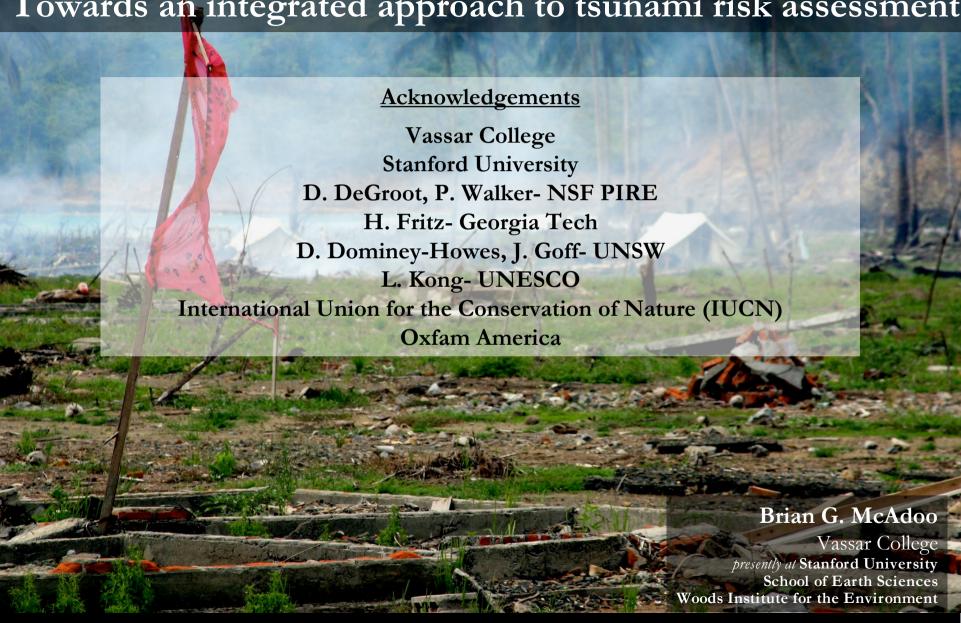
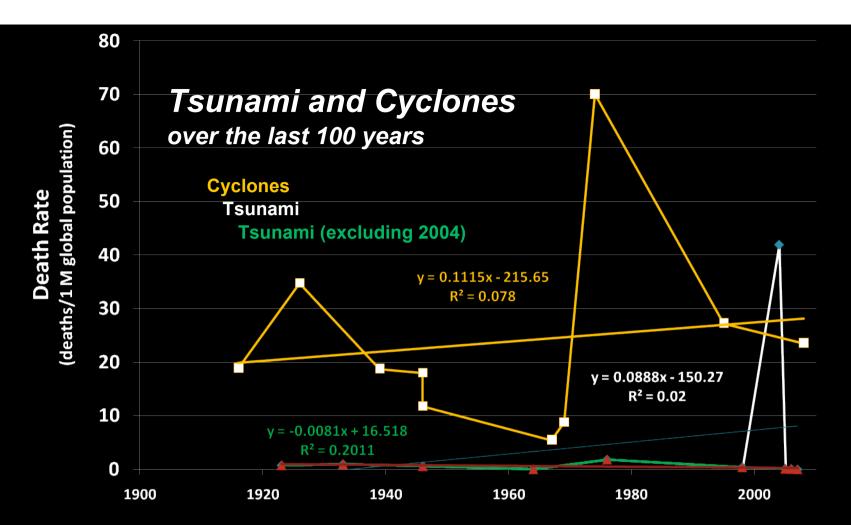
The Integral Tsunami?

Towards an integrated approach to tsunami risk assessment





- The ten worst cyclones in the last 100 years killed almost 1,000,000 people or ~10,000 people on average per year
- •Tsunami in the last 100 years killed almost 250,000 people (20,000 before 2004) or 2,500 (200) people per year
- The rate of cyclone deaths is outpacing global population growth rate
- The rate of tsunami deaths is also rising faster than global population
- Tsunami deaths are declining if 2004 is excluded- but is that reasonable?











