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комиссия

NEAMTIC

Atelier régional sur l'alerte aux tsunamis et l'intervention d'urgence pour l'Atlantique Nord - Est, la Méditerranée et les mers adjacentes (NEAMTWS)

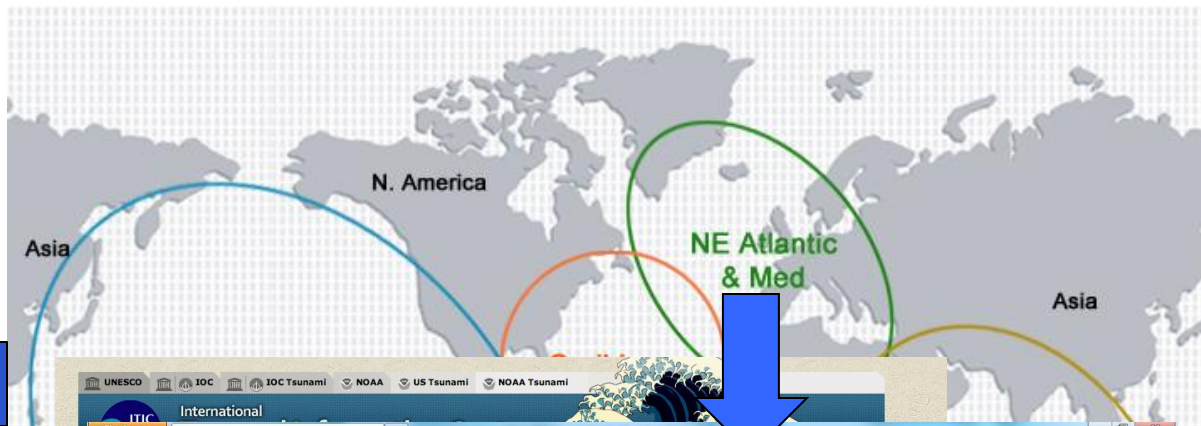
Rabat, 23-24 septembre 2014

Dr. Francesca Santoro

Chef du Secrétariat technique pour NEAMTWS

Commission Océanographique Intergouvernemental de l' UNESCO

f.santoro@unesco.org



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NEAMTIC objectifs

- ***Sensibiliser le citoyens aux risques marines et cotieres***
- ***Acquérir des connaissances sur les mesures à prendre en cas de tsunami***
- ***Identifier, partager et diffuser les bonnes pratiques***



Activités de NEAMTIC:

- Développement et distribution de matériels éducatif, de sensibilisation et de préparation
- Collection des bonnes pratiques
- Fournir informations sur les systèmes d'alerte aux tsunamis aux services de protection civile



*Developpement et distribution
de matériels educatif, de
sensibilisation et de préparation*



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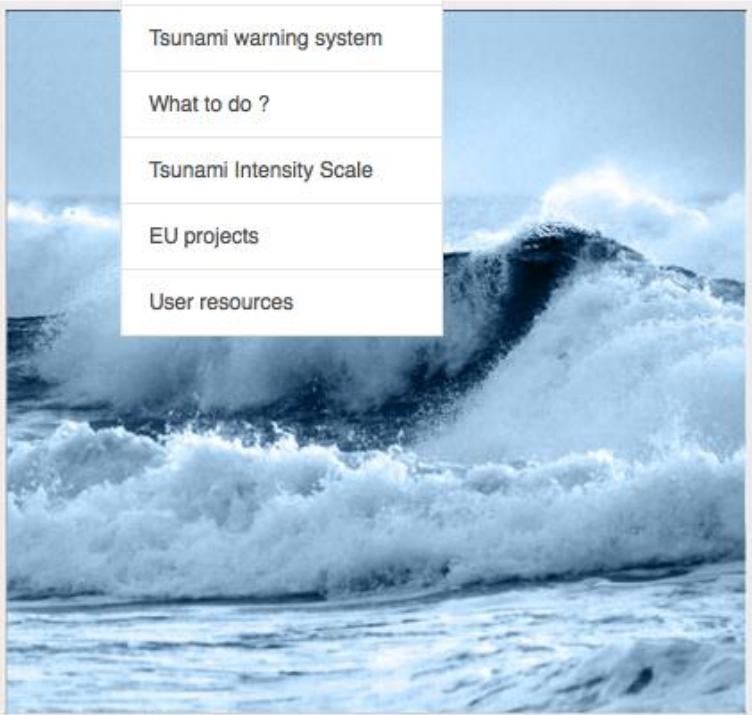
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What are tsunamis?

