United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization

Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission

Indian Ocean Tsunami Information Centre

BMKG

8.2 Indian Ocean Tsunami Ready

Twelfth Session of the Intergovernmental Coordination Group for the Indian Ocean Tsunami Warning and Mitigation System (ICG/IOTWMS-XII), Kish Island, Islamic Republic of Iran, 9–12 March 2019

Head [illegible] UNESCO
Regional Tsunami Advisor, UNESCO Jakarta Office
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Tsunami Ready Indicators

US *Tsunami*Ready®

16 Indicators:

MIT-1	Have designated and mapped tsunami hazard zones.
MIT-2	Include tsunami hazard and community vulnerability information in the community's FEMA-approved multi-hazard mitigation plan.
MIT-3	Install signage, as needed, that identifies for example: (1) tsunami danger area and/or hazard zone (entering and leaving signs), evacuation routes, and assembly area; and (2) provides tsunami response education (go to high ground).
PREP-1	Produce easily understood tsunami evacuation maps as determined to be appropriate by local authorities
PREP-2	Support an ongoing sustained tsunami public education effort. This effort should include the development and distribution of outreach materials.
PREP-3	Support an ongoing sustained tsunami education effort specific to public schools in coastal community pursuing TsunamiReady® recognition.
PREP-4	Hold at least one community-wide outreach or education activity annually.
PREP-5	Conduct community exercises that reinforce the concepts contained in Prep-1 through Prep-4.
PREP-6	Conduct evacuation drills for all public schools in the mapped tsunami evacuation zone to reinforce the concepts contained in Prep-1 through Prep-4.
RESP-1	Address tsunami hazards in the community's emergency operations plan (EOP)
RESP-2	Address tsunami hazards in the emergency operations plans (EOP) for all public schools in the tsunami hazard zone.
RESP-3	Commit to supporting the emergency operations center (EOC) during tsunami incidents if an EOC is opened and activated.
RESP-4	Have redundant and reliable means for a 24-hour warning point (and EOC if activated) to receive official tsunami watch, advisory, and warning alerts.
RESP-5	Have redundant and reliable means for 24-hour warning point and/or EOC to disseminate official tsunami watch, advisory, and warning alerts to the public.
RESP-6	Have Public Alert-certified NOAA Weather Radio (NWR) receivers in critical facilities and public venues.
RESP-7	Conduct emergency operations plan exercises that test at least one component of the community's EOP or one item from Resp-4 through Resp-6.

(June, 2016)

Caribe-EWS Tsunami Ready

10 Indicators:

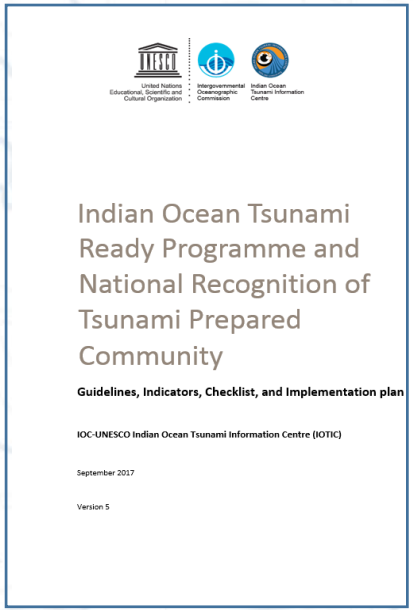
Categories	*Completed*
MITIGATION	
Mit-1. Have designated and mapped tsunami hazard zones	✓
Mit-2. Have a public display of tsunami information	✓
PREPAREDNESS	
Prep-1. Produce easily understood tsunami evacuation maps as determined to be appropriate by local authorities in collaboration with communities	✓
Prep-2. Develop and distribute outreach and public education materials	✓
Prep-3. Hold at least three outreach or educational activities annually	✓
Prep-4: Conduct an annual tsunami community exercise	✓
RESPONSE	
Resp–1. Address tsunami hazards in the community's emergency operations plan (EOP)	✓
Resp–2. Commit to supporting the emergency operations center (EOC) during a tsunami incident if an EOC is opened and activated	✓
Resp–3. Have redundant and reliable means for a 24-hour warning point (and EOC if activated) to receive official tsunami threats	✓
Resp–4. Have redundant and reliable means for 24-hour warning point and/or EOC to disseminate official tsunami alerts to the public	✓

(Caribbean Guidelines, 2015)

Indian Ocean Tsunami Ready

11 Indicators:

Community Tsunami Ready Indicators	
CTRI 1	Have Community Tsunami Risk Reduction Plan
CTRI 2	Have designated and mapped tsunami hazard – inundation zones
CTRI 3	Have a public display of tsunami information
CTRI 4	Produce easily understood tsunami evacuation maps as determined to be appropriate by local authorities in collaboration with communities
CTRI 5	Develop and distribute outreach and public education materials
CTRI 6	Hold at least three outreach or educational activities annually
CTRI 7	Conduct an annual tsunami community exercise
CTRI 8	Address tsunami hazards in the community's Emergency Operations Plan (EOP)
CTRI 9	Commit to supporting the Emergency Operations Centre (EOC) during a tsunami incident, if an EOC is open and activated.
CTRI 10	Have redundant and reliable means for a 24-hour warning point (and EOC if activated) to receive official tsunami threats
CTRI 11	Have redundant and reliable means for a 24-hour warning point and/or EOC to disseminate official tsunami alerts to the public


Indian Ocean Tsunami Ready Programme and National Recognition of Tsunami Prepared Community

Guidelines, Indicators, Checklist, and Implementation plan

IOC-UNESCO Indian Ocean Tsunami Information Centre (IOTIC)

September 2017

Version 5

Definition

A **community performance-based programme** that facilitates tsunami preparedness as an active collaboration of the public (community), community leaders, local and national emergency management agencies.