Post-Tsunami Survey Protocols

- pre-2004- mostly CEE and tsunami modelers
- post-2004- Geosciences
- Need for coastal ecologists
 - Mangroves/coral reef as buffers?
 - Salt marsh (Hurricane Katrina)?
 - Ecosystem services
- Economic geographers, planners, policy analysts, anthropologists, and ...?









24 December 2004 Mw = 9.2 avg. runup 10-15 m max runup > 30 m

Gleebruk Village Nanggroe Aceh Darussalam Indonesia



```
risk = hazard x vulnerability
or natural hazards
risk = hazard / resilience
```



- fluid dynamics
 modeling
 structures/infrastructure
- economiescommunity structureindigenous knowledge
- uplift/subsidence
 sedimentation
 physiographic change

policy

- housing
- livelihoods' support
- water/sanitation infrastructure
 - conservation/rehabilitation
 - disaster planning (EWS)

- coral reef
- fisheries
- vegetation
- ecosystem services

Post-Disaster Surveys





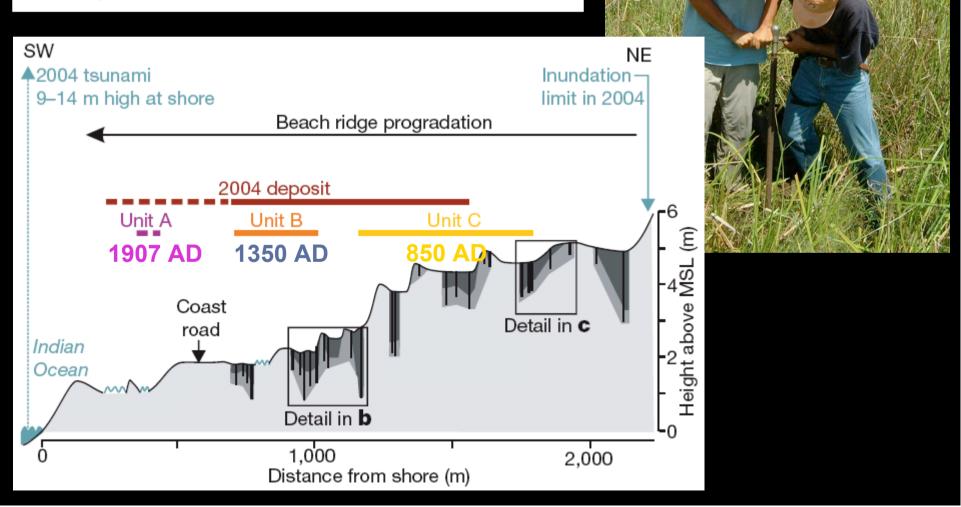






A 1,000-year sediment record of tsunami recurrence in northern Sumatra

Katrin Monecke¹†, Willi Finger², David Klarer³, Widjo Kongko⁴†, Brian G. McAdoo⁵, Andrew L. Moore⁶ & Sam U. Sudrajat⁷



