) / Australian Aid
- Canada: Global Affairs Canada
- Germany: Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ)
- Japan: International Cooperation Agency (JICA)
- Norway: Agency for Development Cooperation (Norad)
- Switzerland: Agency for Development and Cooperation (SDC) - (Tsunami Capacity Assessment Validation Workshop for Indian and Pacific Oceans)
- United Kingdom: Department of International Development (DFID)
- USA: Dept of State

The following countries are formally associated with the Decade:

Country	Decade Alliance member	Decade Patron	Decade Partner
Government of Flanders			✓
Germany	✓		✓ German Agency for International Development – GIZ
Ireland			✓ Fos Na Mara, the Irish Marine Institute
Norway	✓	✓ H.E. Prime Minister Jonas Gahr Støre	✓
Portugal	✓	✓ H.E. President Marcelo Rebelo de Sousa	✓
Sweden	✓		✓
Japan			✓ Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology (MEXT)
Republic of Korea	✓		✓ Korea Institute of Ocean Science and Technology (KIOS)
Canada	✓		✓ Fisheries and Oceans Canada

## Annex 5: Detailed Outreach and Communication Plan

### 1 Purpose

This outreach and communication plan proposes an approach for seeking and maintaining the engagement of Tsunami Ready Coalition Partners and Ambassadors. It also covers the approach for connecting with other important stakeholders and audiences in international fora to register and sustain the prominence of Tsunami Ready, and the aim of 100% communities at risk are prepared and resilient to tsunamis by 2030.

The objectives of this outreach and communication plan are:

- i. To determine an approach for communicating with potential Tsunami Ready Coalition Partners and Ambassadors by the second quarter of 2025, and on-going to the end of 2023.
- ii. To determine an approach to sustain engagement with Tsunami Ready Coalition Partners and Ambassadors from the middle of 2025, and on-going to the end of 2030.
- iii. To determine an approach for engaging with other relevant stakeholders and audiences from the middle of 2025, and on-going to the end of 2030.

### 2 Background and environmental factors

The Tsunami Ready Coalition is being established in the context of the Ocean Decade Tsunami Programme (ODTP) Research, Development, and Implementation Plan, which was approved by the IOC Executive Council in 2021. The main objectives of the ODTP are to:

- i. Enhance systems' capacity to issue actionable and timely warnings for tsunamis from all identified sources to 100% of coasts at risk; and
- ii. Guarantee that 100% of communities at risk are prepared and resilient to tsunamis by 2030 through efforts like the [UNESCO/IOC Tsunami Ready Recognition Programme](#) (TRRP).

As part of the governance structure of the ODTP, the IOC Executive Council also approved the establishment of a special Coalition for Tsunami Ready in collaboration with other critical stakeholders across the UN structure as well as national civil protection agencies. The Tsunami Ready Coalition (the Coalition) is to report to the TOWS-WG on Tsunami Ready aspects of the ODTP.

The above decisions are recorded through IOC Decision A-31/3.4.1, and the establishment of the TRRP through IOC Decision EC-55/3.5.1. The TRRP have been communicated via the IOC and Ocean Decade websites, the websites of Tsunami Information Centres (TICs), and communications via the respective Intergovernmental Coordination Groups (ICGs). To date, there have been minimal communication about the Tsunami Ready Coalition, and there have been no dedicated communication plan about the TRRP.

The ODTP is one of 55 Decade programmes, the most of which involve environmental topics and objectives. While The ODTP and TRRP are therefore at risk of getting obscured by the large number of other Decade programmes and actions, they distinguish themselves from the other programmes and actions through its people safety and disaster preparedness perspective (other programmes and actions are, by large, science and technology based).

### 3 Stakeholders and audiences

Institutions, programmes/projects, and other instruments are analysed in Chapters 1, 2 and 3 of the proposed Implementation Plan for the Tsunami Ready Coalition (this document). They are listed below as **Stakeholders** (those that Coalition may want to work with) and **Audiences** (those that the Coalition may want to communicate with).