The word "tsunami" comprises the Japanese words "tsu" (meaning harbour) and "nami" (meaning wave). A tsunami is a series of enormous waves created by an underwater disturbance usually associated with earthquakes occurring below or near the ocean. Volcanic eruptions, submarine landslides, and coastal rock falls can also generate a tsunami, as can a large asteroid impacting the ocean. They originate from a vertical movement of the sea floor with the consequent displacement of a water mass.

In deep ocean, waves travel at a **speed of about 800 km/h** and are only a few tens of centimetres high. In the ocean normally waves are generated by wind and can be described through their amplitude, which is the height of the wave, and wavelength which is the distance from one wave crest to the other. The wavelength is a factor which distinguishes tsunamis from wind waves: a tsunami wavelength is considerably longer than a wind wave wavelength; it can be more than 200 km long. The wavelength is closely-linked to the sea depth. As the sea depth decreases, the wavelength decreases. At the same time, the height of the wave increases. Near the shore line the wave can assume the shape of a wall, up to tens of metres high, with a massive destructive power. The speed of a tsunami wave can be simply expressed by the formula $v = \sqrt{gh}$ where g is the acceleration of gravity (9,8 m/s²), and h is the depth of the sea expressed in metres.



- Historical Events >
- Am I in danger
- The causes of tsunamis
- Tsunami warning system
- What to do ?
- Tsunami Intensity Scale
- EU projects
- User resources


- Portugal, Lisbonne
- Algeria
- Stromboli
- Greece, Crete

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Cours en ligne



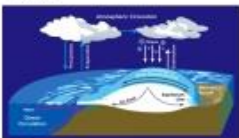

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School



In this section you will find information and material for students and teachers on tsunami and other sea-level related hazards

Lesson1

<p>Lesson 1</p> <p>Water on the planet</p>	<p>Objectives</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">Identify various bodies of water on the planet with a specific pinpoint on the ocean and the relationship between ocean and inland waters.Learn the different part of the wave, sea level and tides and identify them on their 	<p>What is water?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">Water is a chemical substance with the chemical formula H_2O.  <ul style="list-style-type: none">Water in three states: liquid, solid (ice), and (invisible) water vapor in the air. Clouds are accumulations of water droplets, condensed from vapor-saturated air.	<p>Water cycle</p> 	<p>Where is water?</p>  <ul style="list-style-type: none">Water covers 70.9% of the Earth's surface and is vital for all known forms of life.On Earth, 96.5% of the planet's water is found in oceans, 1.7% in groundwater, 1.7% in glaciers and the ice caps of Antarctica and Greenland, a small fraction in other large water bodies, and 0.001% in the air as vapor, clouds (formed of solid and liquid water particles suspended in air), and precipitation.
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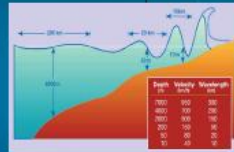
Guide pour les hôtels

A GUIDE TO TSUNAMIS FOR HOTEL GUESTS

NORTH-EASTERN ATLANTIC
AND MEDITERRANEAN
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- In the deep ocean tsunamis travel at a jet airliner speeds but the waves are only centimetres high and cannot be felt aboard ships.
- Tsunamis slow down and grow in height tremendously upon entering shallow water.
- Tsunamis could crest to 10 meters high heights; and it can strike with devastating force, and quickly flood all low-lying coastal areas



WHAT IS A TSUNAMI

- Tsunami is a Japanese word closely translating to 'harbour wave'.
- Tsunamis can happen during the day or night at anytime of the year.
- Tsunamis are generated as a result of water displacement usually triggered by a seismic event such as earthquake. Landslides, volcanic eruptions, nuclear explosions, and even impacts of objects from outer space (such as meteoroids, asteroids, and comets) can also generate tsunamis.
- Tsunamis are a series of waves that may impact coastlines for several hours. The first wave may not be the largest.
- Tsunami waves can come ashore in many different ways among which are: a wall of water (resembling white wash), a rapidly rising tide, and a series of surf like breakers.



