



ICG/PTWS Working Groups, Task Teams  
ICG/PTWS Steering Committee  
4-8 June 2018  
Honolulu, Hawaii

# UNESCO IOC TOWS

## Task Team on

## Disaster Management and Preparedness

### 1. Marine & Ports Tsunami Guidance

### 2. Structural Design & Vertical Evacuation Guidance

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Laura Kong  
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➤ **Met annually since ~2007**



# Terms of Reference

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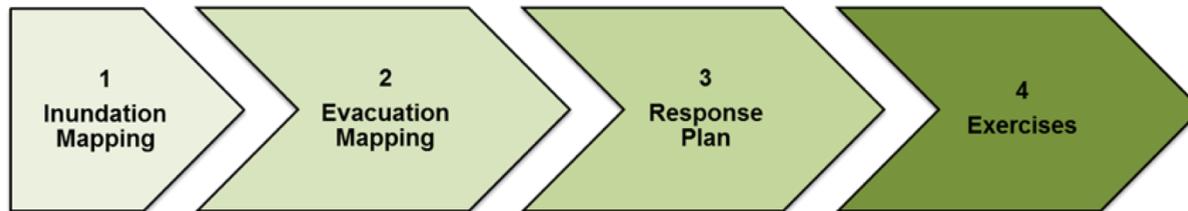
- Facilitate in collaboration with organization such as UNISDR, the **exchange of experiences and information on preparedness actions, education/awareness raising campaigns** and other matters related to disaster management and preparedness;
- **Promote preparedness in coastal communities through education and awareness products and campaigns;**
- **Facilitate SOP training** across ICGs to **strengthen emergency response capabilities** of Member States and their Disaster Management Offices;
- **Promote preparedness programs and assessment tools** that have been successful in one regional Tsunami Warning and Mitigation System in the others as appropriate;
- Facilitate the coordination of the TICs of the ICGs;
- Report to the TOWS–WG.

# TOWS Activities

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- **Develop SOP Manual: Plans and Procedures for Tsunami Warning and Emergency Management.** Paris, IOC / UNESCO, MG 76, 2017. 72 pp. English

- **Develop Evacuation Mapping Guidelines:**



- TEMPP Pilot completed (Honduras & Central America) – 2015-2017, Training on how to create reliable practical tsunami evacuation maps
- IOC MG (finalize 2018) - **Preparing for Community Tsunami Evacuations: From Inundation to Evacuation Maps, Response Plans, and Exercises, Quick Guide and Supplement**
- Central America – Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua, El Salvador
- Indian Ocean – 2 TEMPP reg train (for Intl Tsunami Ready pilots)

# TOWS Activities

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## □ Develop Maritime and Ports Guidance:

- ✓ TT noted the *Maritime Planning & Preparedness Guidelines for harbours and ports* developed by the US National Tsunami Hazard Mitigation Programme (in draft); methodology is a useful reference for other countries. USA draft planned for finalization (2019?)
- ✓ There is a **wealth of information available from Japan (but in Japanese)**. Some work is also underway in New Zealand, while Israel also have material. Indonesia may also be able to assist.

Action: ITIC will send best practices to the TT with informal translations and pursue formal translations of the documents from Japan.

# Marine Preparedness : Ports and Harbors

– New policy in Japan after Tohoku tsunami –



Japan Meteorological Agency

May 2018

Laura Kong, ITIC (NTHMP, July 2018)

# Damages at ports and harbors by Tohoku tsunami

Damages at ports and harbors were seen in wider area of Pacific coast of East Japan (Aomori, Iwate, Miyagi, Fukushima, Ibaraki and Chiba) by Tohoku tsunami in 2011.

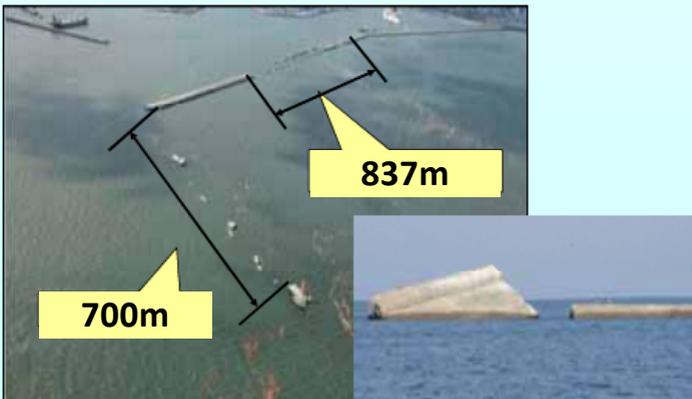
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## Failure of breakwater