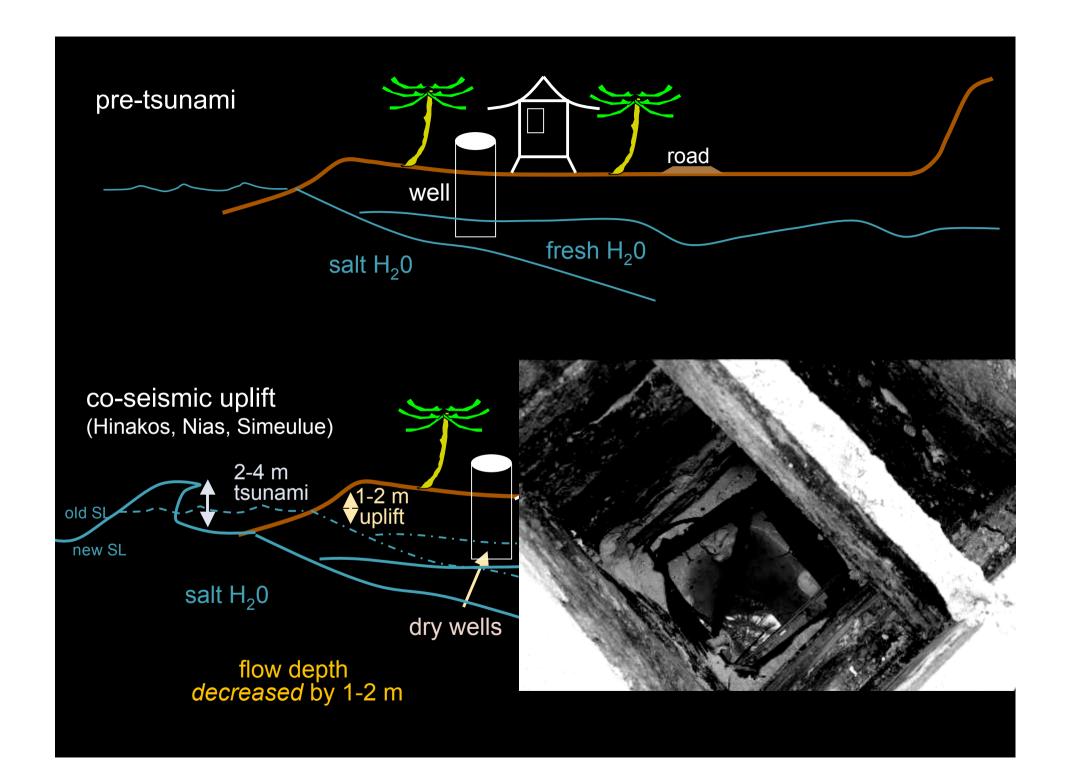
ULULAJU BEACH, BUSUNG – SIMEULUE



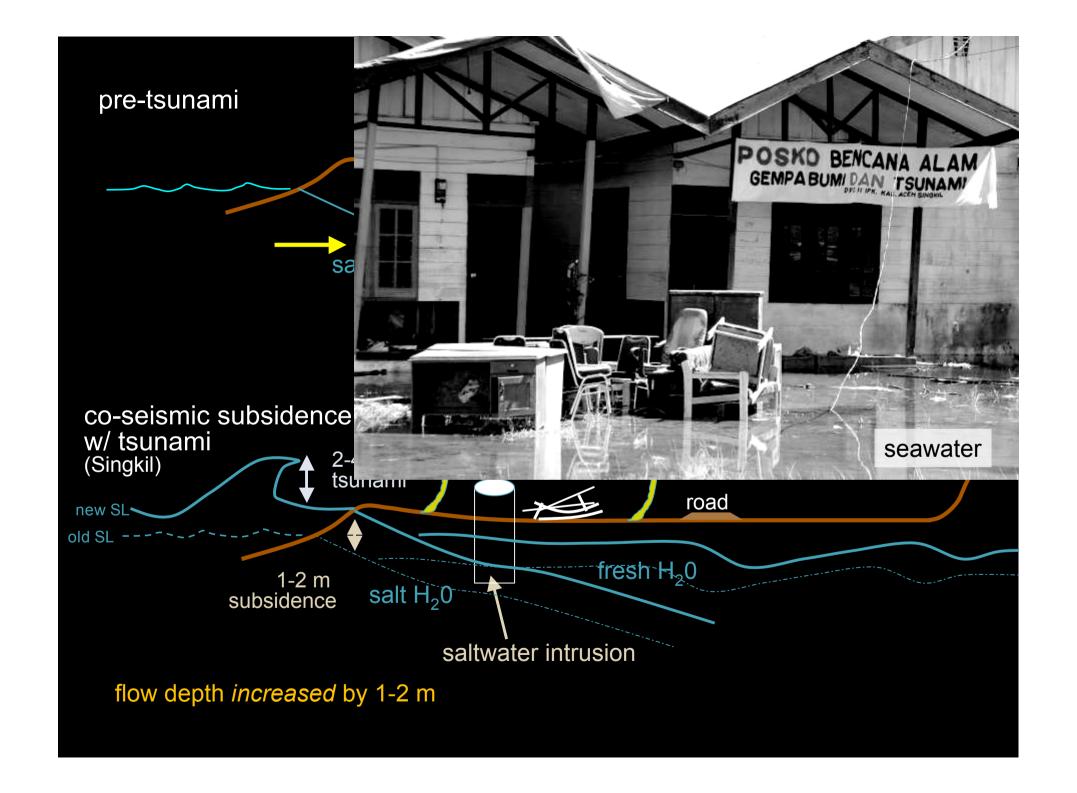


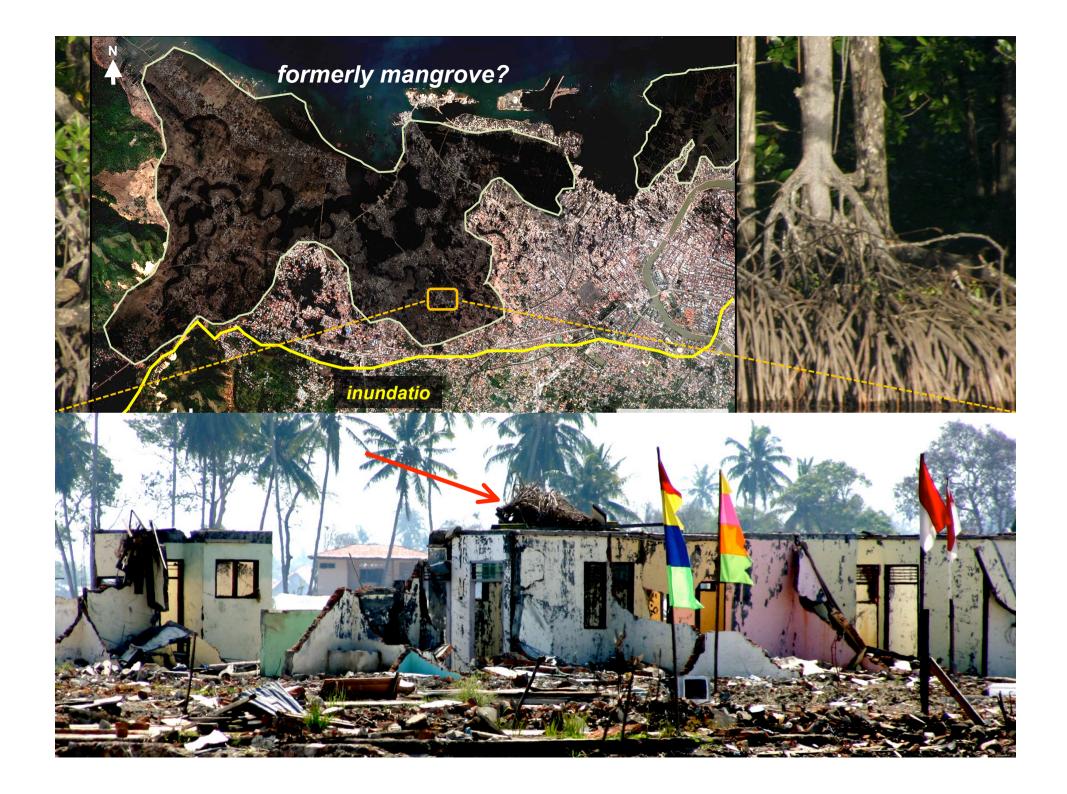