Major tsunami event in the NEAM region

TSUNAMI RISK IN THE NEAM REGION

Although less frequent than in the Pacific tsunamis can hit the Mediterranean and North East Atlantic coastal areas causing extensive loss of lives and properties. Major tsunamis with ten-thousands of casualties and severe damage to coastal cities happened for example in Crete in 365, Lisbon in 1775, Messina in 1808 and Aegean Sea in 1956. Even recently a tsunami has been generated in the Izmit Bay, and affected the coastline extensively following the 1999 Izmit earthquake. At some locality the inundation distance ranged up to 35 meters. Furthermore, tsunamis have been generated in 2002 in Stromboli and in 2003 in Algeria though fortunately not very damaging. The Mediterranean area represents the collision between the European and the African plates, and comprises a number of geodynamic regions affected by different seismic activity extended from West to East. Furthermore volcanic and geomorphological processes could be at the origin of tsunamis in the area.

It is not a question of "if" but when it is going to happen !



TSUNAMI EVACUATION PROCEDURES

IN CASE OF TSUNAMI EVACUATION FOLLOW THE PROCEDURES EACH STEP FOR THE SAFETY OF YOURSELF AND OTHER PEOPLE

TSUNAMI EVACUATION INSTRUCTION HAS TO BE TAKEN SERIOUSLY EVEN IN THE CASES OF NON-DANGEROUS WAVES

1. When you feel a strong earthquake and you feel a slow shaking that continues for several minutes, a tsunami may have been generated.
2. Stay calm and do not panic.
3. After the shaking stops, move calmly to the designated assembly area (always check evacuation instructions and wait for further instruction by the hotel staff).
4. If the sea level receded, exposing fishes and shells, you should move quickly to higher ground (if designated vertical evacuation building) to confirm or to watch the tsunami.
5. If you are swimming on the shore you might not feel the earthquake, always be mindful of what is happening on the beach. If you see people curiously gathered on the beach, move away from the sea and go to the assembly area.
6. Hotel officials/security will evacuate all guests to higher ground and/or safe area that have been officially designated as tsunami evacuation area. All instructions will be given using a microphone system and/or a megaphone. Listen, follow all of the instruction and move in an orderly manner to the evacuation area.
7. During a tsunami stay calm and do not panic. Do not leave the tsunami evacuation area until it is officially announced by the authorities that it is safe to leave the evacuation area. Tsunami will come in several waves and there are time gaps between the waves.
8. During a tsunami emergency, the hotel staff, local disaster management office, police and other emergency organization will try to save lives please follow all their instruction and give your full cooperation



A GUIDE TO TSUNAMIS FOR HOTELS




For more information visit:
NEAMTIC.IOC-UNESCO.ORG



Video sur le risque tsunami et sur NEAMTWS (Anglais, Français et Arab)



Jeu interactif



NEAMTIC

North-Eastern Atlantic and Mediterranean Tsunami Information Centre

This game was produced with the support of the European Commission Directorate General for Humanitarian Aid & Civil Protection.

Regole del Gioco

Casella Onda Piccola: il giocatore tira nuovamente il dado e torna indietro cercando di raggiungere con il suo tiro la casella rifugio. In caso di fallimento retrocede di 6 caselle.

Casella Onda Media: come l'Onda Piccola, ma si retrocede di 10 caselle.

Casella Onda Tsunami: stesso funzionamento delle altre onde, ma riportano al via.

Casella Pericolo: il giocatore tira un dado e fa retrocedere un altro giocatore del numero di caselle indicato dal tiro.

Casella Rifugio: raggiungendoci si è in salvo e non si retrocede. A per l'effetto della casella onda.