○Kamaishi port, Iwate



○Hachinohe port, Aomori



## Collapse of seawalls

○Ofunato port, Iwate



## Machine Damage

○Shiogama port, Miyagi



## Damage by sea wracks

○Shiogama port, Miyagi

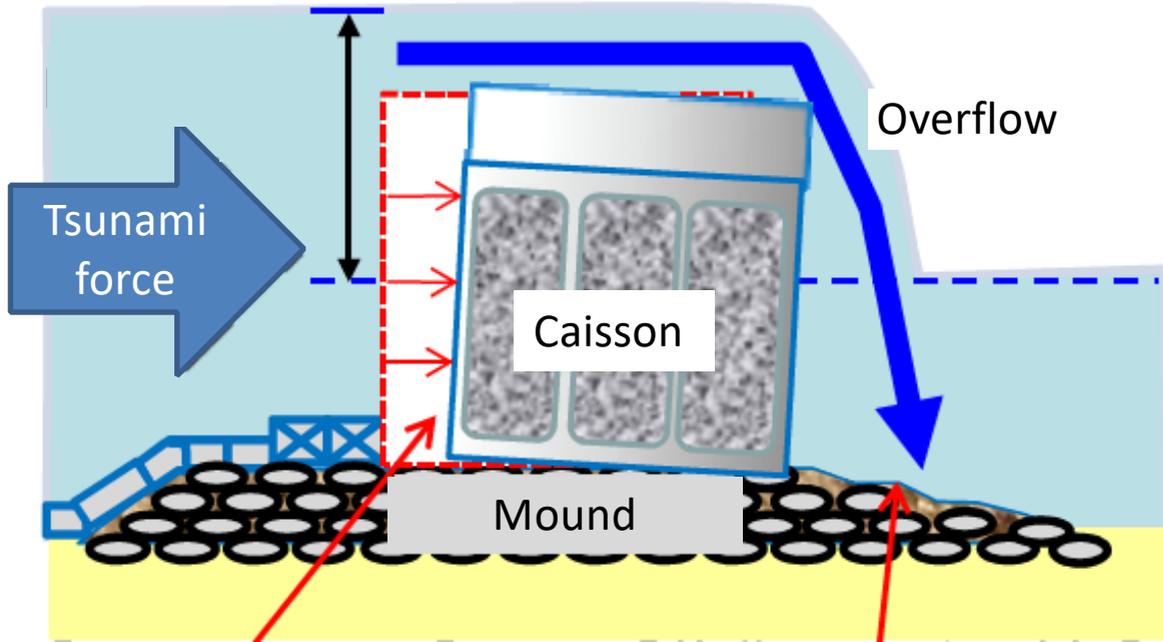


## Scattered Containers

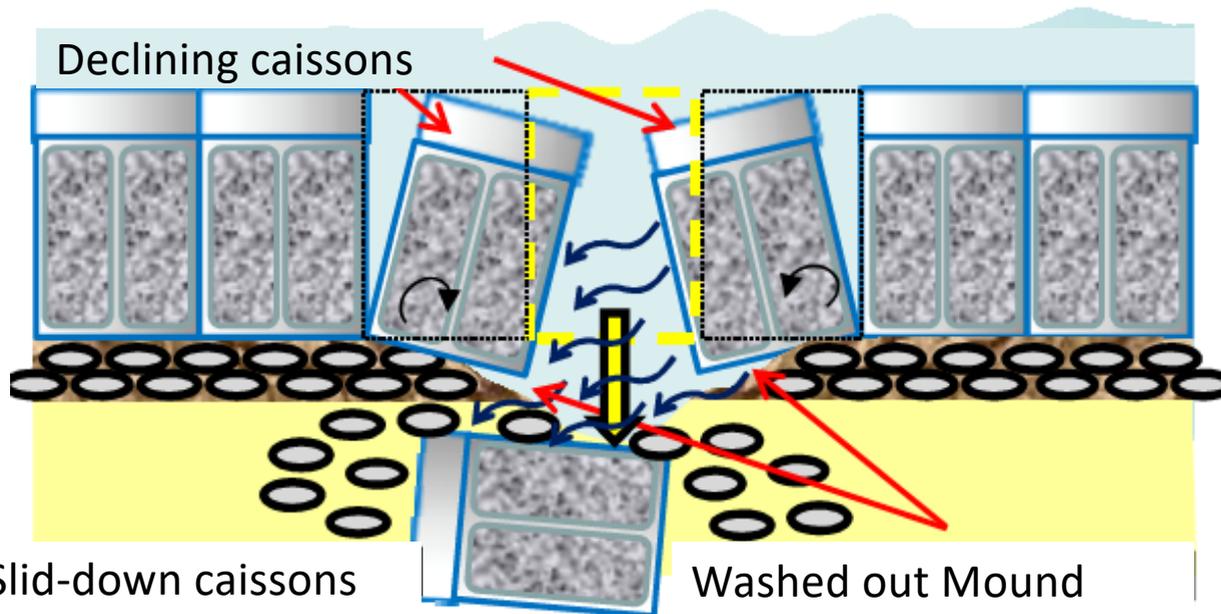
○Shiogama port, Miyagi



# Mechanism of Breakwater Failure



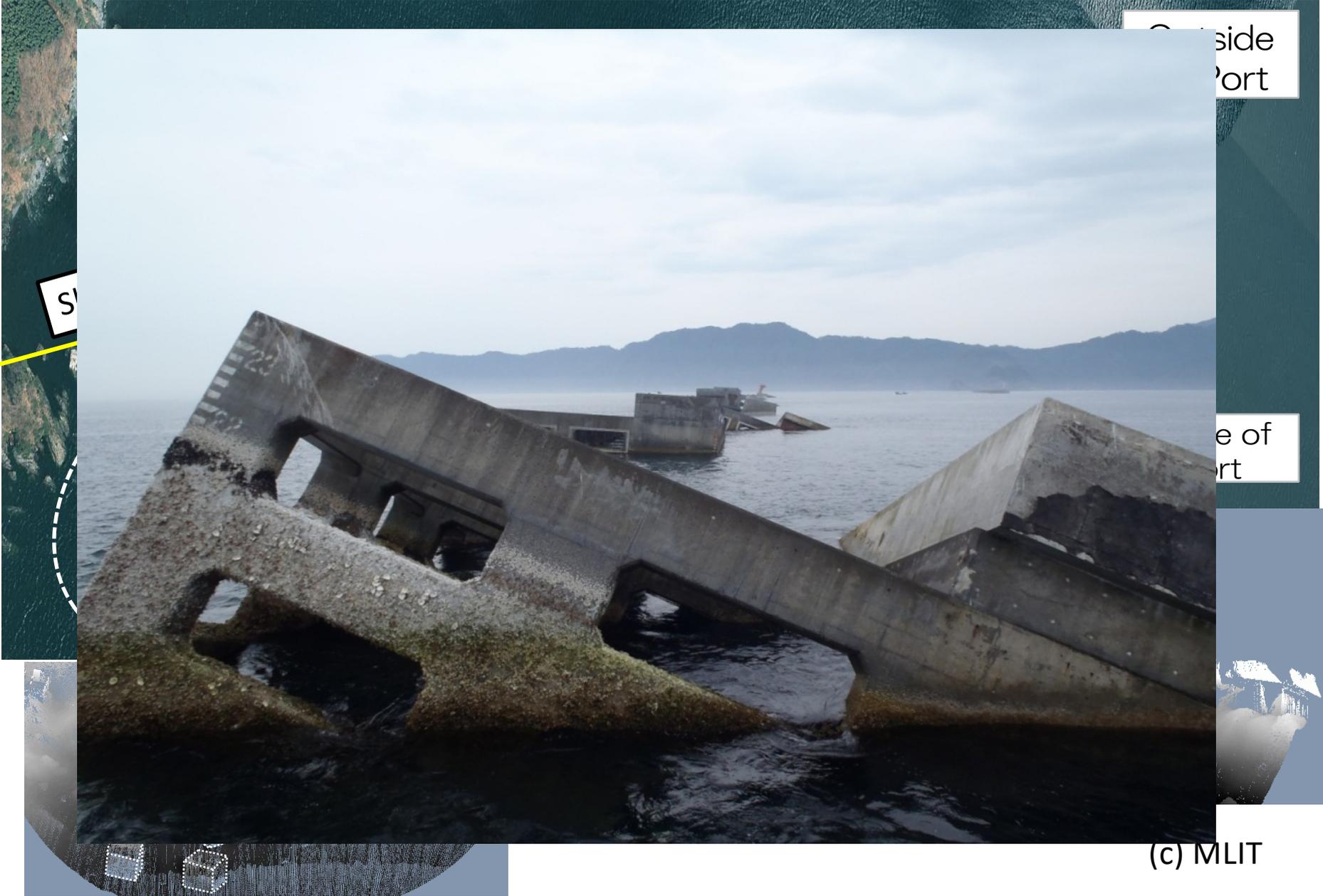
Some caissons slid down due to tsunami force and mound washed-out by the overflowed tsunami



Tsunami flow concentrated to slid-down caissons  
It washed out mound and makes decline of caissons