Main goal

- To **improve coastal community preparedness** for tsunami emergencies and to minimise the loss of life and property.
- To ensures **structural and systematic approach** in building community preparedness

How

- Bringing the **ownership of preparedness to the community** ➔ Voluntary and Bottom Up.
- A collaborative effort **to meet a level of tsunami preparedness** through the achievement of fulfilling a set of established best practice guidelines and indicators.

Benefit of IOTR

- Strengthens tsunami preparedness of coastal communities through structural and systematic approach
  - Improved assessments of Hazards, Risk, Inundation, and Evacuation
  - Improved early warning systems/warning chain, EOP, and EOC
  - Improved/Increases public awareness, understanding of tsunami threat, build preparedness, and ensures exercises.
- Improves community pre-planning
- Strengthen preparedness for other hazards
- Encourages a consistent and sustainable approach
- Contributes to the aims of the Sendai Framework 2015-2030 targets and priorities for action, i.e. Minimises' loss of life and property

Methodology

- Provide guidelines, indicators, and structured and systematic approach to build capacity and determine community preparedness.
- Community capacity buildings to meet each indicators. Activities and actions varies depending national setting and the communities.
- Verification, evaluation, and monitoring managed through national mechanism ➔ based on valid documentations, site visit / verification.

TSUNAMI READY PROGRAMME

ICG/IOTWMS, IOTIC, National and Local DMO and NTWC

Community Tsunami Ready Indicators	
CTRI 1	Have Community Tsunami Risk Reduction Plan
CTRI 2	Have designated and mapped tsunami hazard – inundation zones
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CTRI 10	Have redundant and reliable means for a 24-hour warning point (and EOC if activated) to receive official tsunami threats
CTRI 11	Have redundant and reliable means for a 24-hour warning point and/or EOC to disseminate official tsunami alerts to the public

Sensitize IOTR Guideline; Indicators; Forms

Introduce / Socialize

1

Community in Tsunami Prone Area

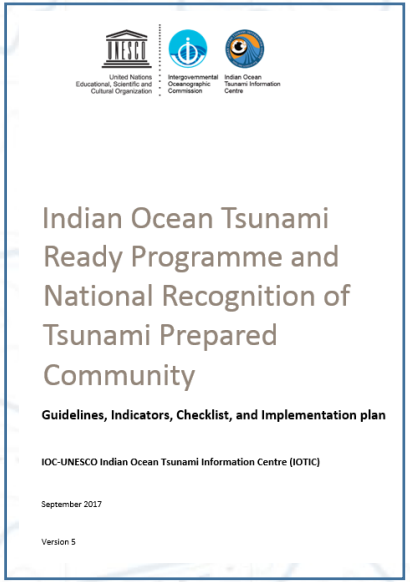
2

Capacity Building

Central and/or Local Government, NGO, INGO, University

Request Assistance / Advocacy / Technical Experts for Capacity Development

3


Indian Ocean Tsunami Ready Programme and National Recognition of Tsunami Prepared Community

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Recognition

Member states are encourage to give recognition to community achieving all the agreed indicators in Tsunami Ready Programme, upon evaluation and verification.

Methodology

- Recognition determined by '**National Tsunami Ready Boards**'.
- Re-verify the **sustainability of the level of preparedness every 3 or 4 years (verification, monitoring, evaluation**).
- Tsunami Ready Board **review application & discuss verification** of information
- Verification information (site visit, video teleconference, webinar etc.).

How

- Formal recognition of prepared community toward tsunami hazard;
- Authorization to use Tsunami Prepared Community/Tsunami Ready Signs/Logos;
- News release / recognition ceremony;
- Listed as best practice and examples for learning (nationally as well as internationally);

