

**Une Chaîne de l'Information
pour susciter des Comportements de Mise en Sécurité
en cas d'Ouragan et de Tsunami**

*Information Chain to influence
the Behaviour of Populations
in case of Hurricane or Tsunami*

Présentation :

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Directeur
CoRisk International



Renforcement des capacités d'anticipation et de prévention des risques dans la Grande Caraïbe

*Strengthening Capacity in Dealing
with Major Risks in the Caribbean Region*

Presentation

- Introduction
- Les Fondements du Programme
- Les 4 Volets du Programme
- Conclusion

- *Introduction*
- *Programme Fundamentals*
- *4 Topics of the Programme*
- *Conclusion*

Question

Un tsunami type 1755
atteindrait-il la Caraïbe
avant que les populations soient
averties et mises à l'abri ?

*Could a Tsunami reach
the Caribbean Countries as in 1755
before the Warning is launched and
People are in safe Places?*

Experience

Les ouragans frappent
régulièrement la Caraïbe
et des populations alertées
ne se mettent pas à l'abri.

*Hurricanes regularly
hit the Caribbean Countries
and warned People
didn't reach safe Places*

Fondements / *Fundamentals*

Méthodologie de Retour d'Expérience (Cyclone Lenny -1999)
Lessons Learned Methodology (Hurricane Lenny – 1999)

La Catastrophe médiatisée = Sensibilisation Mondiale
The Natural Disaster and the Media: now the World is sensitized

Les Systèmes d'Alerte et de Transmission -> La Population
Early Warning and Dissemination to reach the People

Des Modes d'Alertes ont permis de sauver des Vies
Spontaneous Warnings save Lives

Les 4 Volets du Programme

The 4 Topics of the Programme

Etat des lieux des connaissances et des expériences

Account of the Knowledge and the Practices

Scenarii

Enquêtes psychosociales

Psychosociological Surveys

Actions communautaires de réduction de la vulnérabilité

Community Disaster Reduction Microprojects

Partage de la connaissance et des expériences

Sharing Knowledge and Experiences

V2 : TsunamiChain.org - Microsoft Internet Explorer

Fichier Edition Affichage Favoris Outils ?

Précédente Recherche Favoris


Adresse http://tsunamichain.org/article.php?id_article=37

TSUNAMICHAIN.ORG

Wellcome !

Prevention Alert Maps

Notice

Date : 5 August 2005
 Latest addition : 24 October 2005
 Keywords : medu, coast topography
 Area :  Tamil Nadu

Themes :

- Modélisations
- Life back ground
- Risk perception

Author(s) :

- Jean-Mathieu Button :
 - Effects of medu and coastal topography on the damage pattern...
 - Reconstruction de l'habitat et du tissu économique et...
 - Cartographie des dommages par analyse d'image satellit...
 - 2005 July 24 - Mag 7.3 - Nicobar earthquake Report...
 - Liste des projets validés par la DIPT...

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Terminé

EFFECTS OF MEDU AND COASTAL TOPOGRAPHY ON THE DAMAGE PATTERN DURING THE RECENT INDIAN OCEAN TSUNAMI ALONG THE COAST OF TAMILNADU

published by Jean-Mathieu Button

Effects of Medu (naturally elevated coastal areas) and coastal topography during the recent Indian Ocean tsunami of December 26, 2004 is reported. The damage survey shows a variation in damage along the coast.



The most severe damage was observed along the coast of Kanyakumari district. Intense damage again appeared to the north of Adyar River (from Srinivaspuri to Anna Samadhi Park). Almost, no damage was observed along the coast of Thanjavur, Pudukkottai and Ramanathapuram districts in Palk Strait, situated in the shadow zone of Sri Lanka.

It was concluded that the width of continental shelf has played a major role in the pattern of tsunami damage. It was inferred that the width of the continental shelf and the interference of reflected waves from Sri Lanka and Maldives Islands with direct waves and receding waves was responsible for intense damage in Nagapattinam and Kanyakumari districts, respectively. During the damage survey authors also noted that there was almost no damage or much lesser damage to houses situated on or behind the Medu. Many people observed the first arrival. The largest tsunami amplitude occurred as the first arrival on the eastern coast and in the second arrival on the western coast.