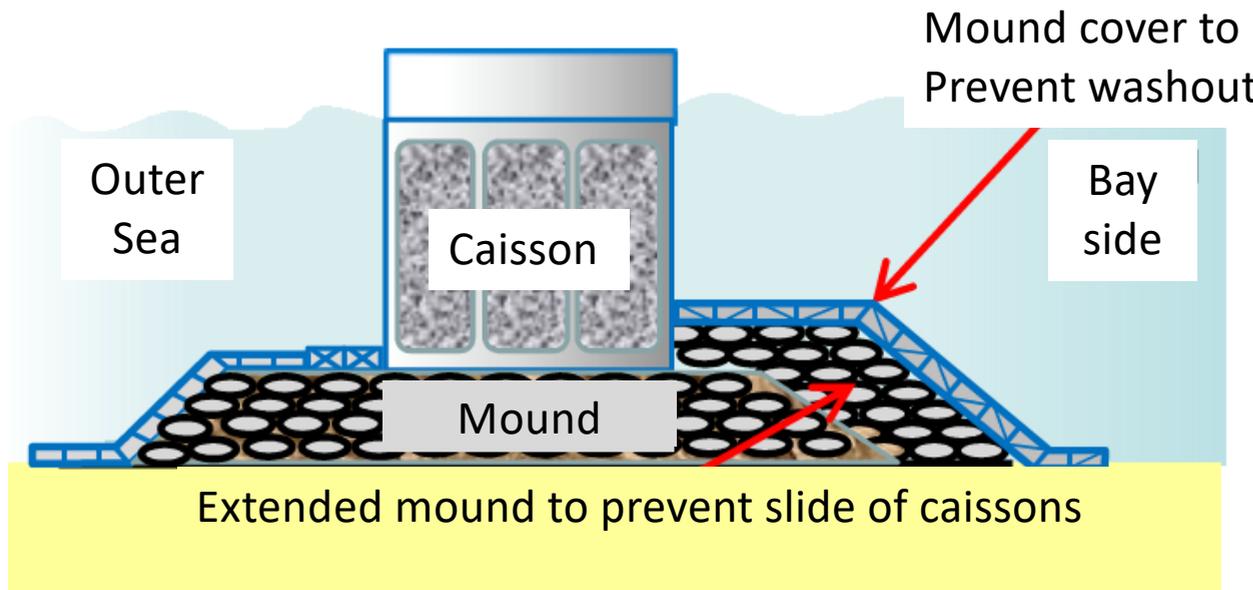
# Failure of Breakwater at Kamaishi

TOHOKU REGIONAL BUREAU MINISTRY OF LAND , INFRASTRUCTURE AND TRANSPORT

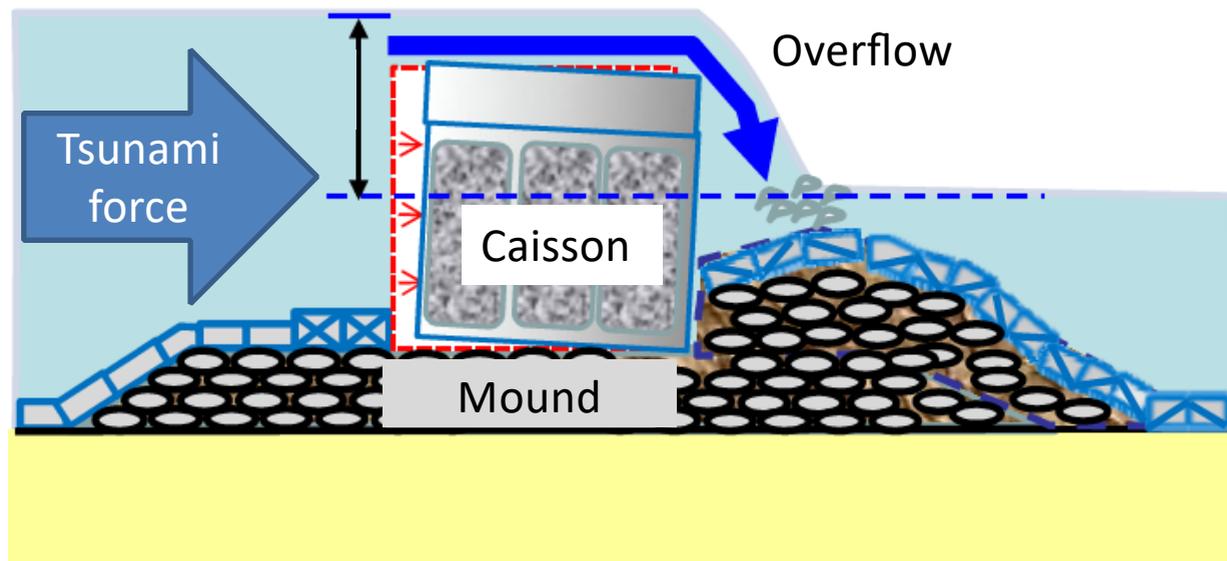


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# Reconstruction and Reinforcement of Breakwater



Even tsunami pushed caissons, extended mound can prevent sliding down of caissons



Mound is also protected by cover to prevent washout

# Protection of ports/harbors against tsunami

- Promotion of tsunami protection/evacuation measures along with targets for disaster prevention/mitigation
  - ✓ Two kinds of measurements – for high-frequency tsunamis and largest class tsunamis
  - ✓ Protection of inner area by seawalls
  - ✓ Evacuation plan at ports and harbors
  - ✓ Enhancement of decision-making system
- Establishing water gates facility management and operation
  - ✓ Safety-first management
  - ✓ Promotion of automation and remote control

# Protection of ports/harbors against tsunami

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For high-frequency tsunami  
(once in several tens of years)

For largest class tsunami  
(once in several hundreds of years)

## Targets for disaster prevention/mitigation

Protect human lives

Protect properties at inner area

Business continuity at inner area

Continuous port/harbor functions after disaster

Minimum economy loss

Preventing large secondary disaster

Early recovery

Area utilization : prevent damages of major facilities in outer area

Evacuation plan :  
assuming worst scenario

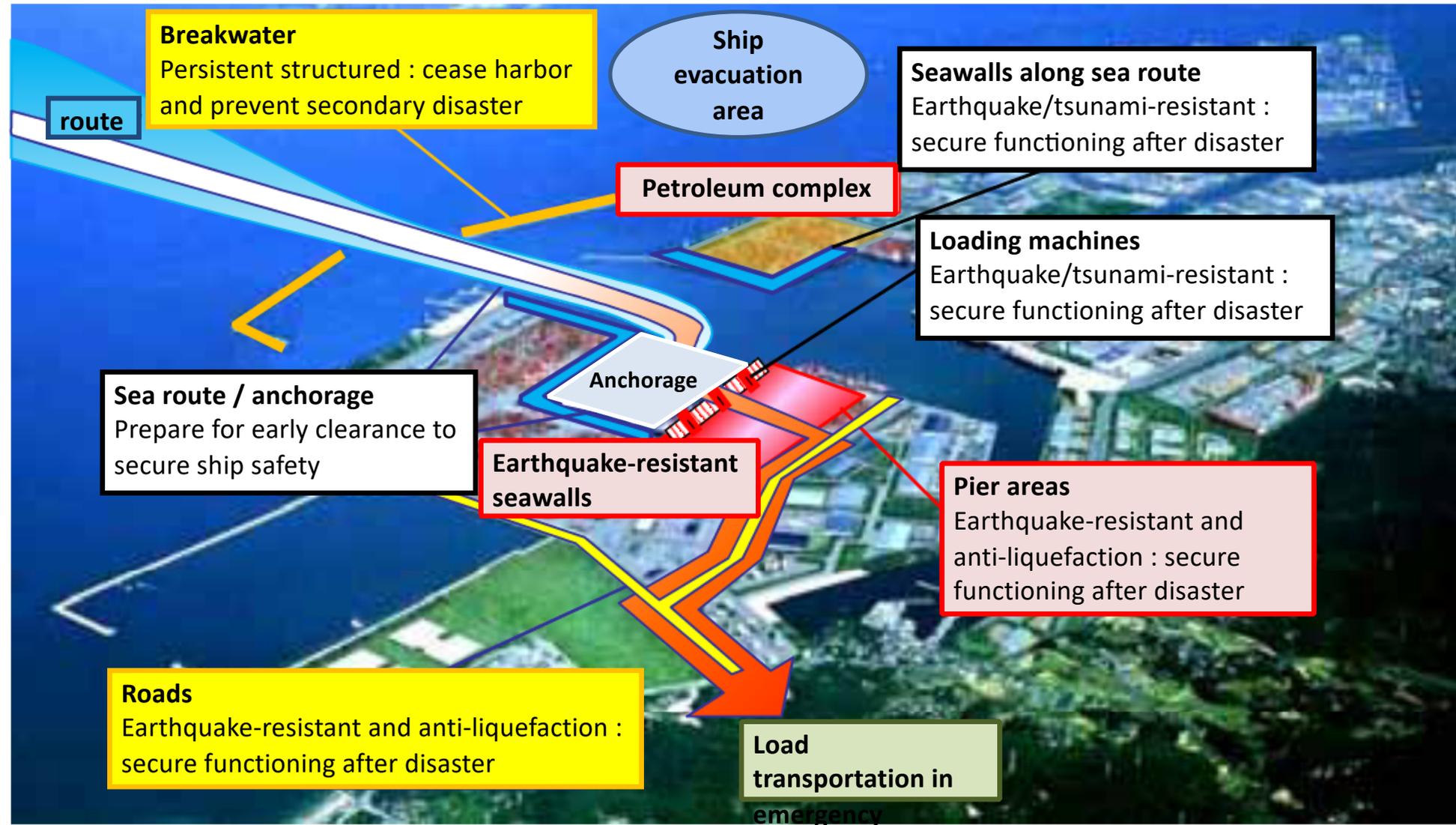
Area utilization : plan assuming immersion of inner area