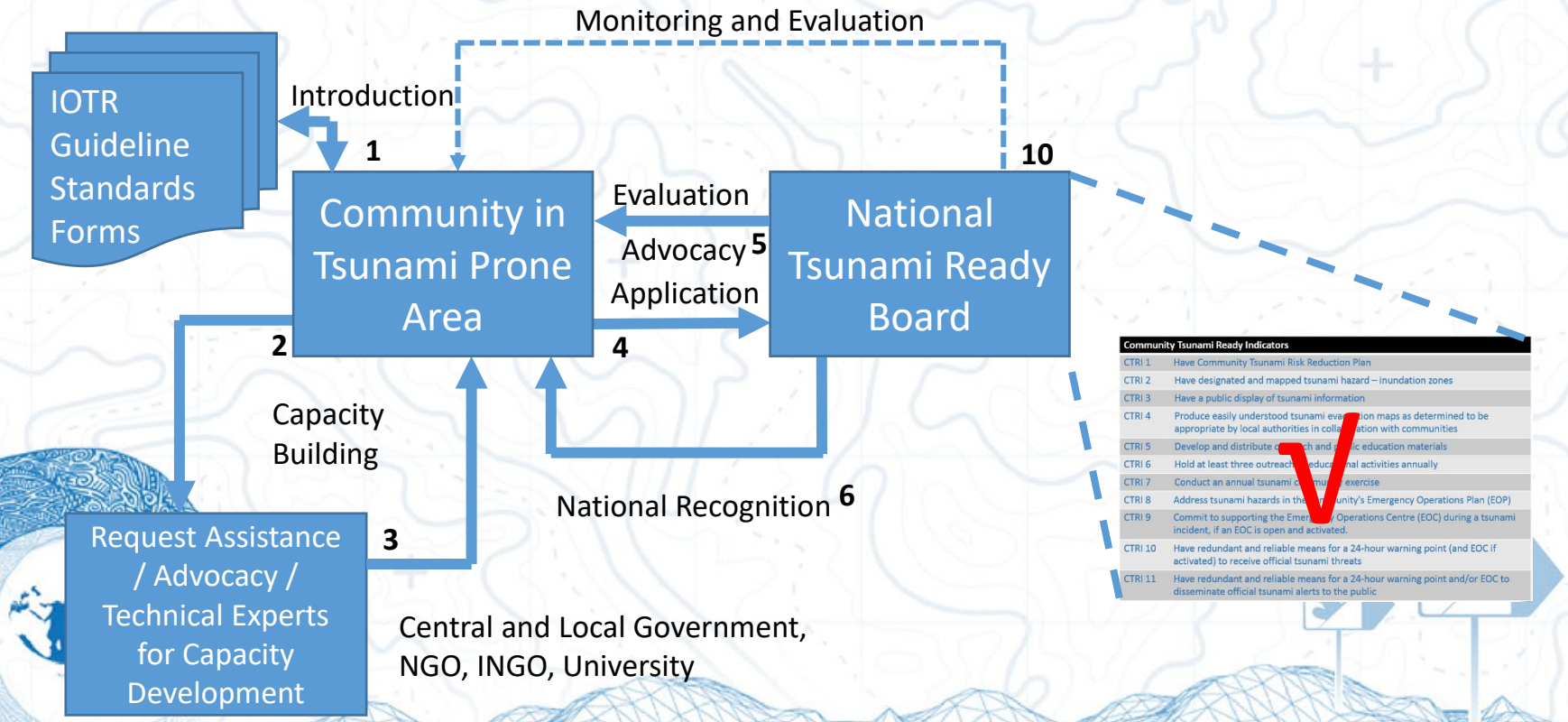
Benefit of IOTR

- Motivate community to initiate, build and maintain their preparedness capacity.
- Ensure sustainability of community performance as tsunami ready community.
- To be example of best practice nationally and/or internationally

TSUNAMI READY RECOGNITION

TSUNAMI READY PROGRAMME

RECOGNITION PROGRAMME (PROCESS)



Community Tsunami Ready Indicators	
CTRI 1	Have Community Tsunami Risk Reduction Plan
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CTRI 5	Develop and distribute outreach and public education materials
CTRI 6	Hold at least three outreach/educational activities annually
CTRI 7	Conduct an annual tsunami community exercise
CTRI 8	Address tsunami hazards in the community's Emergency Operations Plan (EOP)
CTRI 9	Commit to supporting the Emergency Operations Centre (EOC) during a tsunami incident, if an EOC is open and activated.
CTRI 10	Have redundant and reliable means for a 24-hour warning point (and EOC if activated) to receive official tsunami threats
CTRI 11	Have redundant and reliable means for a 24-hour warning point and/or EOC to disseminate official tsunami alerts to the public

Tsunami Ready Recognition

Recognizes that the community has built its capacity and implemented measures in accordance with the agreed guideline of the Tsunami Ready Programme, and commits to continued maintenance to ensure the sustainability of this preparedness level.

Tsunami Ready Recognition is NOT a certification that a community is not at risk / protected or will not be harmed by a tsunami

UNESCO IOC Tsunami Ready Pilot

Community Performance-based Tsunami Recognition Programme

Intergovernmental Coordination Group for the Indian Ocean Tsunami Warning and Mitigation System (ICG/IOTWMS)

Coastal communities can be better prepared for tsunamis through planning, education and awareness and the strengthening of their local emergency action. Recent tsunamis in Japan (2011), Chile (2014, 2015) and Indonesia (2010, 2018) attest to the high importance of readiness – when a tsunami arrives and communities are ready to respond, lives are saved and fewer die. UNESCO-IOC Tsunami Ready is a performance-based community recognition pilot under the UNESCO IOC and facilitated by IOC's tsunami information centres.

The 11th session of the ICG/IOTWMS in Putrajaya in 2017 encouraged Indian Ocean member states to pilot Tsunami Ready based on similar efforts in CARIBE EWS and established an inter-sessional Task Team on "Capacity Assessment of Tsunami Preparedness (TT-CATP) to work with the Indian Ocean Tsunami Information Centre (IOTIC) for the purpose. As a follow up, the IOTIC and the ICG/IOTWMS secretariat organized a meeting of the TT-CATP and a Workshop on Indian Ocean Tsunami Ready in Jakarta (2017) which led to the finalization of the Guidelines for the Indian Ocean Tsunami Ready (IOTR) including 11 indicators, checklists and pilot implementation plan with national recognition. The 12th meeting of the ICG/IOTWMS Steering Group in Jakarta in 2018 approved these guidelines to be adopted for pilot implementation in select communities. In 2019, the Twelfth Meeting of the Working Group on Tsunamis and Other Hazards Related to Sea-Level Warning and Mitigation Systems (TOWS-WG-XII) recommended the UNESCO IOC Assembly to instruct ICGs to continue the Tsunami Ready pilot activities with UNESCO-IOC Recognition.