BEFORE MARCH 28

AFTER MARCH 28





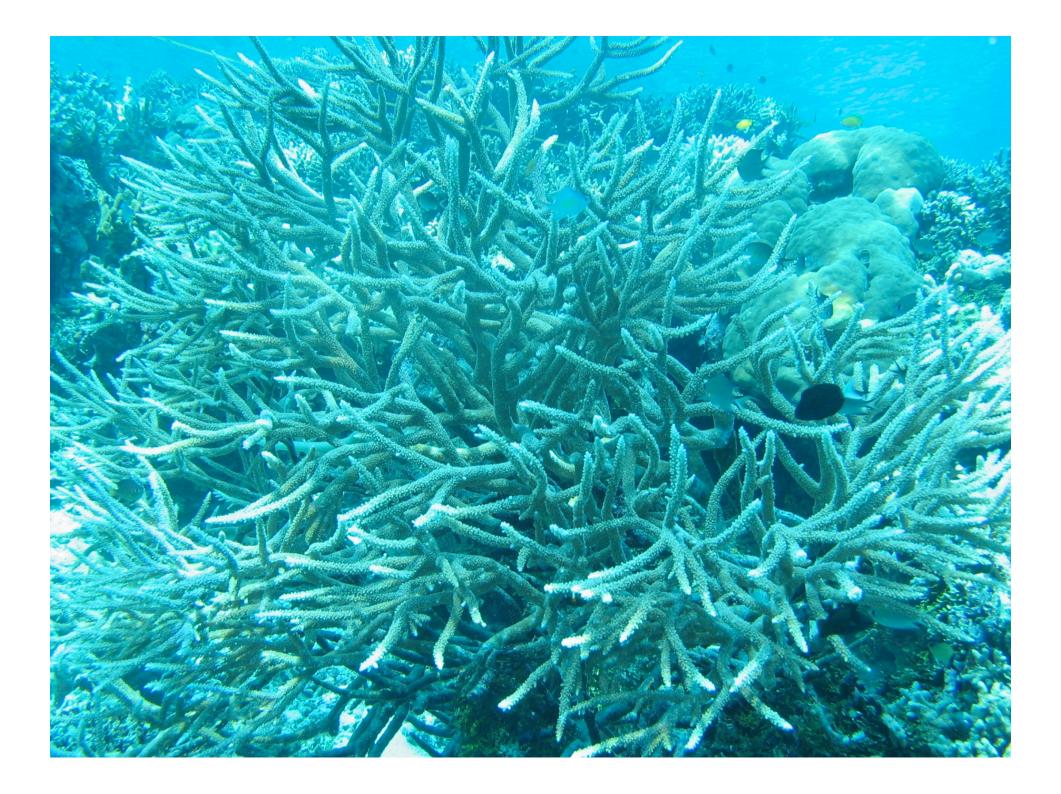




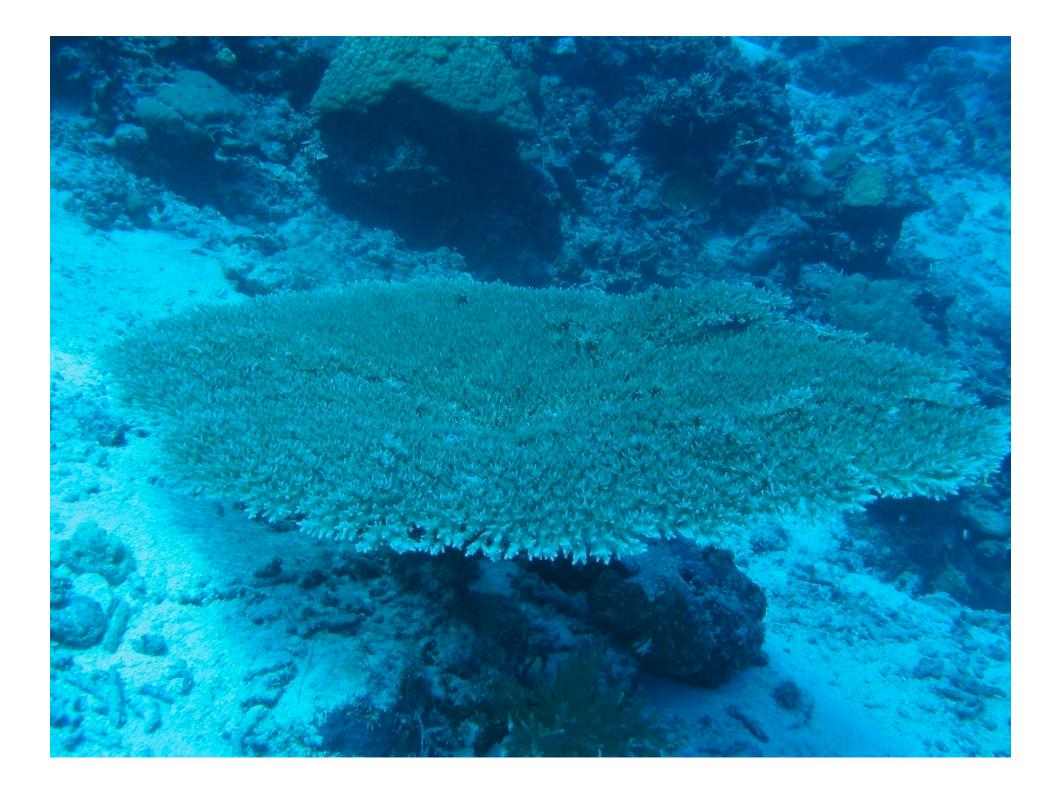














Solomon Islands 2 April 2007 Magnitude 8.1





McAdoo et al. (2008) Solomon Islands Tsunami, One Year Later Eos, Transactions, AGU, **89** (18) Niu Manra Village (Gilbertese) Ghizo, Solomon Islands