# Resilient ports/harbors against earthquake and tsunami

Proceed resilient ports and harbors, considering cost effectiveness and risk of damage due to the earthquake and tsunami

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# Handbook for making tsunami evacuation manual (in Japanese) – Google translate only

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## International SOLAS

### Handbook for making tsunami evacuation manual – Ship Operators

Study Meeting for Improving Ship Evacuation during Tsunami  
Ministry of Land, Infrastructure and Transport  
March, Heisei 26 (2014)

#### Introduction

- Utilization of creation guidance
- How to prepare ship tsunami evacuation manual
- Large-scale earthquake targeted for consideration at the Cabinet Office Central Disaster Prevention Council
- Assumption of damage of tsunami caused by a large-scale earthquake
- Tsunami evacuation manual preparation Structure of guidance

#### I Collection of earthquake and tsunami information

1. Information to be collected at the occurrence of the earthquake (Meteorological Agency Presentation Information)
2. Tsunami information to be grasped in advance

#### II Determine the status of the ship at the time of the tsunami attack

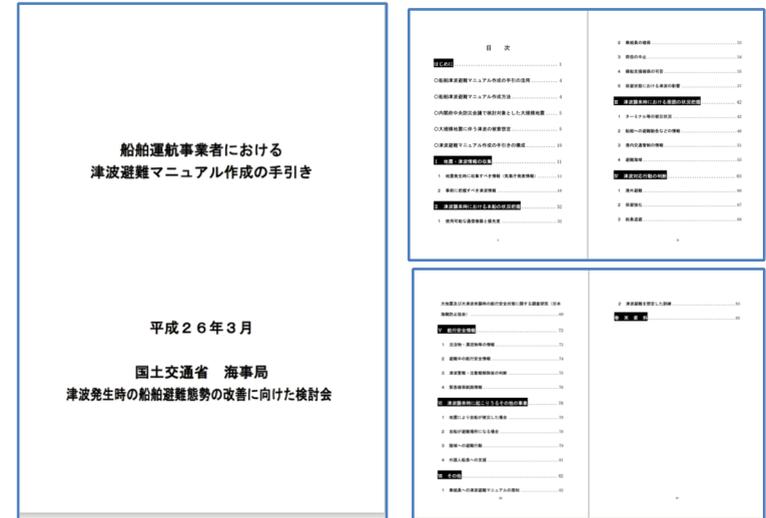
1. Available communication equipment and priority
2. Securing crew
3. Canceling cargo handling
4. Possibility to secure navigation support
5. Influence of tsunami in mooring state

#### III Grasp the surrounding situation at the time of the tsunami attack

1. Damaged situation at a terminal
2. Information such as evacuation advice to ships
3. Port in port transport Information on control
4. Evacuation area

#### IV Judgment of tsunami correspondence behavior

1. Evacuation outside the port
2. Mooring enhancement
3. Remaining all members
4. Survey research on navigational safety measures at the time of major earthquake and large tsunami incidents (Japan Marine Accident Prevention Association)



#### III Navigation safety information

1. Information on sinks, drifting objects, etc.
2. Safety information on navigation during evacuation
3. Judgment after tsunami warning / warning notice
4. Emergency secured route information

#### VI Other events that may occur at the time of the tsunami attack

1. When your ship is damaged by an earthquake
2. When your ship is to be evacuated
3. Evacuation to the land area Action
4. Support for foreign captain

#### VII Other

1. Broadcast of tsunami evacuation manual to crew
2. Training assuming tsunami evacuation

# Guidelines on harbor tsunami evacuation measures (in Japanese) – Google translate only

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## National - Guidelines on harbor tsunami evacuation measures

September Heisei 25 (2013)

Ministry of Land, Infrastructure and Transport Harbor Bureau

### 1 About the guidelines on harbor tsunami evacuation measures ...

- 1.1 Purpose of guideline
- 1.2 Formulation of guidelines Purpose
- 1.3 Goal of the guideline
- 1.4 Positioning of guidelines
- 1.5 Review based on guidelines and plan to cooperate
- 1.6 Major terms used in guidelines

### 2 Basic idea concerning formulation of tsunami evacuation countermeasures in ports

- 2.1 Basic idea on tsunami countermeasures at ports
- 2.2 The role of port administrator, country (regional development agency, etc.) related to the formulation of tsunami evacuation measures etc
- 2.3 Ports that need to formulate tsunami evacuation countermeasures at ports
- 2.4 Scope of Tsunami Evacuation Measures at Harbor
  - 2.4.1 Target person
  - 2.4.2 Target area
  - 2.4.3 Target tsunami
  - 2.4.4 Tsunami after the earthquake Target period for evacuation
  - 2.4.5 Countermeasure period for tsunami evacuation measures at ports

### 3 How to formulate tsunami evacuation countermeasures at ports

- 3.1 Matters that need to be determined in tsunami evacuation measures at ports
- 3.2 Arrangement of characteristics of harbors
- 3.3 Establishment of Tsunami Inundation Assumption at Harbor
- 3.4 Setting of evacuation target area
  - 3.4.1 Review and setting of areas subject to evacuation
  - 3.4.2 Examination and Extraction of Evacuation Difficult Areas
  - 3.4.3 Examination and setting of emergency evacuation sites, tsunami evacuation facilities, evacuation routes, etc.
- 3.5 Securing the safety of those who need to engage in other tasks when a tsunami occurs
- 3.6 Securing means of transmission of tsunami information etc.
- 3.7 Criteria for evacuation judgment in port area
- 3.8 Communicating the tsunami evacuation measures, enlightenment
- 3.9 Evacuation drills
- 3.10 Other points to keep in mind

### 4 Advancement of tsunami evacuation measures in harbors by further tsunami

港灣の津波避難対策に関するガイドライン	港灣の津波避難対策に関するガイドライン 目次	
	第1章 港灣の津波避難対策に関するガイドラインの目的	1
	1.1 ポートマネジメントの目的	1
	1.2 ポートマネジメントの推進体制	1
	1.3 ポートマネジメントの目標	2
	1.4 ポートマネジメントの役割	4
	1.5 ポートマネジメントと関係する国・地方自治体	4
	1.6 ポートマネジメントに関する用語	10
第2章 港灣における津波避難対策の策定に際する基本的な考え方	11	
2.1 港灣における津波避難対策の基本的な考え方	11	
2.2 津波避難対策の策定に際する関係機関、国（地方開発庁）の役割	13	
2.3 港灣における津波避難対策の策定に際する留意すべき事項	17	
2.4 港灣における津波避難対策の推進体制	18	
2.4.1 対象者	18	
2.4.2 対象地域	20	
2.4.3 対象とする津波	20	
2.4.4 避難するべき避難困難な区域（特定区域）	24	
2.4.5 港灣における津波避難対策の推進体制	25	
第3章 港灣における津波避難対策の策定に際する留意すべき事項	26	
3.1 港灣における津波避難対策において定まる必要がある事項	26	
3.2 港灣の特性の把握	31	
3.3 港灣における津波避難対策の策定	33	
3.4 避難対象者の設定等	35	
3.4.1 避難対象者の設定、設定	35	
3.4.2 避難対象者の設定、抽出	36	
3.4.3 緊急避難場所等、津波避難施設、避難経路等の検討、設定	41	
	3.5 津波発生時に他の作業に従事する必要がある者の安全の確保	50
	3.6 津波発生時の伝達手段の確保	52
	3.7 避難経路における避難の困難な箇所	53
	3.8 津波避難対策の告知、啓発	57
	3.9 避難訓練	60
	3.10 その他が留意点	63
第4章 港灣における津波避難対策の策定に際する留意すべき事項	66	
4.1 港灣における津波避難対策の基本的な考え方	66	
4.2 港灣における津波避難対策の策定に際する留意すべき事項	67	
第5章 津波避難対策の自己評価（評価チェックリスト）	73	
港灣の津波避難対策に関するガイドラインの適用状況	76	
資料	78	

### 4 Advancement of tsunami evacuation measures in harbors by further tsunami countermeasures

- 4.1 Basic idea of further measures against tsunami evacuation
- 4.2 Further case of tsunami countermeasures

### 5. Self assessment of tsunami evacuation measures (evaluation check list)

#### Study system of guidelines on harbor tsunami evacuation

#### Conclusion

# Protect ships from Tsunami

- Probability of a large, M8-M9 class earthquake occurring within 30 years is appx. 70%.
- A large tsunami may arrive at a short notice on several fronts in Japan.