Global Institutions/Projects	Stakeholder (work with)	Audience (communicate with)	Suggested engagement focus (Strategic/Operational)
CoastPredict Programme	✓		Strategic
Decade Coordination Unit; Decade Collaborative Centres; Decade Coordination Offices		✓	Strategic
Early Warnings for All	✓		Strategic
IFRC	✓		Strategic
International Union of Geodesy and Geophysics (IUGG) – Tsunami Commission; GRC		✓	Strategic
IOC-GOOS		✓	Strategic
Islamic Development Bank	✓		Strategic
The Ocean&Climate Village		✓	Strategic
Prada Group		✓	Strategic
Prince Albert II of Monaco Foundation		✓	Strategic
REV Ocean		✓	Strategic
UNDRR	✓		Strategic
UNDP	✓		Strategic
UNEP		✓	Strategic
UNOCHA		✓	Strategic
WMO	✓		Strategic
World Bank Group (IDA)	✓		Strategic

Regional Institutions/Projects	Stakeholder (work with)	Audience (communicate with)	Suggested engagement focus (Strategic/Operational)
Asian Development Bank		✓	Strategic
APEC	✓		Operational
ASEAN (ACDM)	✓		Strategic
CDB	✓		Strategic
CDEMA	✓		Operational
CEPREDENAC	✓		Operational
CoastWAVE 2.0 Project	✓		Operational
DG-ECHO (DIPECHO)	✓		Operational
ESCAP	✓		Operational
European Investment Bank		✓	Strategic
ICG-TICs	✓		Operational
iCHEWS TAC	✓		Operational
IOCCARIBE		✓	Strategic
SPC (DCRP)	✓		Operational
Individual Programmes and Projects (see Chapter 3, par 3.3.4)	✓		Operational

National Institutions <sup>7</sup>	Stakeholder (work with)	Audience (communicate with)	Suggested engagement focus (Strategic/Operational)
Government of Flanders		✓	Operational
Government of France	✓		Operational
Government of Germany (GIZ)	✓		Operational
Government of Ireland (Fos Na Mara)		✓	Operational
Government of Italy	✓		Operational
Government of Norway (Norad)	✓		Operational
Government of Portugal		✓	Operational
Government of Sweden		✓	Operational
Government of Switzerland	✓		Operational
Government of India	✓		Operational
Government of Indonesia	✓		Operational
Government of Japan (MEXT; JICA)	✓		Operational
Government of the Republic of Korea (KIOS)		✓	Operational
Government of Barbados	✓		Operational
Government of Canada (Fisheries and Oceans Canada)		✓	Operational
Government of Chile	✓		Operational
Government of Costa Rica	✓		Operational
Government of the USA	✓		Operational
Government of Australia (AusAID)			Operational
Government of Fiji			Operational
Government of New Zealand (MFaT; NEMA)			Operational

## 4 Approach

The communications objectives will be achieved via an outreach approach that is based on a combination of communication channels, including utilising the capacities of Coalition Partners and Decade mechanisms, on the following basis:

### Centrally coordinated, regionally supported:

Formal communications about the Coalition and the TRRP will in the first instance be centrally coordinated and executed by the Tsunami Resilience Section (TSR) of IOC of UNESCO. Centrally generated communications will be supported by the regional Tsunami Information Centres (TICs) through advising TSR about the need for, and drafting of content of formal communications, and through following up with Stakeholders and Audiences with regards to additional information requirements and their responses to communications.

### Email communication with Stakeholders and Audiences:

Email will be used to communicate announcements, invitations, reports, and updates about Coalition activities. They may include attachments such as IOC Circular Letters and will be sent by the Tsunami Resilience Section (TSR) to ensure an authoritative and recognisable address.

<sup>7</sup> For some countries, regional/provincial government institutions that are active in the Tsunami Ready space may also serve as Stakeholders. For instance, the Odisha State Disaster Management Authority (OSDMA) in India.

### **Face-to-face communication via dedicated meetings and workshops with Coalition Partners and Ambassadors:**

Dedicated face-to-face meetings and workshops with Coalition Partners and Ambassadors will be held regarding the Coalition objectives. Given that funding for travel may be a limiting factor, these meetings will also provide for virtual attendance.

Opportunities created by other meetings and conferences where Coalition Partners and Ambassadors are in attendance, will also be used for such meetings. See Chapter 5 (5.2).

### **Webinars with Stakeholders and Audiences:**

On-line webinars may be held to communicate with the broader range of Stakeholders and Audiences. This medium offers a resource-effective platform for wide reach with a view on promoting and attracting support for the TRRP. Webinars may also include other ODTP initiatives.

### **Face-to face communication via meetings with Stakeholders and Audiences:**

Face-to face meetings with Stakeholders and Audiences (mostly institutions that are not Coalition Partners and Ambassadors) will mostly be on an ad-hoc basis as opportunities presents themselves through other meetings and conferences.