To date, within the Indian Ocean, the Tsunami Ready have been piloted in 6 communities in Odisha Province of India and 1 community in Oman. The communities of Jayadevikazaba Pahi, Podhuan, Tantiapal Sazan, Noliasahi, Keutajangs and Venkatraipur in India and AlSawadi AlSahil in Oman used Tsunami Exercise Indian Ocean Wave 2018 (IOWave18) as an opportunity to achieve and test IOTR indicators, and are awaiting formal recognition. Several other Member States in the Indian Ocean are interested in piloting UNESCO IOC Tsunami Ready in the near future.

Indian Ocean Community Tsunami Ready Indicators

CTRI-1. Tsunami Risk Reduction Plan
The community to have information and knowledge of tsunami hazards affecting their area, understanding of their vulnerability (population, infrastructure, etc.), knowledge and capacity to access internal and external resources (funding, expertise, etc.), and plan to mitigate the risk.

CTRI-2. Designated and Mapped Tsunami Hazard Zones
The community have designated and mapped tsunami hazard zones. The primary source for mapping potential tsunami hazard zones is inundation modeling, which illustrates expected areas to be flooded by the tsunami. The modeling and mapping efforts should follow standards as applicable.

CTRI-3. Public Display of Tsunami Information
The community have a public display of tsunami information and response that identifies for example: (1) tsunami danger area and/or hazard zone (entering and leaving signs), evacuation routes, and assembly area; and (2) provides tsunami response education (go to high ground).

CTRI-4. Tsunami Evacuation Maps
The community have easily understood tsunami evacuation maps as determined to be appropriate by local authorities in collaboration with communities that depict tsunami evacuation routes and assembly areas. Maps should be based on tsunami hazard zone mapping and in accordance with the community's emergency operations plan.

CTRI-5. Distribute Outreach and Public Education Materials
The community developed and distributed outreach and public education materials that include, where appropriate, tsunami evacuation maps, evacuation routes, safety tips, and information about when and how to respond to warnings (including natural warnings for regions with a local tsunami threat).

CTRI-6. Outreach or Educational Activities Annually
The community hold at least three outreach or education activities annually to educate community residents, businesses, and visitors, with an emphasis on those in the tsunami hazard zone, on tsunami hazards, evacuation routes, how warning information will be received (including natural warnings for regions with a local tsunami threat), safety, and response.

CTRI-7. Tsunami Community Exercise
The community conduct an annual tsunami community exercise. The exercise can focus solely on the tsunami hazard or can be a multi-hazard exercises that also address the tsunami hazard. The exercises could be tabletop, functional, or full-scale. The exercise should include a communications test.

CTRI-8. Tsunami Hazards Emergency Operations Plan (EOP)
The community address tsunami hazards (local, regional and/or distant) in the community's emergency operations plan (EOP). If a community-level plan does not exist, other acceptable plans include a countywide EOP or a state or local comprehensive emergency management plan.

CTRI–9. Commit to supporting the Emergency Operations Centre (EOC)
The community commit to support the emergency operations center (EOC) during tsunami incidents if an EOC is opened and activated. Ensure that the EOC can execute tsunami warning functions (public notifications) based on predetermined guidelines related to PTWS tsunami information and/or tsunami incidents.

CTRI–10. Means for a 24-hour Warning Point to Receive Warnings
The community have redundant and reliable means for a 24-hour warning point and EOC if activated to receive official tsunami threats from PTWS Tsunami Service Providers, National Tsunami Warning Centers/Tsunami Warning Focal Points, or other officially recognized agencies such as local emergency management agencies. Alerts must be able to reach the 24-hour warning point by at least three different systems.

CTRI–11. Means for a 24-hour Warning Point to Disseminate Warnings
Have redundant and reliable means for 24-hour warning point and EOC if activated to disseminate official tsunami alerts to the public. Alerts must be able to be disseminated from the 24-hour Warning Point and/or EOC through at least three different systems.

UNESCO-IOC Tsunami Ready Recognition

UNESCO-IOC recognizes that the community has built its capacity and implemented measures in accordance with the agreed guideline of the UNESCO-IOC Tsunami Ready Programme, and commits to continued maintenance to ensure the sustainability of this preparedness level.

