Countries that border the North-West Indian Ocean (NWIO) are at risk of being impacted by tsunami generated by the Makran undersea trench, which can rupture at any time. In 1945 a tsunami generated by this trench caused the death of many people. The estimated death toll ranges from a few hundred to 4,000. A tsunami generated in this area may arrive on the Makran coastline within 20 minutes. A number of uncertainties existed about the tsunami hazard and associated risk for the NWIO, that needed further investigation. National Tsunami Warning Centres (NTWCs), Disaster Management Organisations (DMOs), and the Broadcast Media are all key links in national tsunami warning chains needed to be developed and enhanced to deliver timely warnings to at-risk communities.

PROJECT OBJECTIVE
Timely delivery of national tsunami warnings to at-risk coastal communities who are prepared to respond effectively through improvements to Hazard and Risk assessments.

KEY OUTCOMES
- Makran countries are taking ownership of producing a unified Probabilistic Tsunami Hazard Assessment (PTHA) for their region.
- Enhanced regional scientific understanding of the Makran Subduction Zone and its potential tsunami hazard is improving through expert discussion and sharing of recent science among North-West Indian Ocean countries.
- Through international collaboration, scientists in Makran countries are enhancing their expertise in seismology, modelling and tsunami hazard assessment and building networks with like-minded researchers.
- By highlighting the tsunami hazard to Makran countries, the regional PTHA will help influence disaster mitigation initiatives such as community education, land use planning, and tsunami emergency response plans and procedures.