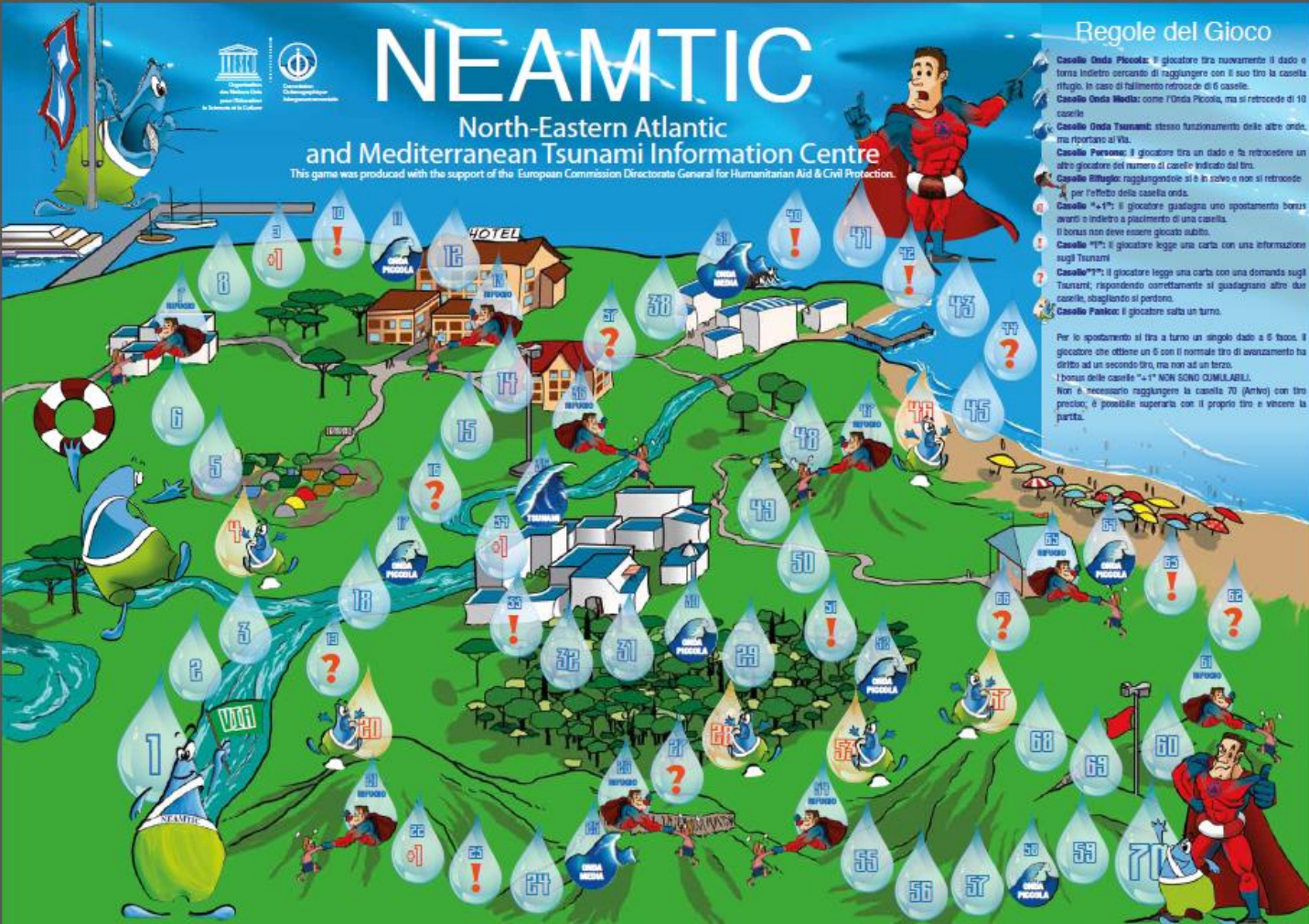
Casella "+4-1*": il giocatore guadagna uno spostamento bonus avanti o indietro a piacimento di una casella. Il bonus non deve essere giocato subito.

Casella "1*": il giocatore legge una carta con una informazione sugli Tsunami.

Casella "1*": il giocatore legge una carta con una domanda sugli Tsunami, rispondendo correttamente si guadagnano altre due caselle, sbagliando si perdono.

Casella Passare: il giocatore salta un turno.

Per lo spostamento si tira a turno un singolo dado a 6 facce. Il giocatore che ottiene un 6 con il normale tiro di avanzamento ha diritto ad un secondo tiro, ma non ad un terzo.
 I bonus delle caselle "+1" NON SONO CUMULABILI.
 Non è necessario raggiungere la casella 70 (Arrivo) con tiro preciso; è possibile superarla con il proprio tiro e vincere la partita.