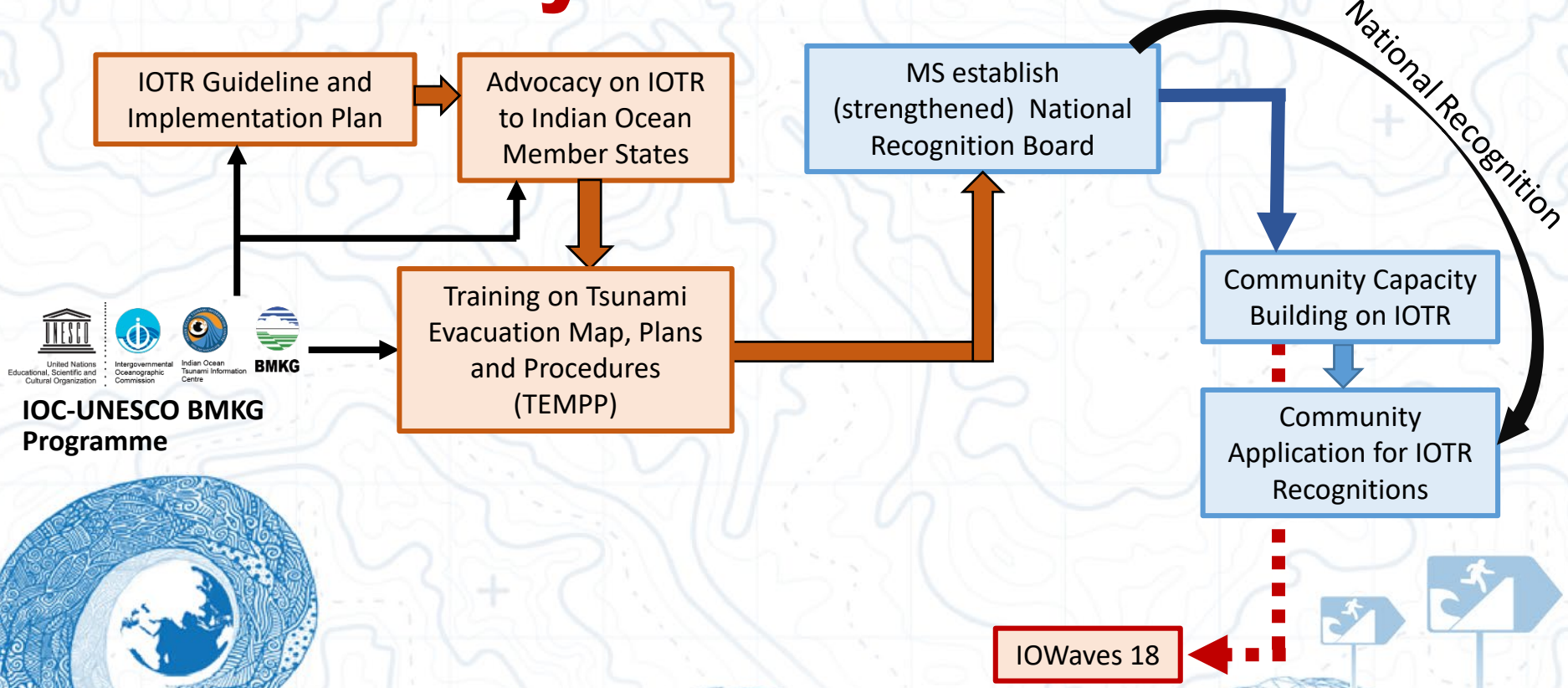
UNESCO-IOC Tsunami Ready Recognition is NOT a Certification of a Tsunami Safe Community

Coastal communities seeking the UNESCO IOC Tsunami Ready recognition should follow the guidelines and meet all the indicators. For the Indian Ocean, the Indian Ocean Tsunami Information Centre (IOTIC) is responsible for administering the UNESCO IOC Tsunami Ready Pilot Program in Indian Ocean. The specific actions required to meet each indicators will vary among communities depending on the type of tsunami hazards and related vulnerability, and as determined by the local, provincial, national or regional Tsunami Ready Board. Determination of the range plausible local, regional, and distant tsunami threats in a particular community rests with the designated board, who will consult tsunami expert, IOTIC, IOC Tsunami Service Providers, National Tsunami Warning Centre and Emergency managers, Universities or Consultants. For recognition, a community must complete and submit the Tsunami Ready application form to the corresponding Tsunami Ready Board. Once approved, the UNESCO IOC will grant the Recognition.

For more information, please contact:
Indian Ocean Tsunami Information Centre (IOTIC): Ardito M Kodijat (a.kodijat@unesco.org)
Or IOTIC-BMKG Programme Office: iotic@unesco.org

IOTIC Flyer, Draft Feb 2019

IOTR Activity

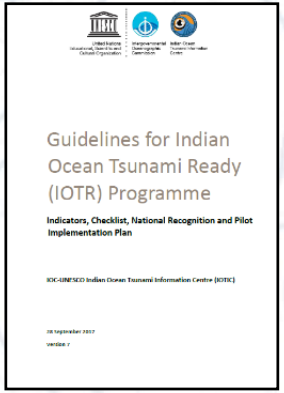


IOC-UNESCO BMKG Programme

Indian Ocean Tsunami Ready (IOTR)

India

- Piloted in 6 villages of Odisha
- OSDMA plans to implement in all 328 tsunami prone communities in Odisha
- National Board set up by INCOIS for implementing IOTR in India
- International recognition by IOC UNESCO will help mobilise resources for implementing in rest of the communities.



Guidelines for Indian Ocean Tsunami Ready (IOTR) Programme

Indicators, Checklist, National Recognition and Pilot Implementation Plan

IOC-UNESCO Indian Ocean Tsunami Information Centre (IOTIC)

28 September 2017

version 7

Oman

- Piloted IOTR in AlSawadi village
- First time conducting tsunami exercise to the community level
- Challenge in community interest
- To continue piloting IOTR taking advantage of IOWave exercises
- To establish National Committee for Tsunami Ready
- Adoption of indicators (Community – LDMO)

Indian National Board for IOTR

National Board to implement and the monitor Tsunami Ready Recognition programme in India

1	Director, INCOIS	Chairman
2	Representative from NDMA	Member
3	Representative from MHA	Member
4	Representative from MoES	Member
5	Representative from DMO, Andaman & Nicobar Islands	Member
6	Representative from DMO, Odisha	Member
7	Head-TWG, INCOIS	Member Secretary

Term of References

(i) Review, advocate, approve tsunami recognition request,

(ii) Regularly monitor and evaluate approved tsunami ready community,

(iii) Recommend tsunami ready community for regional recognition,

(iv) General oversight of the national Tsunami Ready Programme,

(v) Maintain consistency of the Tsunami Ready guidelines,

(vi) Review proposed tsunami ready application,

(vii) Monitor and evaluate existing Tsunami Ready community,

(viii) Review existing and proposed changes to the Tsunami Ready Guidelines and publish updates as needed

1st Board Meeting was held on 10 August 2018

Oman Lessons Learned and Recommendation

- Establish National Committee for Tsunami Ready
- Continue piloting IOTRP taking advantage of IOWave exercises.
- Adaption of indicators (Community – LDMO [Sub-committee for civil defence])
- First time conducting tsunami exercise to the community level (evacuation of a village).
- Challenge in community interest.

