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Commission

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# AGENDA

Focused on the two High Level Objectives (HLO):

1. To develop the warning systems' capability to issue actionable and timely (<10 min) tsunami warnings for tsunamis from all identified sources to 100% of coasts at risk.
2. 100% of communities at risk be prepared and resilient to tsunamis by 2030 through programmes like the IOC-UNESCO Tsunami Ready Recognition Programme (TRRP).

- High-Level Talks on the HLOs
- And 6 Sessions:
  1. HLO1
  2. HLO2
  3. Tools & Instruments to support ODTP Implementation
  4. SIDS Plenary Panel Discussion
  5. Round the table dialogue
  6. Synthesis & Way Forward

# Session 1. Actionable & Timely Warning

- i. **Densify observation networks** by adopting cutting-edge observation technologies (SMART cables, fiber-optic sensing, acoustic sensing, etc.), expanding traditional sea-level networks, and integrating all sensors and networks to optimize tsunami detection for all sources.
- ii. Embrace **advancement in tsunami modelling and open-source tools**, , and fortify ties with regional and international scientific organizations
- iii. Transform the global tsunami warning systems to be actionable and timely (within 10 minutes) for all sources to 100% at risk coastal communities through **establishing the optimal multi-sensor and modern observation networks**, fostering live data sharing, and further advancing the state-of-art tsunami modelling that takes advantage of all available observations.
- iv. Fast track the **global coverage expansion in high-resolution bathymetry data** through initiatives such as GEBCO-2030 for risk assessment and impact-based forecasting and warnings

# Session 2. Prepared & Resilient

- i. Better data accessibility and thorough mapping of tsunami inundation.
- ii. Updated procedures and resources to assist current TR communities.
- iii. Better **state-level governance and community involvement**.
- iv. Streamlined and more efficient TR renewal and application processes.
- v. More precise **metrics for reporting and tsunami-ready community counts**.
- vi. **Promote the role of local champions, the importance of vertical evacuation shelters, and stronger collaboration with Civil Protection Authorities (CPAs)**
- vii. Increase the value of TRR by **expanding to critical infrastructure and linking to other resilience initiatives**
- viii. **Need for earthquake- and tsunami-resistant design and improved understanding of cascading risks in complex infrastructure systems**
- ix. Projected **TRR targets are in line with ODTP** policy and implementation objectives.
- x. Techniques for **tracking advancement** toward "100% of people at risk" readiness that build on lessons learned from Costa Rica and the Caribbean, such as bolstering program renewal.

# Session 3. Tools & Instruments

- i. Broader distribution of UNESCO-IOC TIC toolkits, OTGA online trainings and translation of materials into national or local languages would greatly **enhance community comprehension and implementation of TR indicators.**
- ii. **Automation of the TR recognition application process** is anticipated to shorten processing time and increase the number of new submissions.
- iii. Regional initiatives should place emphasis on **knowledge sharing and lessons learned**, while encouraging **national emphasis on “last-mile”** facilitators’ training and building local champions etc .
- iv. Member States are encouraged to make full use of the Category 2 centers (e.g., ITCOcean), specialized training centers (ITIC/BMKG) in addition to OTGA online courses and training materials for **national and regional capacity building.**
- v. Tools like TsunamiCast-Real Time Impact Based Tsunami Forecast Facility are useful for tsunami hazard assessments, evacuation plans, and designing emergency response strategies. **Accelerate adoption and cooperation for such tools** that can generate actionable outputs for Tsunami Ready.

# Session 4. SIDS



- i. Boost **technical support** for SIDS so they can fully engage in the Ocean Decade Tsunami Program (ODTP).
- ii. Support for **comprehensive data**, for the development of high-resolution inundation maps, that are necessary for evidence-based planning.
- iii. Encourage small, networked island systems to **manage cascading risks**.
- iv. Assist SIDS in **identifying and ranking vital infrastructure** in important areas, such as ports, power plants, hospitals, tourist destinations, and protected natural areas.
- v. Improve local governance and community involvement by providing stakeholders, local champions, and facilitators with **training**.
- vi. Increase the use of OTGA online training and expand the translation and distribution of TR implementation tools.
- vii. Make **financial and technical resources more accessible** and increase financial assistance for the implementation of Tsunami Ready (TR), which is still underfunded in SIDS.
- viii. Boost decision-support and early warning systems, especially through collaborations with Coastal Protection Authorities.
- ix. Encourage the use of **real-time forecasting programs** like TsunamiCast.
- x. **Simplify the TR recognition renewal and application procedures** to cut down on administrative bottlenecks.
- xi. To guarantee coordinated progress and optimize impact, **align national targets and strategies with ODTP objectives**.

# Session 5. Dialogue on HLOs

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## HLO 1:

- i. Strengthen partnerships and use of emerging technologies such as AI, GNSS, and SMART cables to improve detection and reduce costs
- ii. Promote local and community-based observation systems and cloud source all available data

## HLO 2:

- i. Prioritize inclusiveness and multi-format communication for vulnerable groups
- ii. Provide local champions with consistent support and engagement to empower their playing a vital role in tsunami preparedness and all elements of TEWS
- iii. Strengthen accessible and reliable dissemination channels
- iv. Conduct regular drills and exercises to increase tsunami readiness
- v. Manage public expectations and tailor tsunami preparedness to local conditions and needs

# More notes

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- Discussion on the 10 min warning threshold relative to impact versus generation
- Showcase of advancements and gaps around the world
- Last mile = weakest link everywhere: greatest challenge
- Great opportunity to
  - sit together groups from both HLOs so they could hear the other side (hard sciences & social sciences)
  - Exchange knowledge between countries