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EDUCATION

UNESCO » Education » Education au développement durable

A- A+

Education au développement durable

Biodiversité

Éducation au changement climatique

Prévention des catastrophes naturelles

Diversité culturelle

Réduction de la pauvreté

Égalité des sexes

Promotion de la santé

Modes de vie durables

Paix et sécurité humaine

L'éducation au développement durable (EDD)



German Commission for UNESCO

L'Éducation au développement durable permet à chacun d'acquérir les connaissances, les compétences, les attitudes et les valeurs nécessaires pour bâtir un avenir durable.

L'Éducation au développement durable consiste à intégrer dans l'enseignement et l'apprentissage les thèmes clés du développement durable, comme le changement climatique, la prévention des catastrophes, la biodiversité, la réduction de la pauvreté ou la consommation durable. Elle implique

l'adoption de méthodes pédagogiques participatives visant à motiver et autonomiser les apprenants, pour qu'ils modifient leurs comportements et deviennent les acteurs du développement durable. C'est pourquoi l'Éducation au développement durable favorise l'acquisition de compétences permettant aux apprenants de développer leur esprit critique, d'imaginer des scénarios prospectifs et de prendre des décisions communes.

L'Éducation au développement durable implique un changement en profondeur de l'enseignement tel qu'il est généralement pratiqué aujourd'hui.

L'UNESCO est l'institution chef de file de la Décennie des Nations Unies pour l'éducation au service du développement durable (2005-2014).

Actualités

COMPRENDRE DEDD

- ▶ Trois termes un seul but
- ▶ Le développement durable (DD)
- ▶ L'éducation au développement durable (EDD)

LA DECENNIE EDD

- ▶ Qui sommes-nous?
- ▶ Mission
- ▶ Partenaires
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RESSOURCES

- ▶ Logo DEDD
- ▶ Publications
- ▶ Module électronique
- ▶ Vidéos

EDD DANS LE MONDE

- ▶ Afrique

Prévention des catastrophes naturelles



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Une salle de classe détruite suite au
tremblement de terre, Haïti

Les récentes catastrophes survenues en 2010 en Haïti et au Pakistan ont démontré la nécessité d'utiliser « les connaissances, les innovations et l'éducation pour instaurer une culture de sécurité et de résilience à tous les niveaux », ainsi que l'énonce le Cadre d'action de Hyogo pour 2005-2015. En ce sens, le rôle de l'éducation dans l'adoption de stratégies de réduction des risques de catastrophes est triple : (1) sauver des vies et éviter les dégâts humains ; (2) éviter l'interruption des activités d'enseignement ou assurer leur prompt reprise ; et (3) rendre la population résiliente pour qu'elle soit capable de réduire l'impact économique,

social et culturel de la survenue d'un aléa.

L'éducation à la réduction des risques liés aux catastrophes (DRR ED) considère les liens entre société, environnement, économie et culture ainsi que leurs impacts. Elle promeut également la réflexion critique et la résolution de problèmes, de même que les compétences sociales et émotionnelles cruciales pour l'autonomisation des groupes menacés ou touchés par une catastrophe.

L'EDD contribue, par son approche interdisciplinaire et globale de l'apprentissage, à créer des sociétés résilientes. Elle favorise une perspective à long terme dans les processus de prise de décision et des méthodes molaires innovantes dans la résolution de problèmes. Elle contribue par conséquent à la DRR, tandis que cette dernière accroît la pertinence et la qualité de l'éducation dans les zones à risque.

