Tsunami Early Warning in the Indian Ocean
InaTEWS - an end to end system
The 4 Elements of people-centered early warning

**Risk Knowledge**
- Are the hazards and the vulnerabilities well known?
- What are the patterns and trends in these factors?
- Are maps and data widely available?

**Monitoring and Warning Service**
- Are the right parameters being monitored?
- Is there a sound scientific basis for making forecasts?
- Can accurate and timely warnings be generated?

**Dissemination and Communication**
- Do the warnings reach those at risk?
- Do people understand the warnings?
- Do they contain relevant and useful information?

**Response Capability**
- Do communities understand their risk?
- Are response plans developed, practiced and up to date?
- Do the people & institutions know how to react to natural and official warnings?

Conduct risk assessment and collect data systematically

Develop observation technology and warning service

Provide information, warnings and guidance

Build people’s and institutional preparedness
InaTEWS
Monitoring & Warning Service

Diagram showing the integration of various monitoring and warning systems, including communication satellites, GPS satellites, tide gauges, GPS buoys, pressure sensors, seismometers, and a warning center. The system is designed to detect seismic waves from earthquakes and provide early warning signals.
National Tsunami Warning Center
Decision Support System
Division of roles in InaTEWS

BMKG Jakarta

Warning and Advice

Local Government

Guidance for Evacuation

Community at Risk
InaTEWS Warning Chain

Legend:
- → Warning from the BMKG
- → Guidance from local governments
- → Mobilization for emergency response
- - Temporary link until handed over to local governments
Save lives!
www.gitews.org/tsunami-kit