Coral Mining near Rekawa Sri Lanka



Simeulue Island Aceh Province Indonesia

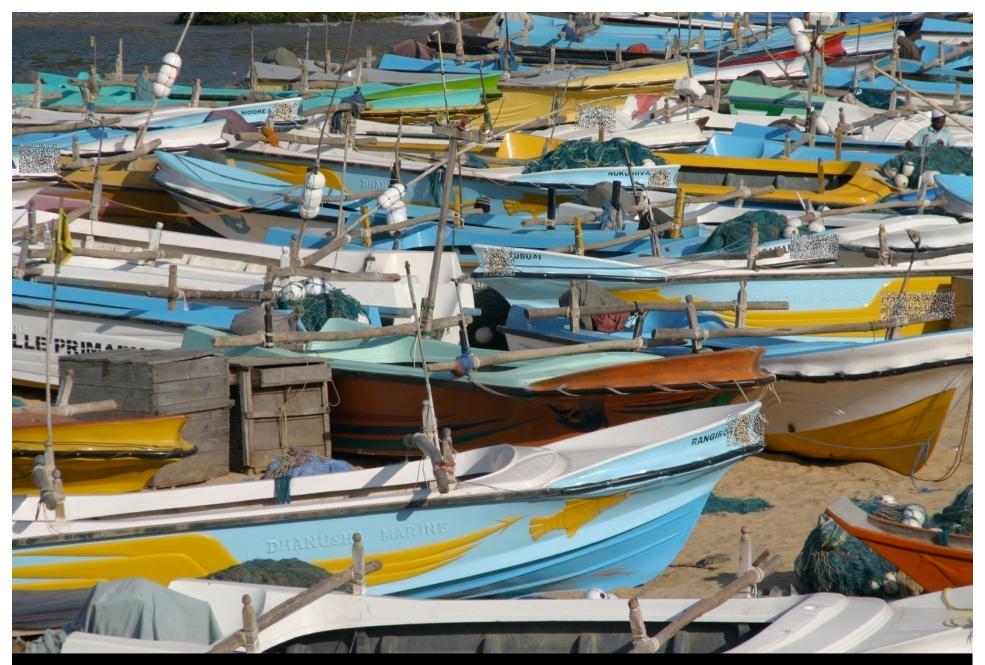


Batuhiu, Indonesia 17 July 2006 M = 7.8 6-8 m average runup

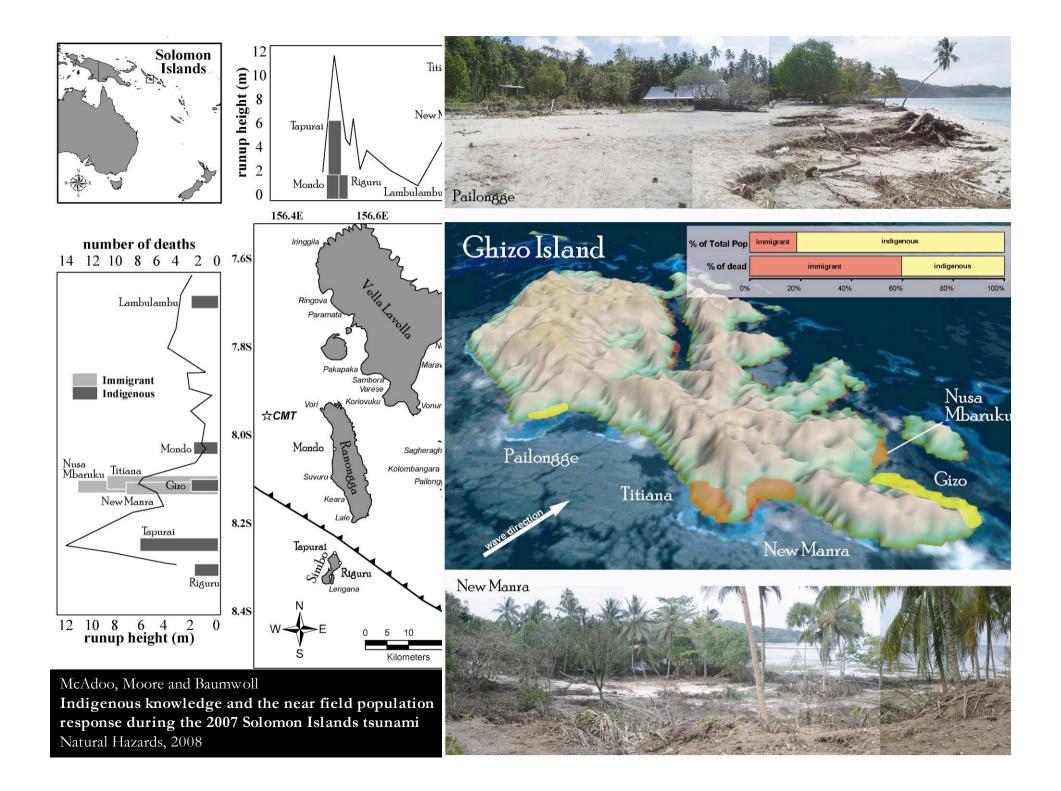


Sally Abbott
Feinstein International Center
Tufts University
Hambantota, Sri Lanka





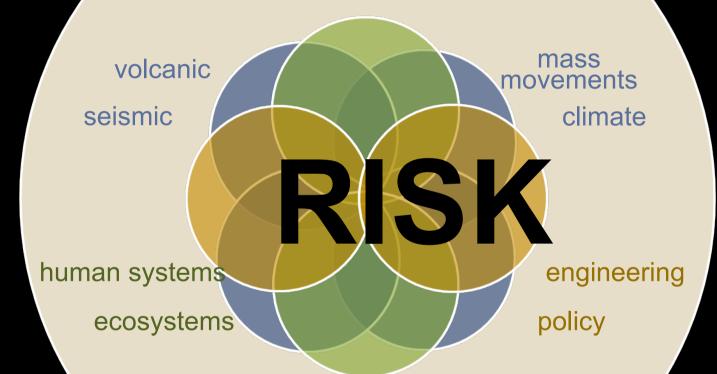
Hambantota Sri Lanka





hazards

GEOPHYS, EESS, GES, CEE, RV2C



resiliencesolutions

NatCap (eco-serv) ANTHRO (ej/ik) SOCIO-ECON CEE, SBE, COS Public Policy (ER&P; SP)

Tsunami SAFE

Strong shaking? Altered ocean? Fast to hills! Eventually return home after 2









Aftershocks

no tsunamis relieve pressure decrease over time

False Predictions
Strong Shaking

over one minute trouble standing emptying lagoons

Run to the Hills!

do not bring stuff with you stay for 2 hours

Permanent changes

uplift/subsidence well water

Stress





















UNESCO/IOC Post-Tsunami Surveys

- Civil and Environmental Engineers
- Geoscientists
- Coastal Ecologists
 - Ecosystem services
 - Mangroves/coral reef as buffers?
 - Salt marsh (Hurricane Katrina)?
- Economic geographers, planners, policy analysts, anthropologists, ...?