Opportunities may be created through dedicated side events at conferences. The aim of these meetings is to promote Tsunami Ready, and to identify or trigger potential opportunities for support.

### **Using the UNESCO/IOC Tsunami Programme and TIC websites:**

The UNESCO/IOC Tsunami Programme Tsunami Ready [website](#) will continue to serve as the primary website for the TRRP. Besides its current content, it will include a section about the Coalition and news related to cooperation with Coalition Partners and Ambassadors, and with others. Alongside IOC Manuals and Guides 74, other useful material about Tsunami Ready will be published, such as information sheets/brochures, questions and answers, presentations, and useful contacts. It will be updated at least quarterly.

Content on the Tsunami Ready website will be duplicated or linked in the websites of regional TICs. The TIC websites may also include additional information relevant to their regions.

### **Using the capacities of Coalition Partners:**

Coalition Partners will be invited to support the promotion of Tsunami Ready through inclusion in the agendas and content of their programmes, meetings, conferences, and websites.

### **Using the capacities of Decade mechanisms:**

The Ocean Decade Coordination Unit (DCU), Decade Collaborative Centres (DCCs), and Decade Coordination Offices (DCOs) will be invited to support the promotion of the TRRP in the agendas and content of Decade programmes, conferences, and websites. Opportunities in this regard, and the appropriate Decade mechanism in each instance, will be identified by the Coalition.

The Decade's [OceanPractices](#) Community of Practice (COP) portal could also be considered as a tool to share information, methodology, and best practice (noting that access to the portal is targeted towards members of Decade Programmes only.)

### **Promotional materials:**

Promotional materials such as posters, flags, and brochures will be used as displays at meetings and conferences. These materials will play an important part in keeping the TRRP prominent and visible. They will contain information about the Programme and contact details for enquiries and can be developed at relatively little cost.

## 5 Messages

Whilst most messages will have consistent generic content for all Stakeholders and Audiences, some messages will also need to be tailored to their areas of interest or already existing activities.

Proposed consistent messages that can be selected to form the basis for any communication, are:

- i. The IOC Executive Council decided to establish a Tsunami Ready Coalition in collaboration with global, regional, and national stakeholders to support the Ocean Decade Tsunami Programme aim of “100% of communities at risk are prepared and resilient to tsunamis by 2030 through efforts like the [UNESCO/IOC Tsunami Ready Recognition Programme](#)”.
- ii. The [Tsunami Ready Recognition Programme](#) is part of the [Ocean Decade Tsunami Programme](#), that was approved by IOC.
- iii. The Ocean Decade Tsunami Programme aim of “100% of communities at risk are prepared and resilient to tsunamis by 2030” will only be achievable through the collective and concerted participation and support of global, regional, and national mechanisms.
- iv. The aim of the Tsunami Ready Coalition is to create a network of critical stakeholders that will catalyse support towards the world-wide implementation of Tsunami Ready through targeted promotion, resource mobilization, networking, influence, and advice.
- v. Through the [Barcelona Statement](#), the 2024 Ocean Decade Conference issued a Call to Action to all societal actors, including government, philanthropy, UN entities, industry, and the scientific community to:
  - a. Engage strongly in the Ocean Decade including through the proactive development of partnerships and collaboration for the co-design and co-delivery of transformative Decade Actions that translate the priorities identified during the Conference to tangible action.
  - b. To significantly increase investment of in-kind and financial resources in ocean science, including the development of policies and innovative financial instruments, thus ensuring the sustainability of existing and future Decade Actions, structures, and processes that are collectively working to fill the priorities identified during the Conference.
  - c. Seize all opportunities to raise awareness and visibility of the Conference outcomes and The Barcelona Statement as an essential guiding framework for global ocean science and knowledge priorities in the lead-up to the 2025 United Nations Ocean Conference.
- vi. Through the Banda Aceh Statement, the IOC Global Tsunami Symposium, titled “Two Decades After the 2004 Indian Ocean Tsunami: Reflection and the Way Forward” in November 2024, called on States and civil society to significantly increase their investments and efforts to achieve 100% Tsunami Ready communities worldwide by 2030. The UNESCO Director-General also called on Member States to continue their investments to ensure that coastal communities can respond swiftly and effectively when the threat arises.
- vii. The [...name of the institution...] is considered a critical stakeholder that could play a significant role in the realisation of the Ocean Decade Tsunami Programme aim of “100% of communities at risk are prepared and resilient to tsunamis by 2030 through efforts like the [UNESCO/IOC Tsunami Ready Recognition Programme](#)”.
- viii. The [...name of the institution...] is considered to offer opportunities to [promote/support/endorse] the UNESCO/IOC Tsunami Ready Recognition Programme as a mechanism towards the realisation of the Ocean Decade Tsunami Programme aim of “100% of communities at risk are prepared and resilient to tsunamis by 2030”.
- ix. As a(n) [organisation / programme / project / centre / country] that is already involved in initiatives with regards to [Tsunami Ready / tsunami risk mitigation / disaster risk mitigation / the Ocean / the Decade / (etc)], [...name of the institution...] is considered to offer unique opportunities to [promote/support/endorse] the implementation of the UNESCO/IOC Tsunami Ready Recognition Programme as a mechanism towards the realisation of the Ocean Decade Tsunami Programme aim of “100% of communities at risk are prepared and resilient to tsunamis by 2030”.