Bonnes pratiques

• Pour l'aménagement côtier



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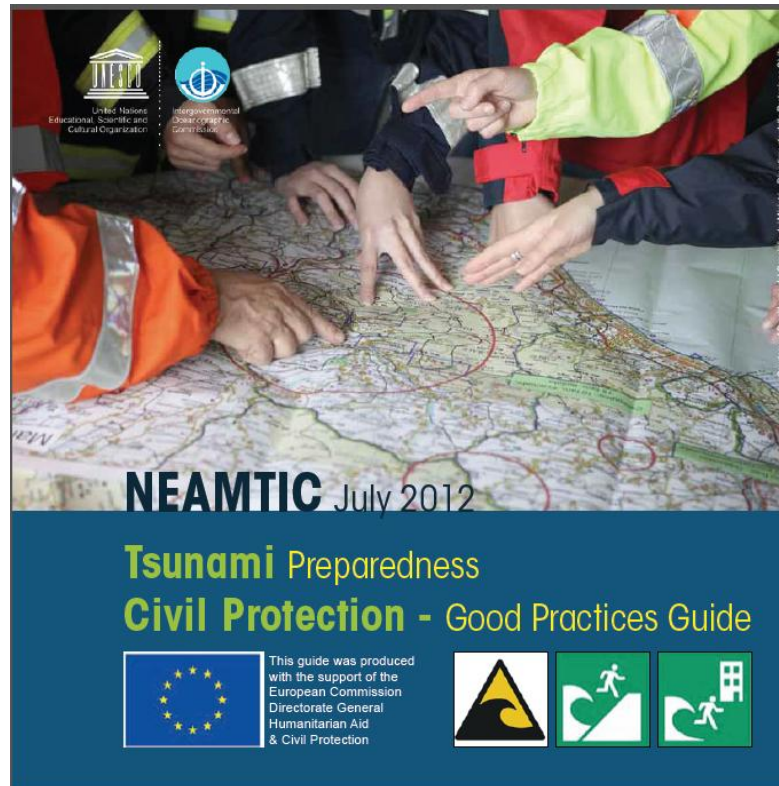
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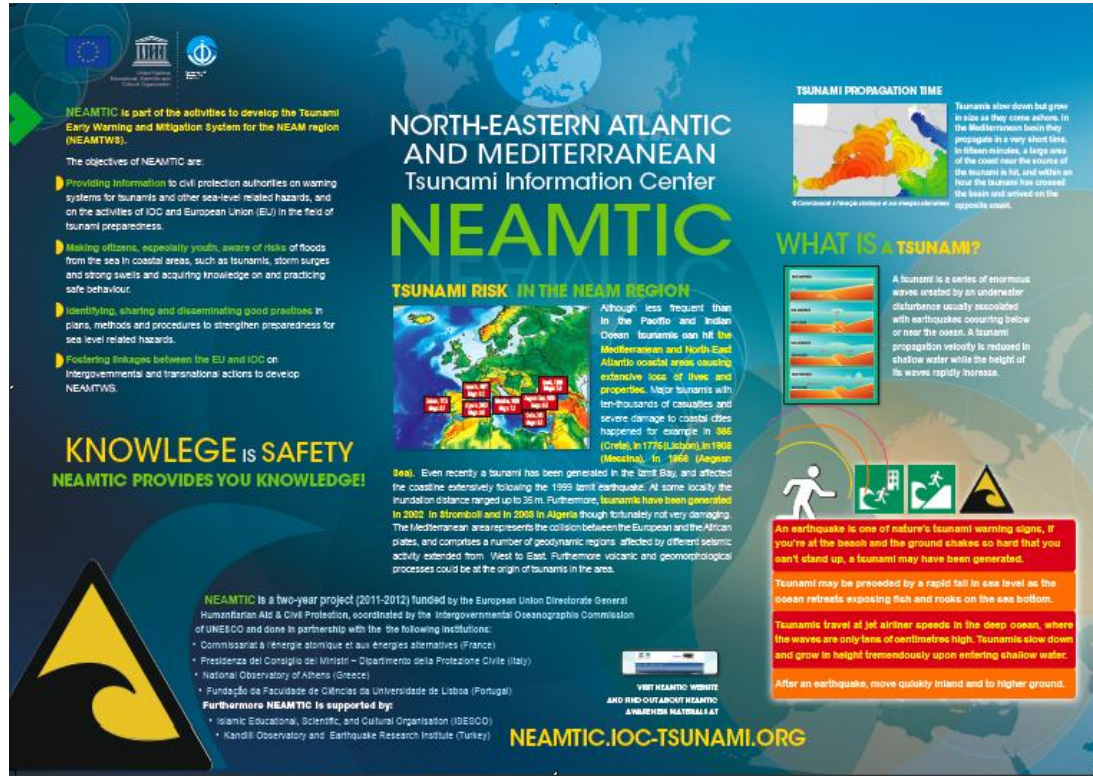
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- Protection Civil





Le tourisme de croisière face au risque tsunami en Méditerranée : Quelle menace représente le phénomène et comment réduire la vulnérabilité des enjeux ?