To decide on evacuation actions quickly, it is important to make **Ship's Tsunami evacuation manual & Response against Tsunami Checklist** in advance.



Damaged ships by Tsunami in Great East Japan Earthquake

## Response against Tsunami Checklist

Format of the "Ship's Tsunami Evacuation Manual" with **one sheet (front/back)** for **3 important steps** on tsunami evacuation measures

- 1 Basic items to be filled in advance
- 2 Information to be confirmed when earthquake / tsunami occurs

## How to Fill out 'Response against Tsunami Checklist'

- Check the guidance on "How to Fill out 'Response against Tsunami Checklist' " in our website.
- In preparation for a Tsunami occurring, it is recommended to actively seek information on tsunami in advance.
- Each Ship's Captain fills in the blanks **on consultation with ship's agents.**
- **Even if Captain may not fill in all the blanks in the front page,** this sheet can work as a checklist.
- It should be noted that the use of this sheet is not obligatory by statute.

Example of information collection from related organizations

Table of Response against Tsunami		Actions to be Taken by a Ship			
Tsunami Warning & Recommendation	Tsunami Arrival	Ship's Position			
		Large/High Speed Ship (Including Ferry, Tanker)	General Ship (Including Cargo, Handing/Heavy Cargo Ship)	Small Ship (Including Fishing Boat, etc.)	Anchored Ship (Including mooring/Strap)
Tsunami Warning	No	Suspend Cargo Handling/Works Essentially, Emergency Departure	Suspend Cargo Handling/Works Essentially to the Land	Retreat to the Land	Use of Engine
	Yes	Suspend Cargo Handling/Works Essentially, Emergency Departure	Suspend Cargo Handling/Works Essentially to the Land if Necessary	Emergency Departure	Emergency Departure
Tsunami Arrival	No	Suspend Cargo Handling/Works Essentially, Emergency Departure	Suspend Cargo Handling/Works Essentially to the Land or Stay Alongside	Retreat to the Land	Use of Engine
	Yes	Suspend Cargo Handling/Works Essentially, Emergency Departure	Suspend Cargo Handling/Works Essentially to the Land or Stay Alongside	Retreat to the Land if Necessary	Emergency Departure

Time series chart      Tsunami caused by earthquakes in the past      Assumed Tsunami submergence map

Example of Required Working Time

Action	Working Time (minutes)	
	Emergency Departure	Staying Alongside
Suspend the cargo handling works	5	
Call the crew	2	
Prepare for leaving pier/port (Start the engine and thruster)	17	30
Release/Retreat the Mooring → Departure	5	
Notify the land and operating company after departure	1	
Call the crew	2	
Tight and add mooring lines and tighten the brake of mooring winch	3	
Prepare for anchoring	2	15
Prepare the engine and thruster as a readiness for mooring the break and drifting	3	
Discuss and instruct to suspend cargo handling	3	
Check the waterproofing, and close the waterproof doors and sea water doors	1	
Notify and confirm with the land and operation company	1	
Count the number of crew and check the tally	3	10
Instruct to complete evacuation to the land	3	
Shipside works required until evacuation to the land is completed	4	

Fill in the blank table (decision guideline) based on the information obtained.

Response against Tsunami by Arrival Time (decision guideline)					
Warning Level	Tsunami Height	Berthing		Anchoring	
		Within 30 minutes	More than 30 minutes	Within 30 minutes	More than 30 minutes
Major Tsunami Warning	More than 3m	Evacuation to the Land	Emergency Departure	Emergency Departure	Emergency Departure
Minor Tsunami Warning	1 - 3 m	Staying Alongside	Emergency Departure	Emergency Departure	Emergency Departure
Low Tsunami Recommendations	Less than 1m	Staying Alongside	Emergency Departure	Emergency Departure	Emergency Departure

## Example

Name: John Smith      [Port: Port of XX] Cargo Ship

Response against Tsunami Checklist  
(This sheet is not authorized as obligation by statute.)

Basic Response List

Keep monitoring the latest information of Tsunami. (from TV, Radio or VHF)

Confirm Tsunami occurrence indication from Port master, Harbor administrator, etc...

# Response against tsunami checklist (in English)

(c) MLIT

Name:  【Port:  】 Cargo Ship

## Response against Tsunami Checklist (This the sheet is not authorized as obligation by statute.)

Confirming before port entry in advance

Port and Ship Information		
Port:	Berthing direction: Inbound / Outbound	
Berth / Quay:	Quay: Seismic design / Non-seismic design	
Ship name:	Gross Tonnage:	
Ship type:	Crew:	Cargo:

Basic Information		
Safe water area: From ( <input type="text"/> ), ( <input type="text"/> ) Degree ( <input type="text"/> )m	Water depth: <input type="text"/> m	
Location : Latitude: <input type="text"/> Longitude: <input type="text"/>	Distance from berth to safe water area : <input type="text"/> nm	
Time to arrive safe water area: <input type="text"/> minutes		
Place of evacuation area on land :	Handling support: Tug ( Yes • No )	

Contact Point	
Agent:	Operating company:
Stevedore:	Harbor Master:
Liner:	Japan Coast Guard:
Tug Company:	Other:

Confirm Tsunami information in advance, if possible.	The assumed maximum Tsunami height: <input type="text"/> m (time of arrival: <input type="text"/> )
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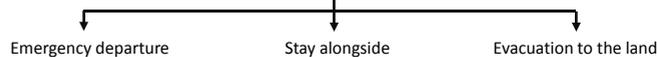
Response against Tsunami  
(Basic Policy)

Response against Tsunami (Basic Policy)					
Warning level	Tsunami height	On berthing		On anchoring	
		Within ~minutes	More than ~minutes	Within ~minutes	More than ~minutes
Major Tsunami warning	More than 3m				
Tsunami warning	1~3m				
Tsunami advisory	Less than 1m				



Judge if Earthquake, Tsunami is occurred  
Captain shall Judge

Earthquake Information (Date - <input type="text"/> )				
Time	h	m	Scale	M
			Place	Seismic Intensity
Tsunami Information				
Major Tsunami warning	Tsunami warning	Tsunami advisory		
Time to arrival of Tsunami	m	Anticipated height	m	
Captain Judgement				



【Port:  】 Cargo Ship

## Basic Response List (Fill in the as far as practicable)

Keep monitoring the latest information of Tsunami.  
(from TV, Radio or VHF)

Confirm Tsunami occurrence indication  
from Port master, Harbor administrator,  
etc...