**Note:** Communications will need to conclude with the applicable what, when, who, where, and how, or is expected from the Stakeholder/Audience.

## 6 Outreach and Communication Action Plan

The timeline starts with the approval of the TRC Implementation Plan (IOC Assembly, June 2025).

#	Communications activity	Target audience	By whom	Timing	Status
1	2 <sup>nd</sup> IOC Global Tsunami Symposium in Banda Aceh – promote & call for EOIs	All Stakeholders and Audiences	Coalition Chair	Nov 2024	Completed Nov 2024
2	Letters of invitation to join the Coalition	Selected potential Partners and Ambassadors	TSR; IOC Executive Secretary	April 2026	Within 2 yrs after Plan approval
3	Letter to promote the TRRP and invite implementation	IOC Member States	TSR; IOC Executive Secretary	April 2026	On-going
4	Letters of confirmation to Coalition Partners & Ambassadors	Partners and Ambassadors	TSR; IOC Executive Secretary	May 2026	Within 2 yrs
5	Advise the Decade Coordination Unit (DCU) of Coalition make-up, mandate, & ToR	DCU, DCCs, DCOs	TRU	July 2026	Within 2 yrs
6	Develop promotional materials for physical displays at meetings/ conferences	All Stakeholders and Audiences	TICs	July 2026	Ongoing
7	Collate/develop TRRP content/material for website	All Stakeholders and Audiences	TICs	July 2025; ongoing	Ongoing
8	Manage TRRP website content	All Stakeholders and Audiences	TICs	Quarterly	Quarterly
9	Consider, plan for, and host a webinar(s) on TRRP/ODTP	All Stakeholders and Audiences	ODTP-SC; TTDMPP	2025-2028	2025-2028
10	Identify key international and regional meetings & conferences to target	All Stakeholders and Audiences	TICs	2025-2028	2025-2028
11	Communicate for inclusion in targeted meeting/conference agendas	All Stakeholders and Audiences	Coalition Chair; TICs	2025-2028	2025-2028
12	Identify and approach existing projects and programmes for engagement and inclusion of TR elements.	Existing projects and programmes (see par 3.3.4)	TICs	2026	2025-2028
13	Hold regional Tsunami Ready Summits/ Workshops	Countries; regional Stakeholders & Audiences	TICs	2026	Ongoing

The Outreach and Communication Plan represents a starting point. It is important to continually monitor the success of the TRRP's outreach effort at least annually and to adjust the Plan if required.

