

Science-driven early waring to reach "end users" for better urban resilience

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STRENGTHENING THE RESILIENCE of MEGACITIES THROUGH SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY & INNOVATION

Early warning doesn't do anything.

People respond by understanding quality information intelligence

- Types of early warning
 - Earthquake: Sudden-onset, scale of seconds
 - Typhoon: Slow-onset, scale of hours or days
- Key elements of early warning system
 - Measurement
 - Computing
 - Communications
 - Actions
- Purposes and functions of early warning
 - Actions for protection
 - Decision on reducing impacts
 - Response to developing situation
- But to warn our society we need
 - Comprehensive understanding on early warning system

Early warning on physical vulnerabilities

Early warning plus social vulnerabilities



The Future of GLOBAL DISASTER RISK REDUCTION: STRENGTHENING THE RESILIENCE of MEGACITIES THROUGH SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY & INNOVATION



How Earthquake Early Warning System (EEWS) saves lives

- End-to-End to connect the last mile



Detection

 Taiwan Strong Motion Instrumentation Program – 550 stations by Central Weather Administration (CWA)

Decision

2. Super computing power to estimate earthquake parameters in 7 seconds

10~13 Sec

Dispatch

3. Public Waning System through Cell Broadcast Service (CBS) to issue alarm on mobile phones in 0.2~0.4 second

25-year DRR education and promotion on in-time action to save lives



Devastation by Typhoon Ragasa and the Mataian Barrier Lake

Human loss toll:

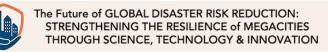
 At least 20 people were killed in Hualien County with dozens injured and others still missing.

Flash-flood disaster:

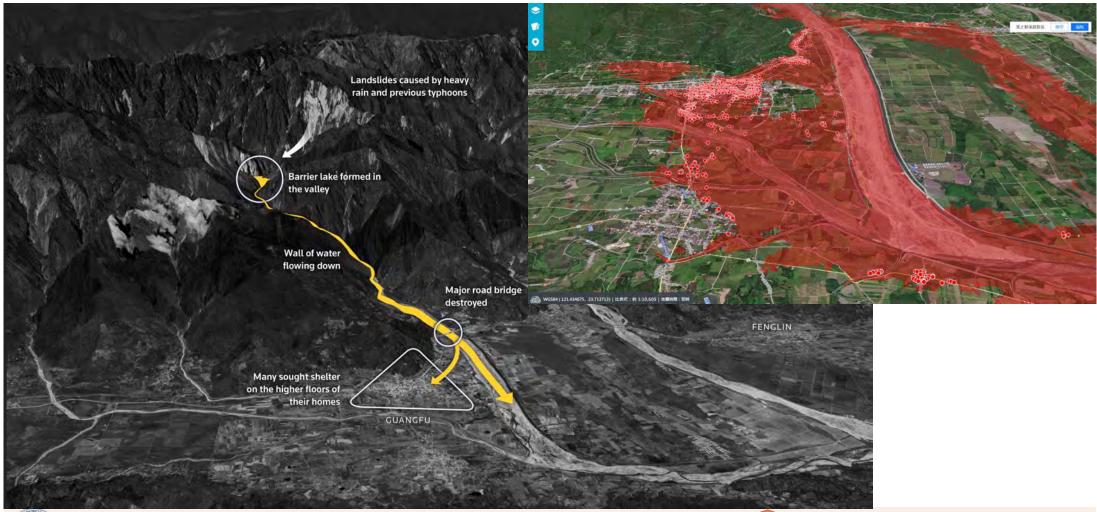
The worst devastation followed the bursting of a barrier lake above Guangfu (Hualien), unleashing an estimated ~60 million tons of water that swept away a bridge on Provincial Highway 9 and inundated nearby towns.

Widespread disruption:

• 8,500 were evacuated or displaced amid severe flooding and landslides, while emergency teams battled washed-out roads and unstable terrain.



The Mataian Barrier Lake – the ever largest one in Taiwan







Timeline the Mataian Barrier Lake Cascading and compound impacts

- Underlying causes in 2024
 - A 7.2-magnitude earthquake hit Hualien and destabilized mountainous materials
- In 2025
 - July Formation detected. 120 m high, and the lake measured ~500 m \times 1,650 m
 - Early-mid Aug Preparedness steps. Aug 12 (Typhoon Podul) saw 697 people evacuated
 - Late Aug Task force. The MOA set up a special task force
 - Sept (pre-event) Mapping & drills. Universities produced updated evacuation maps
 - Sept 21, estimating ~1,800 households might need evacuation
 - Sept 23, 2:50 pm First overflow.
 - Sept 23, 4:30 pm Second overflow.
 -

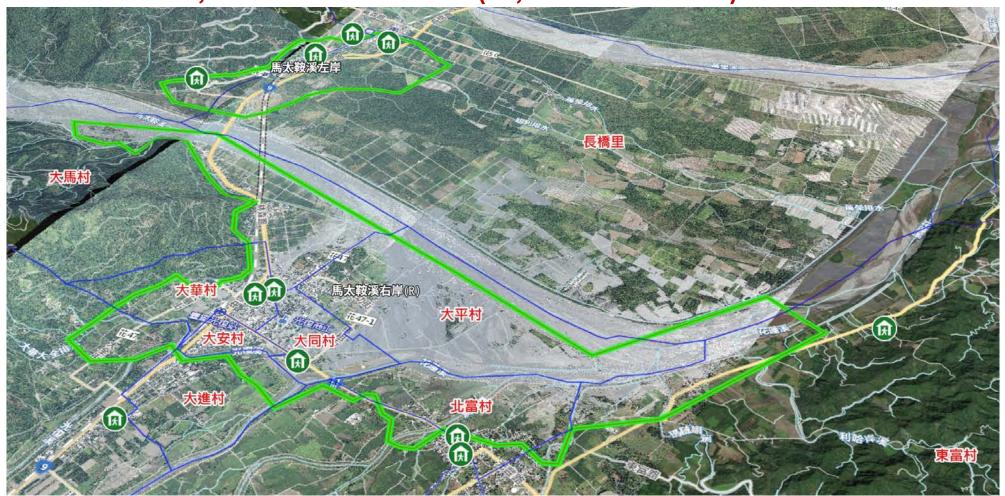
Information intelligence of early warning for decision makers and local residents



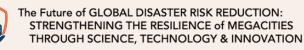


Evacuation Zone for the Mataian Creek downstream

- Evacuated 1,800 more households (+8,500 resediments) 48hrs ahead







Learned lessons

- Science-driven disaster risk management worked
 - Multiple sensors for monitoring the rising risk (rain gauge, water level gauge, CCTV, broadband seismometer)
 - Worst-case scenario to identify disaster hotspots for evacuation (1,800 more households evacuated)
 - Multiple channels to issue early warning (Cell Broadcast Service, serin, loudspeaker)
- Risk communication and perception with the public
 - Understandable contents, actionable intelligence, time urgency
 - Especially, a new type risk
- Aged and living-alone residents
 - Special needs, disease, disability, low social status
- Volunteer management
 - Logistic support, mission assignment, and coordination
- Misinformation and disinformation







Thanks for your attention

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Academic Forum organized by the SCJ



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