NEAMTIC is part of the activities to develop the Tsunami Early Warning and Mitigation System for the NEAM region (NEAMTWS).

The objectives of NEAMTIC are:

- ▶ Providing information to civil protection authorities on warning systems for tsunamis and other sea-level related hazards, and on the activities of IOC and European Union (EU) in the field of tsunami preparedness.
- ▶ Making citizens, especially youth, aware of risks of floods from the sea in coastal areas, such as tsunamis, storm surges and strong winds and acquiring knowledge on and practicing safe behaviour.
- ▶ Identifying, sharing and disseminating good practices in plans, methods and procedures to strengthen preparedness for sea level related hazards.
- ▶ Fostering linkages between the EU and IOC on intergovernmental and transnational actions to develop NEAMTWS.

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TSUNAMI RISK IN THE NEAM REGION

Although less frequent than in the Pacific and Indian Ocean tsunamis can hit the Mediterranean and North East Atlantic coastal areas causing extensive loss of lives and properties. Major tsunamis with ten-thousands of casualties and severe damage to coastal cities happened for example in 986 (Crete), in 1776 (Ljubonj), in 1908 (Messina), in 1956 (Aegean Sea). Even recently a tsunami has been generated in the limit Bay, and affected the coastline extensively following the 1999 limit earthquakes. At some locality the inundation distance ranged up to 35 m. Furthermore, tsunamis have been generated in 2002 in **Iran/Iraq** and in 2009 in **Algeria** though fortunately not very damaging. The Mediterranean area represents the collision between the European and the African plates, and comprises a number of geodynamic regions affected by different seismic activity extended from West to East. Furthermore volcanic and geomorphological processes could be at the origin of tsunamis in the area.

NEAMTIC is a two-year project (2011-2012) funded by the European Union Directorate General Humanitarian Aid & Civil Protection, coordinated by the Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission of UNESCO and done in partnership with the following institutions:

- Commissariat à l'énergie atomique et aux énergies alternatives (France)
- Presidenza del Consiglio dei Ministri - Dipartimento della Protezione Civile (Italy)
- National Observatory of Athens (Greece)
- Fundação de Faculdades de Ciências da Universidade de Lisboa (Portugal)

Furthermore **NEAMTIC** is supported by:

- Islamic Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization (ISESCO)
- Kandilli Observatory and Earthquake Research Institute (Turkey)

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TSUNAMI PROPAGATION TIME

Tsunamis slow down but grow in size as they come ashore. In the Mediterranean basin they propagate in a very short time. In shallow waters, a large area of the coast near the source of the tsunami is hit, and within an hour the tsunami has crossed the basin and arrived on the opposite coast.

WHAT IS A TSUNAMI?

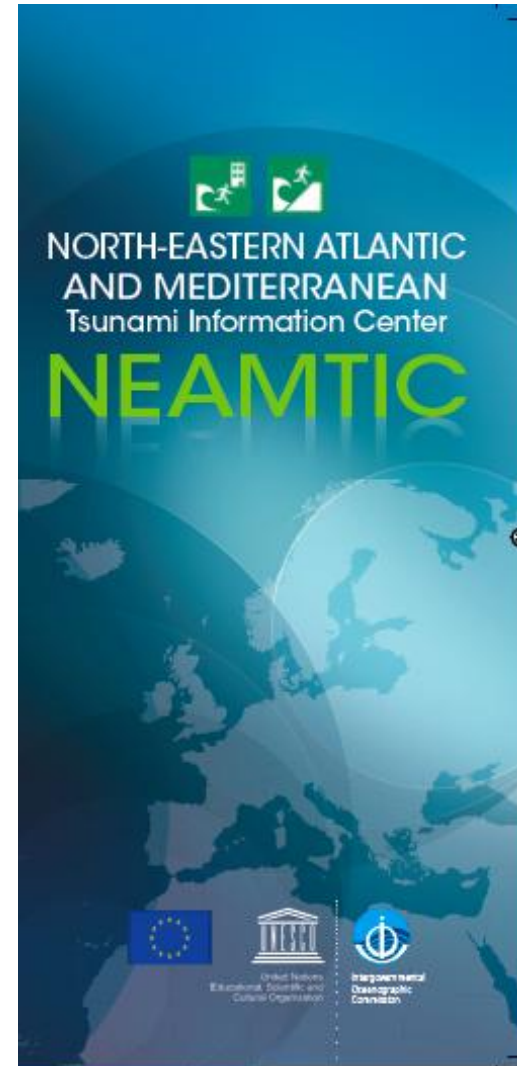
A tsunami is a series of enormous waves created by an underwater disturbance usually associated with earthquakes occurring below or near the ocean. A tsunami propagation velocity is reduced in shallow water while the height of its waves rapidly increases.