Challenges in Implementing Tsunami Ready

1. Convincing community and all stakeholders to implement Tsunami Ready, due to tsunami being a low frequency hazard
2. Lack of resources (financial and human) to advocate and build capacity on tsunami ready in the community
3. Other priority hazards for the DMO (N and L)
4. Difficulty in linking to other national programme that view IOTR being as redundant
5. Building ownership within the community, since DRR is viewed as responsibility of the authorities rather than the communities themselves
6. Establishment of recognition bodies at national level

Possible communities for piloting IOTR
Proposed by member states

1. Australia: Christmas and Cocos Islands
2. India: 320 coastal villages in Odisha
3. Iran: Chabahar and Jask
4. Oman: Al Sawadi
5. Pakistan: Ormara
6. Tanzania: Cocos Beach
7. Thailand: Baan Nam Khem
8. Timor Leste: Dili
9. Indonesia (To be identified after further in-country consultations)
10. Malaysia (To be identified after further in-country consultations)
11. Maldives (To be identified after further in-country consultations)
12. Sri Lanka (To be identified after further in-country consultations)

Level of difficulties in implementing from community perspectives

	Australia	India	Indonesia	Iran	Malaysia	Maldives	Oman	Pakistan	Sri Lanka	Tanzania	Thailand	Timor-Leste
CTRI 1	2	1	4	3	4	3	3	3	2	2	1	5
CTRI 2	1	5	5	3	4	2	2	2	2	3	3	5
CTRI 3	2	1	3	4	4	2	2	2	1	3	1	5
CTRI 4	2	1	3	3	2	3	2	2	1	3	2	3
CTRI 5	2	1	2	2	4	2	1	1	1	1	4	3
CTRI 6	4	1	1	2	2	3	1	2	1	4	4	5
CTRI 7	3	1	1	4	3	4	2	2	1	5	5	1
CTRI 8	3	1	3	4	3	3	1	4	2	2	3	5
CTRI 9	3	1	3	3	3	3	1	2	2	2	3	1
CTRI 10	1	1	3	4	2	4	1	5	2	2	3	3
CTRI 11	3	1	2	4	2	3	1	5	2	2	3	3

1 easy to be implemented by 5 difficult to be implemented by

Level of difficulties in implementing from DMO (N/L) Perspective

	Australia	India	Indonesia	Iran	Malaysia	Maldives	Oman	Pakistan	Sri Lanka	Tanzania	Thailand	Timor-Leste
CTRI 1	2	1	3	1	2	3	1	4	2	1	1	1
CTRI 2	3	1	2	1	2	2	1	2	2	2	1	1
CTRI 3	2	1	2	2	3	2	2	2	1	3	1	1
CTRI 4	3	2	2	1	3	4	1	2	1	2	1	3
CTRI 5	2	1	2	1	2	5	1	2	1	2	3	3
CTRI 6	4	1	1	1	2	4	1	4	1	3	1	4
CTRI 7	3	1	1	1	3	3	2	4	1	4	2	1
CTRI 8	3	1	2	1	2	3	1	4	1	2	1	1
CTRI 9	1	1	2	1	2	3	1	4	2	1	2	1
CTRI 10	1	1	1	2	2	4	1	5	2	1	2	1
CTRI 11	3	1	1	2	2	3	1	5	2	1	1	1

1 easy to be implemented by 5 difficult to be implemented by

Availability of National / Local programme to support the Implementation of the Indicators

	Australia	India	Indonesia	Iran	Malaysia	Maldives	Oman	Pakistan	Sri Lanka	Tanzania	Thailand	Timor-Leste
CTRI 1	?	V	X	V	V	V	V	X	V		V	V
CTRI 2	?	V	V	V	?	V	V	V	V	V	V	V
CTRI 3	X	V	V	V	?	X	V	V	V	X	V	V
CTRI 4	?	V	X	V	?	?	V	V	V	?	V	V
CTRI 5	V	V	V	V	V	V	V	V	V	V	V	V
CTRI 6	?	V	V	V	V		V	V	V	X	X	V
CTRI 7	V	V	V	V	V	?	V	X	V	V	V	V
CTRI 8	V	V	V	V	V	V	V	V	V	V	V	V
CTRI 9	V	V	V	V	V	V	V	V	V	V	V	V
CTRI 10	V	V	V	V	V	V	V	?	V	V	V	V
CTRI 11	V	V	V	V	V	V	V	?	V	V	V	V

Programme have been implemented

	Australia	India	Indonesia	Iran	Malaysia	Maldives	Oman	Pakistan	Sri Lanka	Tanzania	Thailand	Timor-Leste
CTRI 1	?	V	V	X	V	X	V	X	V		V	X
CTRI 2	?	V	X	V		?	X	V	V	?	V	X
CTRI 3	X	V	V	V		X	X	V	V	X	V	X
CTRI 4	?	V	X	V		?	V	V	V	?	?	X
CTRI 5	V	V	V	V		?	V	V	V	V	?	V
CTRI 6	?	V	V	X	V		V	X	V	X	X	V
CTRI 7	?	V	V	X	V	?	X	X	V	X	V	V
CTRI 8	?	V	V	X	V	V	V	X	V	V	V	X
CTRI 9	V	V	V	X	V	V	V	V	V	X	V	X
CTRI 10	V	V	V	X	V	?	V		V	X	?	X
CTRI 11	V	V	V	X	V	V	V		V	V	?	X