Science of Tsunami Hazards, Vol. 23, No. 2, page 9 (2005)

Open the map

DOCUMENTS

  Open Map / Ouvrir la carte

Map

Legend

- Run-up observé en mètres
 - 1.00 - 2.00
 - 2.00 - 3.50
 - 3.50 - 4.50
 - 4.50 - 7.00
 - 7.00 - 11.00
- Analyse multi-temporelle
 - Water
 - Flooded band
 - Standing water near ocean
 - Destroyed buildings
 - Endommaged buildings
 - Permanent vegetation
 - Destroyed vegetation
 - Destroyed coastline
 - Submerged island
 - Piles of debris
 - Ligne de côte
 - Ligne de côte
 - limite des 200 mètres
 - limite des 200 mètres
 - limite des 100 mètres
 - limite des 100 mètres

Map

Reference Map

Image size: 600 x 450

Fond raster: Fond mondial DEMIS

Java Mode Enabled
Click to Disable

Information

Current extent articles

- Sri Lanka
 - Cartographie des dommages par analyse d'image satellit - Batticaloa, côte est du Sri Lanka
 - Soutien à la reconstruction du secteur de pêche dans la région de Jaffna
- India
 - Programme multisectoriel dans la province de Batticaloa (Eastern Province)

ceci est le titre

Applet RosaApple started

Internet

AGORA

- > EFFECTS OF MEDU AND COASTAL TOPOGRAPHY ON THE DAMAGE PATTERN DURING THE RECENT INDIAN OCEAN TSUNAMI ALONG THE COAST OF TAMILNADU

10 September 2005

Reply to this article

Conclusion

Cyclones et Tsunami
Action et Information
Pluridisciplinaire
Partage de Connaissance
et d'Expériences
Ouvert et Collaboratif

*Hurricanes and Tsunamis
Action and Information
Multidisciplinary
Sharing Knowledge
Bottom-up
New Partners are welcome*

www.tsunamichain.org



EWC III
Third International Conference
on Early Warning
From concept to action

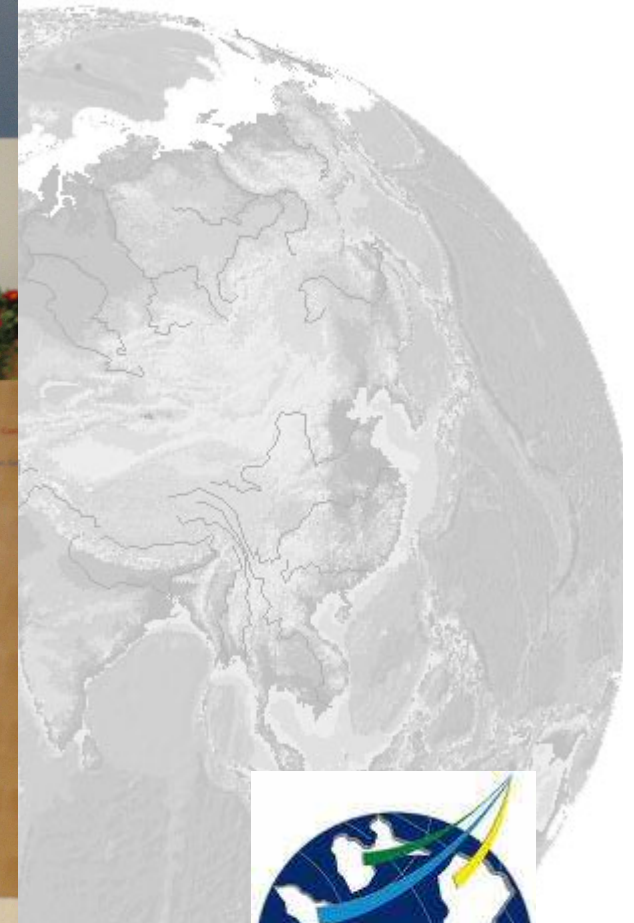
Programme Projects Forum Scientific Symposium Side Events Do

Troisième Conférence Internationale sur les
Systèmes d'Alerte Précoce
Du concept à l'action

27-29 mars 2006, Bonn, Allemagne



International Strategy
ISDR
for Disaster Reduction



**Le Programme est un complément fondamental
aux efforts de développement
de réseaux de détection et d'alerte**

*The Program is a fundamental complement
to detection and early warning networks development efforts*

Pour que la Prévention se mette en place
avant la catastrophe plutôt qu'après

To act before the disaster

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