### Emergency departure \*Continue to obtain the information of Tsunami (from TV, Radio or VHF)

- ① Interruption of cargo work (  minutes)
- ② Crew readiness (  minutes)
- ③ Standby for departure (Engine and Thruster if provided) (  minutes)
- ④ Consider support Tug, handler and Mooring crew are necessary or not (  minutes)
- ⑤ Confirm store landing facilities (Crane, Loading Arm, Bellows Chute, etc...) available
- ⑥ Check the suitability of the departure route (Proximity of hazards and other vessels in way of departure route)
- ⑦ Unmooring or cutting lines (  minutes)
- ⑧ Give notice to the shore (relevant departments or the operating company), after departure (  minutes)

### Staying alongside \*Continue to obtain the information of Tsunami (from TV, Radio or VHF)

- ① Crew readiness (  minutes)
- ② Tending mooring lines / Tightening brakes of mooring winches (  minutes)
- ③ Standby anchor (  minutes)
- ④ Standby engine and thruster if provided (To avoid damaging of lines, Surging) (  minutes)
- ⑤ Discuss or instruct for the interruption of Cargo work, etc... (  minutes)
- ⑥ Check watertight measures (close all the watertight doors /openings, etc...) (  minutes)
- ⑦ Give notice to the shore (relevant departments or the operating company) (  minutes)
- ⑧ Check the ways to obtain the latest information.  
(Preparing vessel on the advice or the indication from Harbor Master/ Harbor administrator, etc...)  
(Check the safe water area in advance for the emergency departure)  
(Check the safe area, the evacuation route for evacuation to the land)

### Evacuation to the land \*Continue to obtain the information of Tsunami (from TV, Radio or VHF)

- ① Crew readiness (  minutes)
- ② Check the safe area, the evacuation route, the required time to evacuate etc... (  minutes)
- ③ Instruct crew to evacuate to land (  minutes)
- ④ Carry out the required work on board till Evacuation to the land  
(Disengaging the connections such as loading facilities between the ship and the land) (  minutes)

### Attention in case of drifting (Additional points)

When the ship drifts from berth, the mooring may break, and cargo handling facilities, such as cranes etc. may collapsed, therefore crew shall evacuate to the safe area.

# Countermeasure of ship for tsunami disaster (in Japanese)

Type of Tsunami Forecast		Available Time before tsunami arrival	Countermeasures of ships					
			Docked at pier			Anchored & mooring buoy	Navigating	
			Vessel and medium-sized vessel (including fishing vessel)		Small boat		Vessel (including fishing boat)	Small boat
			Vessels with hazardous material	Standard (include a working ship)	Pleasure boat & fishing boat			
Tsunami Warning	Major 3m, 4m, 6m, 8m, Over 10m	imminent	Halt cargo handling and all other operation & (B) (general rule)	Halt cargo handling & (A)	(A)	(E)	(B)	(B) or (A) after getting a shore
		medium	Halt cargo handling and all other operation & (B) (general rule)	Halt cargo handling & (B) or (A)	(D) or (A) ( (B) in some case)	(E) or (B)		(B) or (D) ((A) in some case)
		enough	Halt cargo handling and all other operation & (B)	Halt cargo handling & (B)	(D) ( (B) in some case)	(B)		(B) or (D)
	Tsunami 1m, 2m	imminent	Halt cargo handling and all other operation & (B) (general rule)	Halt cargo handling & (A) or enforce mooring	(A)	(E)	(B)	(B) or (A) after getting a shore
		medium	Halt cargo handling and all other operation & (B) (general rule)	Halt cargo handling & (B) or (A) or enforce mooring	(D) or (A) ( (B) in some case)	(E) or (B)		(B) or (D) ((A) in some case)
		enough	Halt cargo handling and all other operation & (B)	Halt cargo handling & (B) or enforce mooring	(D) ( (B) in some case)	(B)		(B) or (D)
Tsunami Advisory	Tsunami Attention 0.5m		Halt cargo handling & enforce mooring or (B)	Halt cargo handling & enforce mooring or (B)	(D) or (B)	(C) ((B) or (E) in some case)	(B)	(D), (B) or enforce mooring
Remarks			The enterprise shall prepare a manual in advance.		If there is appropriate evacuation area in out of port for small boat, (B) is also recommended.	(ZZZ) see below		

- (A) Evacuation on land : All crew shall evacuate to the higher ground because an evacuation by ship is expected to be high risk. Make an effort to prevent the flowing out of ships and security actions for hazardous materials as much as possible.
- (B) Evacuation out of port: Evacuate to the deep water depth and broad area of out of port. (If there is no time to evacuate, stay in the designated emergency evacuation area in the port.)
- (C) Monitor : No action for evacuation is taken, but all available safety measures shall be taken collecting the available information until Tsunami Advisory is cancelled.
- (D) Land a boat : Land a small boat such as pleasure boat and fishing boat, and bind a landed boat not to flow out by tsunami.
- (E) Start an engine : Start an engine of anchoring ship, and take an appropriate action as required.

# TOWS Activities

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## □ Develop Vertical Evacuation Guidance:

- ✓ TT noted **US ASCE 7-16 Tsunami Loads engineering provisions on high capacity structures (that can serve as evacuation shelters for tsunami) now part of 2018 International Building Code.**
- ✓ **New Zealand MCDEM (2008/2016)** Tsunami Evacuation Zone guidelines (Tsunami Evacuation Zones, DGL 08/16) - nationally consistent approach to developing tsunami evacuation zones, maps, and public information - revised includes information on land use planning and vertical evacuation.  
**(2018-2019)** - vertical evacuation promoted as last resort, 2-phased approach for designation and design considerations of tsunami safe structures. **Phase 1 (2018) - decision making process for local authorities to assess** whether or not, given residual risk. Includes assessment costs to retrofit existing buildings and build new. **Phase 2 (2019) - engineering design requirements**
- ✓ **Indonesia ITB & BNPB (I2014, Bahasa):** Bandung Institute of Technology (ITB) & National Disaster Management Agency (BNPB) developed material for **plan, design / build new tsunami evacuation structures**, as well as **identify potential existing buildings**. Also guidelines on **plan / design of artificial hills** (man-made) for evacuations. IOTWS WG1 chair and IOTIC will pursue options for translation.
- ✓ Japan: **wealth of information available (in Japanese).**

# PTWS Steering Committee, 7-8 June 2018

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- **Action:** SC agreed that **ITIC will host websites to centralize information on**
  - Marine and Ports Tsunami Guidance and Best Practices
  - **Structural Design and Vertical Evacuation Guidance and Best Practices.**



# JAPAN

To make evacuation measures, Japan set two levels of tsunami:

1. maximum tsunami : occurs once in several hundreds years
2. frequent tsunami : occurs once in several tens years

Ideally, tsunami evacuation facilities (tsunami evacuation buildings/towers) for maximum tsunami are needed.

On the other hand, considering constructing time constraint, tsunami evacuation facilities for frequent tsunami should be prepared for in the time being.

**Local governments are requested to:**

- Utilize public and/or national properties for tsunami evacuation facilities as much as possible.
- Report regularly on progress of preparation for tsunami evacuation facilities to the residents.
- Promote to designate existing reinforced buildings as tsunami evacuation facilities.

# Sendai City, Japan

## Tsunami Evacuation Guidelines

• This guide summarizes tsunami hazard zones, evacuation facilities, shelters and important locations for quick evacuation based on the present topography, following the damage caused by the 2011 Great East Japan Earthquake and Tsunami.

• Think about where you and your family spend time during normal conditions, and be prepared for a quick evacuation when a large or long period earthquake is felt, or when receiving tsunami information.

Preliminary  
version

3rd version March 2015 Sendai City

For those who have the first version published in October 2011, or the second version published in April 2013, please discard it as details on evacuation facilities and shelters have changed. (Dispose of as miscellaneous paper can be recycled.)

### 1 Start preparing now.

- Prepare an emergency bag including such as light, portable radio, canned food and drinking water.
- Secure a route to quickly exit the room, and secure furniture near the exit so that it does not fall.



### 2 Locate your tsunami evacuation facility or shelter and visit the actual location.

- Practice evacuating to the facility or shelter so that your response is quick during a real event.
- Locate the tsunami evacuation facility or shelter you should use during school or work hours.
- Attend an evacuation drill every year.