External support needed to implement tsunami ready

1. Support in-country piloting of IOTR as best practice and “model” community
2. Advocate best practice examples from other countries
3. Resource support (financial and expertise)
4. Training/Workshop on IOTR (i.e. TEMPP, Organizing Exercise, SOP)
5. Capacity building at country level (NDMO and LDMO) to implement IOTR
6. Development of localized AEIC materials

Tsunami Ready Recognition

1. Both national and international recognition is important and essential for standardization of tsunami ready among the community.
2. International recognition is extremely important to provide motivation for the communities and attract high-level engagement as well as resources. International recognition should however be subject to due consideration of all legal aspects involved.

Tsunami Ready in 12th WGTOWS meeting

- Two Caribbean communities (St Patrick and Fort Liberty) achieved Tsunami Ready recognition
- Acknowledge JICA and DIPECHO support for CATAC and Tsunami Ready and preparedness in Central America
- New funding from DIPECHO and USAID towards Tsunami Ready program in Caribbean
    - India and Oman Piloting Tsunami Ready
    - Growing interest for piloting Tsunami Ready in NEAMTWS.

Tsunami Ready in 12th WGTOWS meeting

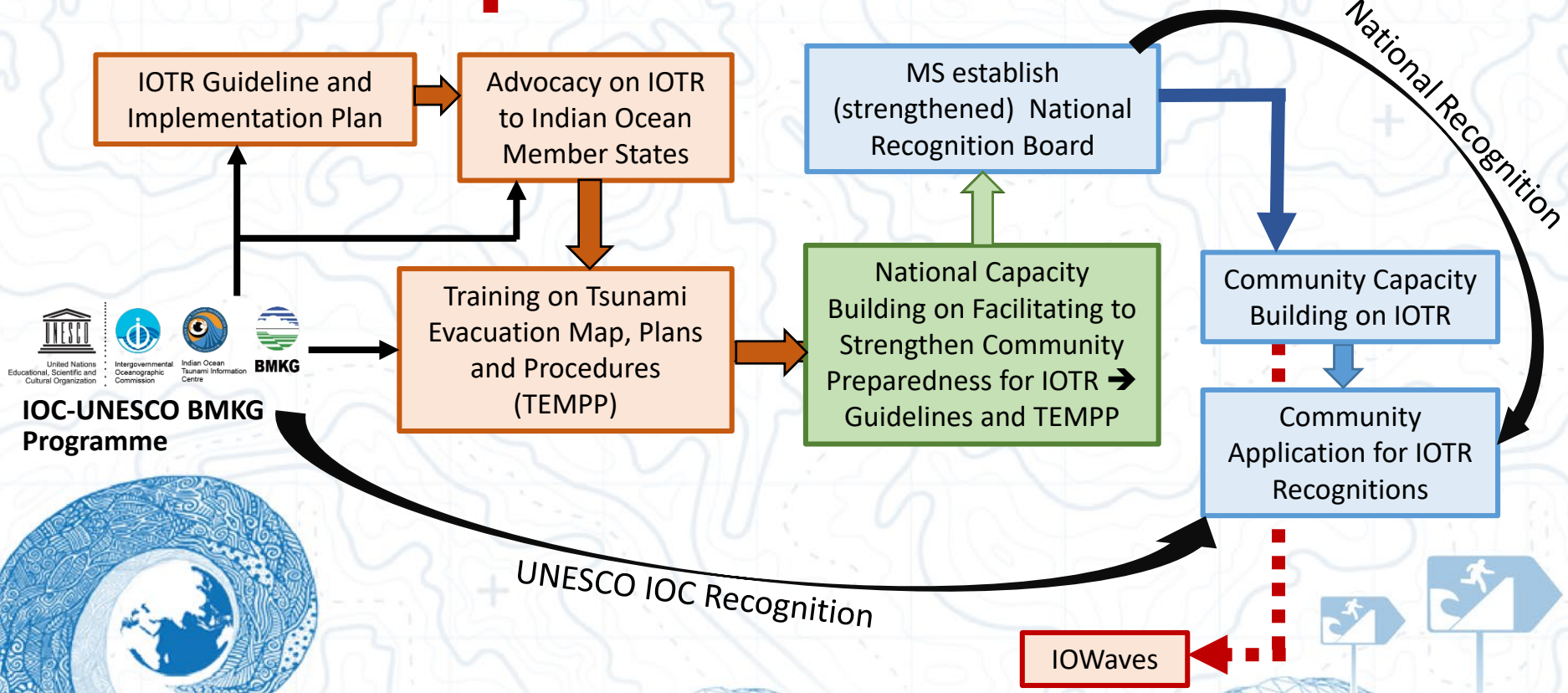
The Group recommended the Assembly to encourage Member States to