## Annex 6: List of Acronyms

<b>AADMER</b>	ASEAN Agreement on Disaster Management and Emergency Response
<b>ACDM</b>	ASEAN Committee on Disaster Management
<b>ACP</b>	African, Caribbean, and Pacific group of states
<b>ADB</b>	Asian Development Bank
<b>APEC</b>	Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation
<b>ASEAN</b>	Association of Southeast Asian Nations
<b>CARE</b>	Caribbean Action for Resilience Enhancement Programme
<b>CATAC</b>	Central American Tsunami Advisory Centre
<b>CEPREDENAC</b>	Coordination Centre for the Prevention of Natural Disasters in Central America
<b>CDB</b>	Caribbean Development Bank
<b>ClimSA</b>	Climate Services and Related Application Programme
<b>COSPPac</b>	Climate and Oceans Support Program in the Pacific
<b>CREWS</b>	Climate Risk and Early Warning Systems
<b>DCC</b>	Decade Coordination Centre
<b>DCO</b>	Decade Coordination Office
<b>DCU</b>	Decade Coordination Unit
<b>DIPECHO</b>	Disaster Preparedness Programme of the European Commission Humanitarian Aid department's
<b>DRM</b>	Disaster Risk Management
<b>DRR</b>	Disaster Risk Reduction
<b>EW4A</b>	Early Warnings for All (UNDRR)
<b>ECHO</b>	European Commission Civil Protection and Humanitarian Aid Operations department
<b>ECOPs</b>	Early Career Ocean Professionals
<b>EIB</b>	European Investment Bank
<b>ESCAP</b>	United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific
<b>EU</b>	European Union
<b>GBON</b>	Global Basic Observing Network
<b>GFDRR</b>	Global Facility for Disaster Reduction and Recovery
<b>IBRD</b>	International Bank for Reconstruction and Development
<b>GOOS</b>	Global Ocean Observing System
<b>ICG</b>	Intergovernmental Coordination Group
<b>IDA</b>	International Development Association (of the World Bank Group)
<b>IFC</b>	International Finance Corporation
<b>IFRC</b>	International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies
<b>IDDRR</b>	International Day for Disaster Risk Reduction
<b>IOC</b>	Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission of UNESCO
<b>IODE</b>	International Oceanographic Data and Information Exchange
<b>IsDB</b>	Islamic Development Bank
<b>ITIC</b>	International Tsunami Information Centre
<b>ITU</b>	International Telecommunication Union
<b>JICA</b>	Japan International Cooperation Agency
<b>MHEWS</b>	Multi Hazard Early Warning Systems
<b>NDMO</b>	National Disaster Management Office
<b>NDRM</b>	Natural Disaster Risk Management Programme (an initiative of the ACP group of states)

<b>NTWC</b>	National Tsunami Warning Centre
<b>ODA</b>	Official development assistance (OECD)
<b>ODTP</b>	Ocean Decade Tsunami Programme
<b>OECD</b>	Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development
<b>SC-ODTP</b>	Scientific Committee of the ODTP
<b>SOFF</b>	Systematic Observations Financing Facility (UN)
<b>SPC</b>	The Pacific Community
<b>TEMP</b>	Tsunami Evacuation Mapping & Planning
<b>TIC</b>	Tsunami Information Centre (of an ICG)
<b>TOWS-WG</b>	Working Group on Tsunamis and Other Hazards Related to Sea-Level Warning and Mitigation Systems
<b>TRRP</b>	UNESCO/IOC Tsunami Ready Recognition Programme
<b>TSR</b>	Tsunami Resilience Section of IOC of UNESCO
<b>TTDMP</b>	Task Team on Disaster Management & Preparedness (of the TOWS-WG)
<b>TTTWO</b>	Task Team on Tsunami Watch Operations (of the TOWS-WG)
<b>UCPM</b>	(European) Union Civil Protection Mechanism
<b>UNDP</b>	United Nations Development Programme
<b>UNDRR</b>	United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction
<b>UNEP</b>	United Nations Environment Programme
<b>UNOCHA</b>	United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs
<b>WMO</b>	World Meteorological Organization
<b>WTAD</b>	World Tsunami Awareness Day

## Annex 7: References

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# Implementation Plan for the Tsunami Ready Coalition

TECHNICAL SERIES 220

The Tsunami Ready Coalition (TRC) Implementation Plan outlines a coordinated global effort to accelerate the adoption and sustainability of the UNESCO/IOC Tsunami Ready Recognition Programme (TRRP). Established under the Ocean Decade Tsunami Programme 2021–2030, the TRC serves as a strategic platform bringing together key institutional stakeholders to drive progress toward the goal of ensuring that 100% of tsunami-risk communities are prepared and resilient by 2030.

The Plan defines the Coalition's mandate, governance, and operational structure, while setting out clear objectives: raising the global profile of the TRRP, mobilizing financial resources, promoting regional implementation through workshops, and strengthening organizational effectiveness. It emphasizes targeted advocacy, partnership-building, and resource mobilization as core mechanisms to support implementation at scale.

In addition, the document details proposed membership, funding pathways, communication strategies, and measurable indicators to track progress. It identifies early priorities such as engaging critical institutions and expanding funding support as foundational steps. Designed as a living document, the Plan will be periodically updated to reflect evolving needs and progress, with regular reporting to the TOWS-WG ensuring accountability and alignment.