### 3 Rapidly evacuate if you feel a strong or long shake.

- Evacuate without waiting for tsunami information.
- Evacuate quickly far inland of the tsunami hazard area, or evacuate quickly to an evacuation facility or shelter.
- Evacuate to high ground or far inland as quickly as possible.



- Do not stay close to sea or river.
- **In general, evacuate on foot.** (Traffic jam or accident might occur if using cars.)
- Take the lead in evacuating whilst calling out with loud voice [Tsunami is coming!] or [Evacuate!].

#### Inquiries

Disaster-resilient City Promotion Section, Crisis Management Department 022-214-3047  
Disaster Risk Reduction Promotion Section, Crisis Management Department 022-214-3049  
Living Environment Section, Miyagino Ward Office 022-291-2111  
Living Environment Section, Wakabayashi Ward Office 022-282-1111  
Living Environment Section, Taihaku Ward Office 022-247-1111

These guidelines were prepared based on advices by International Research Institute of Disaster Science, Tohoku University.

### 4 Check tsunami information positively.

Actively check tsunami information from the public address system, TV, or radio.



#### • Tsunami information transmission system (Outdoor speaker installation) ※Japanese version only

Information is disseminated through outdoor speakers installed in tsunami inundation areas, and door-to-door receiving device. Tsunami warning and evacuation information are immediately transmitted, all at once, through siren or voice announcement.



▲ Outdoor speaker installation

#### • City of trees disaster prevention mail ※Japanese version only

Tsunami information delivered by Sendai City.

Need to pre-register →



▲ City of trees disaster prevention mail

#### • Emergency rapid mail ※Japanese version only

Evacuation advisory / instructions are delivered through each mobile phone company during the announcement of a tsunami warning.

#### • Twitter of Sendai City Crisis Management Department ※Japanese version only

For further information on disaster prevention, please search for and register with the Sendai City Crisis Management Department or "@sendai\_kiki".

Need to pre-register →



For further details and registration instructions then please see the city homepage (disaster prevention and emergency information).

### 5 Do not leave the evacuation facility or shelter until the cancelation of the tsunami warning.

- Remain vigilant and stay away from the hazard area until the cancelation of the tsunami warning.
- A tsunami is a series of wave and the second or later waves may bigger than the first wave.

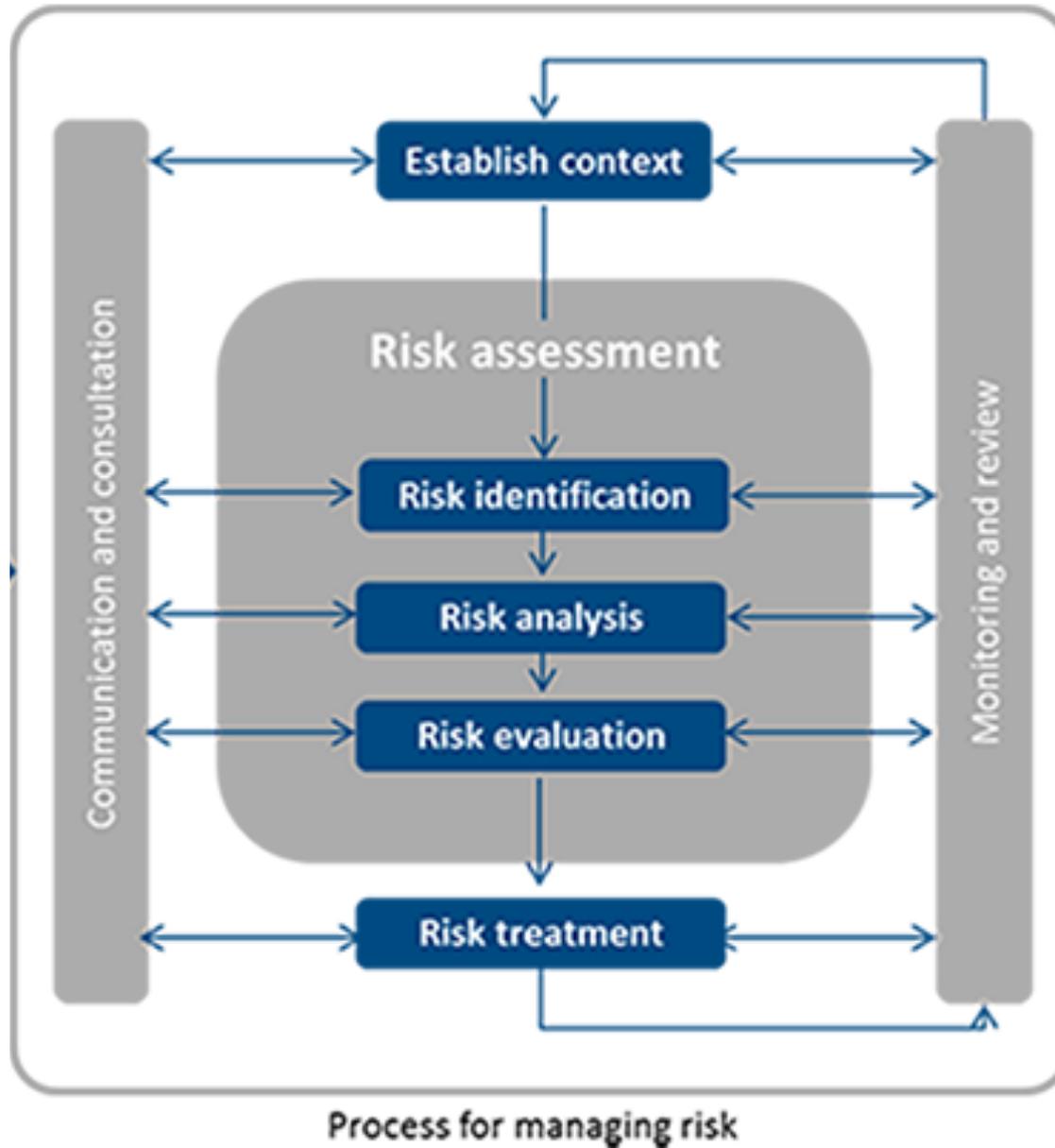


The same for the case of far-field tsunami (Tsunami generated by a distance earthquake): collect information and evacuate quickly.