An earthquake is one of nature's tsunami warning signs. If you're at the beach and the ground shakes so hard that you can't stand up, a tsunami may have been generated.

Tsunamis may be preceded by a rapid fall in sea level as the ocean retreats exposing fish and rocks on the sea bottom.

Tsunamis travel at jet airplane speeds in the deep ocean, where the waves are only tens of centimetres high. Tsunamis slow down and grow in height tremendously upon entering shallow water.

After an earthquake, move quickly inland and to higher ground.



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Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission



This flyer is realised in the context of the EU DG ECHO project NEAMTIC

NEAMTIC

The Tsunami Information Centre for the North-eastern Atlantic, the Mediterranean and connected seas (NEAMTIC) make citizens aware of risks of tsunamis and other sea level hazards, to acquire knowledge on safe behaviour, and to foster the linkages between the European Commission and IOC on intergovernmental and transnational actions to develop the NEAMTWS.

Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission

FOR MORE INFORMATION

ON ICG/NEAMTWS

Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission

of UNESCO Tsunami Programme

<http://www.ioc-tsunami.org/>

NEAMTIC Website:

neamtic.ioc-unesco.org/

neamtic.ioc-unesco.org/

NEAMTWS Secretariat :

IOC/UNESCO

1 rue Miollis

75732 Paris cedex 15

France

ICG NEAMTWS GOVERNANCE

The Intergovernmental Coordination Group meets regularly to establish and implement working plans in the NEAM region.

To address specific technical issues it has formed four working groups and one task teams:

- **Working Group 1 - Hazard Assessment and Modelling**

The working group is responsible for collecting information on local and distant tsunami inundation maps for coastal communities using internationally accepted numerical model methodology. Estimates of coastal areas susceptible to tsunami flooding will be available from a network of modellers and data managers who will be sharing community-modelling tools via the Internet.

- **Working Group 2 - Sismic and Geophysical Measurements**

The working group is responsible for developing and deploying, based on existing organizations and functions, a network of early warning tsunami detection instruments in seismically active coastal areas.

- **Working Group 3 - Sea Level Data Collection and Exchange, Including Offshore Tsunami Detection and Instruments.**

The working group will be responsible for developing and deploying a network of real-time sea level networks for the international tsunami warning system and to supplement regional tsunami warning centres.

- **Working Group 4 - Public Awareness, Preparedness and Mitigation.**

Refine procedures for testing the communication of tsunami alert messages between NTWCs and TWFPs, including speed and availability within NEAMTWS region.



NORTH-EASTERN ATLANTIC AND MEDITERRANEAN Tsunami Warning System

NEAMTWS



United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization



Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission



IOC

Conclusions et prochaines étapes

- Les systèmes d'alerte doivent inclure un **system public de notification efficace**
- Afin d'être prête à faire face à un tsunami la **population doit être au courant de ce qu'il faut faire**
- La région NEAM a de **nombreuses spécificités**

Objectif 1: Accroître la sensibilisation et améliorer la connaissance

La population joue un rôle décisif dans l'évacuation. C'est pourquoi il doit être informé et préparé. La prise de conscience peut sauver des vies

Objectif 2:Favoriser la coopération entre les institutions pour renforcer l'échange des connaissances et des bonnes pratiques

Les catastrophes naturelles ne connaissent pas de frontières et c'est pour cette raison que la réduction des risques a besoin d'un haut degré de coopération et de coordination internationale et intergouvernementale mais aussi un haut degré de coopération inter-institutionnelle (communauté scientifique, autorités nationales et locales, protection civil...)

Merci
f.santoro@unesco.org



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