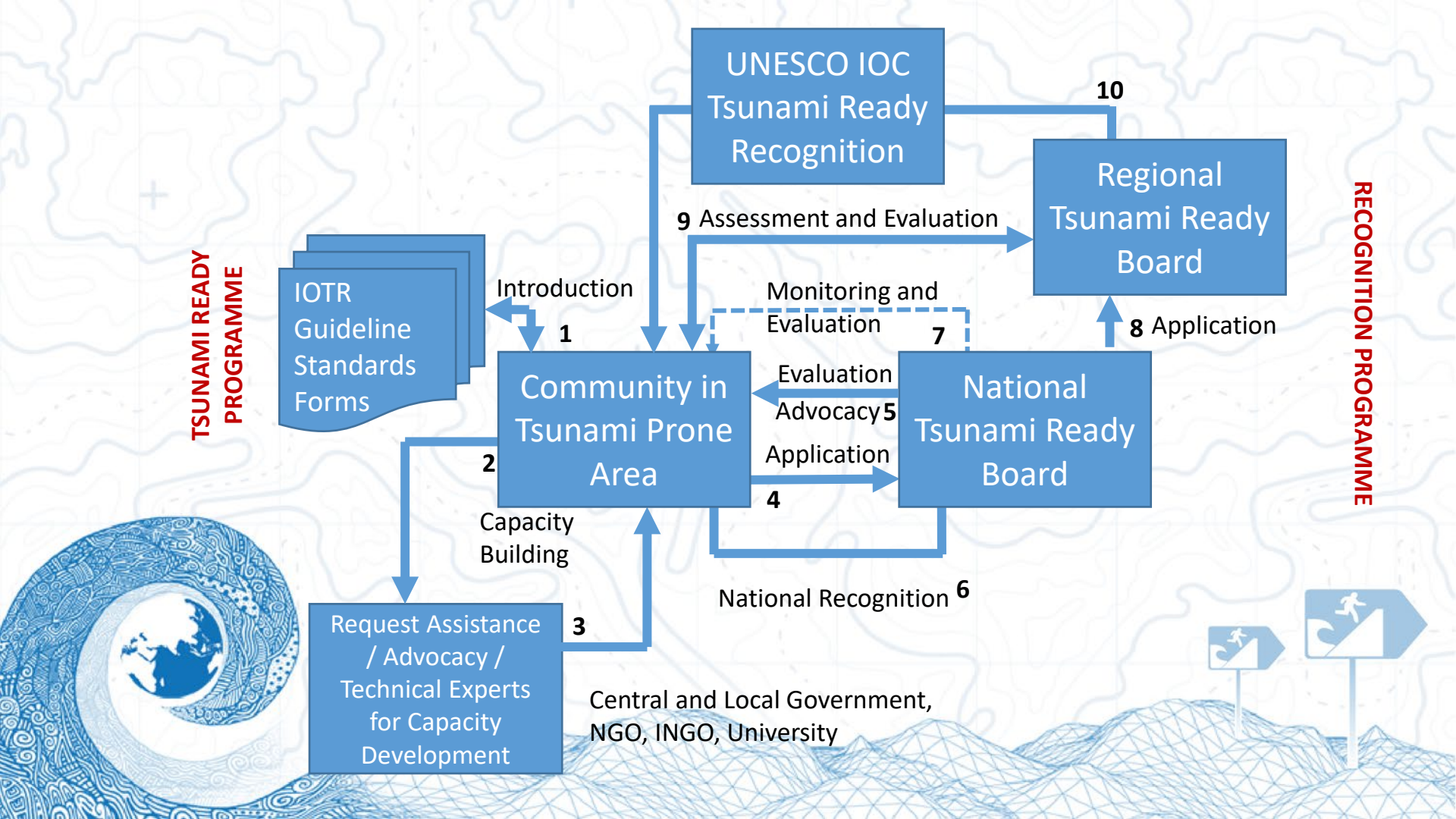
continue to strengthen tsunami awareness and preparedness in communities and among authorities through communication, evacuation planning, tsunami exercises, training, information, and piloting recognition programmes such as Tsunami Ready

The Group recommended the Assembly to instruct ICGs to

continue the Tsunami Ready pilot activities with UNESCO-IOC recognition, including conducting surveys on Member State status, interest and feed back in the implementation of Tsunami Ready.

IOTR Workplan




UNESCO IOC Tsunami Ready Recognition
10
Regional Tsunami Ready Board
9 Assessment and Evaluation
TSUNAMI READY PROGRAMME
IOTR Guideline Standards Forms
Introduction
1
Monitoring and Evaluation
7
8 Application
Community in Tsunami Prone Area
Evaluation
Advocacy 5
National Tsunami Ready Board
2
Application
4
Capacity Building
National Recognition 6
Request Assistance / Advocacy / Technical Experts for Capacity Development
3
Central and Local Government, NGO, INGO, University
RECOGNITION PROGRAMME

Requested the ICG/IOTWMS

1. Encourage the member states to start to pilot / continue to implement the UNESCO IOC Tsunami Ready Programme
2. Encourage the community with national tsunami ready recognition to pursue their UNESCO IOC Tsunami Ready Recognition
3. Member States to jointly work with IOTIC in building capacity of the community based on the UNESCO IOC Tsunami Ready Programme / Guideline
4. IOTIC to work with the other TICs on
   - Synchronizing the IOTR with the UNESCO IOC Tsunami Ready Guide
   - Developing the surveys on Member State status, interest and feed back in the implementation of Tsunami Ready
5. IOTIC to conduct survey on UNESCO IOC Tsunami Ready in Indian Ocean
6. IOTIC to develop and propose the IOTR Process and Recognition Board to the Steering Group for approval
7. IOTIC to add the UNESCO-IOC Recognition process and information in the IOTR Guideline

Thank you

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