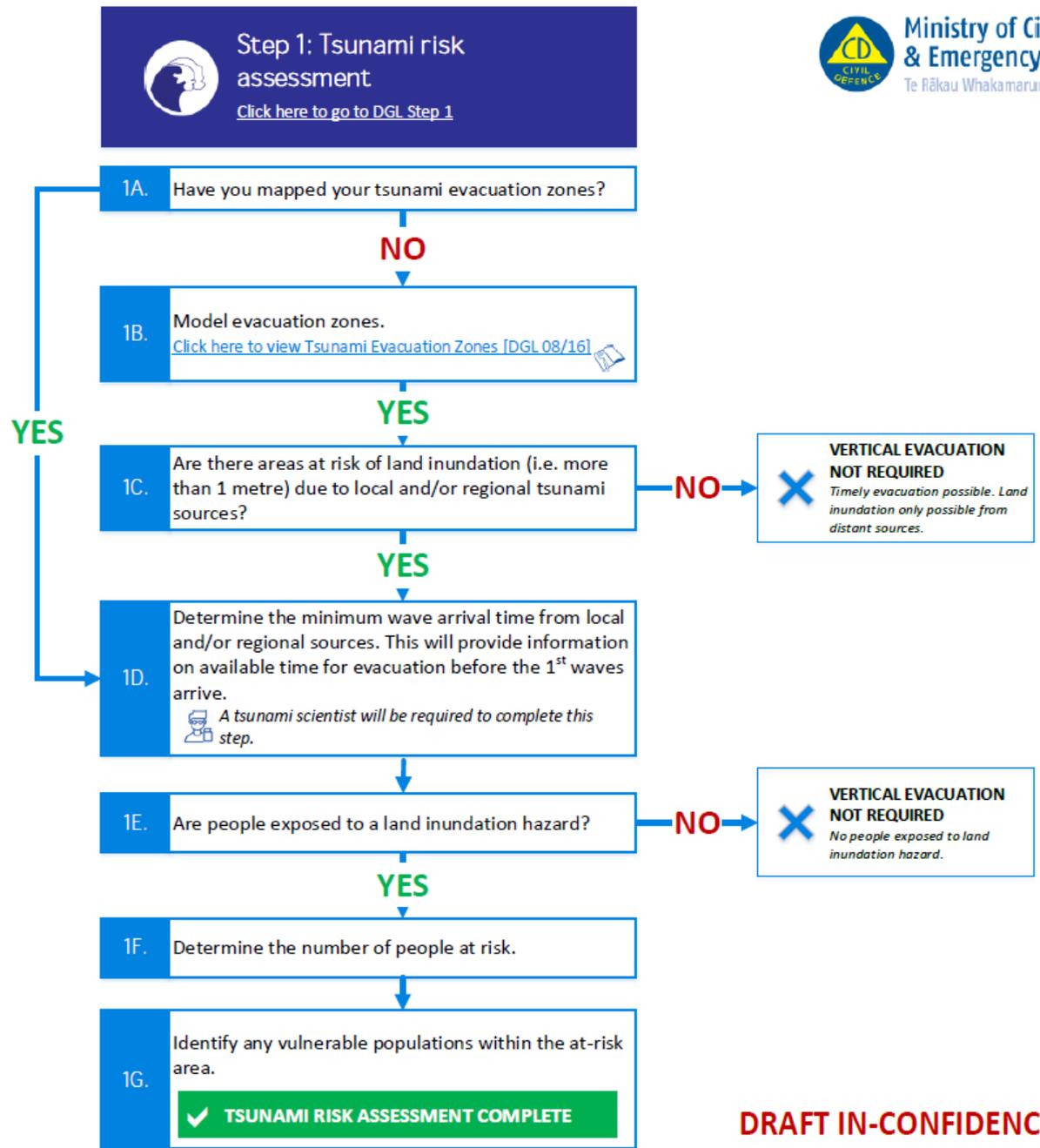


# New Zealand Tsunami Vertical Evacuation – Phase One

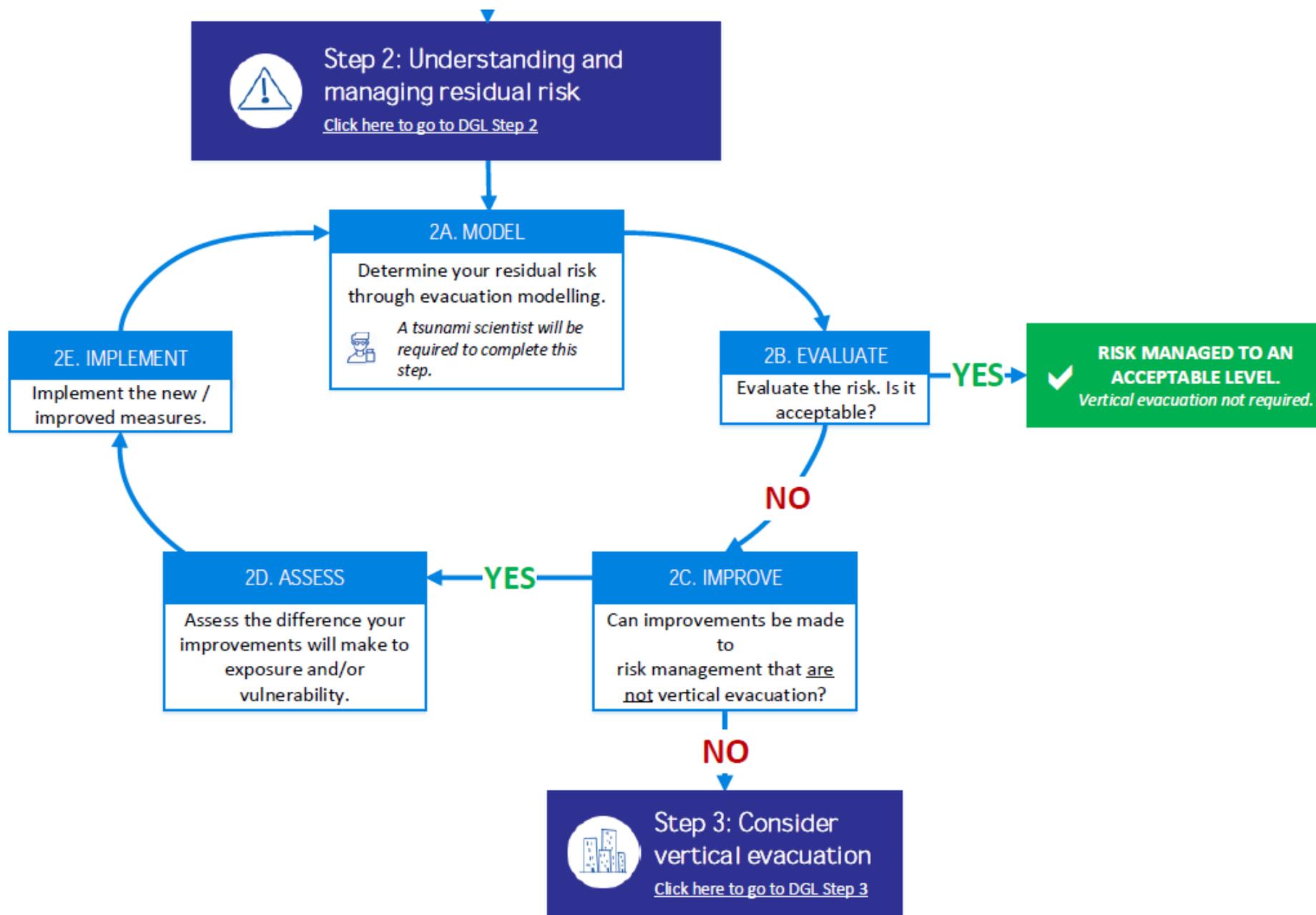
## Risk based approach to assessing need



# Risk based approach to assessing tsunami vertical evacuation need



# Risk based approach to assessing tsunami vertical evacuation need



**DRAFT IN-CONFIDENCE: NOT GOVERNMENT POLICY**

## An example of some challenges and considerations



**Public Messaging** – difficulties associated with ensuring advice is not conflicting or confusing for the public. It requires a reasonable level of technical expertise to determine whether building damage is superficial or structural. If future advice to the public includes messaging on staying in/entering buildings that are designated as suitable for tsunami vertical evacuation, all public messaging must be clear that such advice applies to only those buildings that have been through a thorough assessment and designation process.



**Building Stock and Standards** – Buildings must have the ability to withstand seismic shaking and tsunami forces. It may be impossible or prohibitively expensive to retrofit existing structures or build new structures.



**Different exposure and vulnerability** – geographic and demographic variance results in differing exposures and vulnerabilities. E.g. on coastal plains modelled evacuation zones can extend several kilometres inland, making rapid evacuation on foot impractical. Some coastal communities may have retirement homes, where predominantly elderly population are less mobile. Urban CBD's in coastal locations have high density populations living and/or working in high-rise structures, making evacuation out of zones complex due to congestion. Some coastal communities are physically isolated by waterways or barriers such as walled motorways.



**Legislative framework** – Emergency and building management guidance and standards will have to be reviewed/updated to reflect tsunami evacuation. It will need to ensure it is fit-for purpose and able to be used by all, despite differing geographic or demographic requirements.

# Vertical Evacuation Mound in New Zealand





ICG/PTWS Working Groups, Task Teams  
ICG/PTWS Steering Committee  
4-8 June 2018  
Honolulu, Hawaii

# Thank You

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Laura Kong  
Director, International Tsunami Information Center