

Workshop on

National Geophysical Networks in Latin America

Best Practices, Challenges, and Opportunities for Collaboration

Sustainable Networks: Challenges and Opportunities

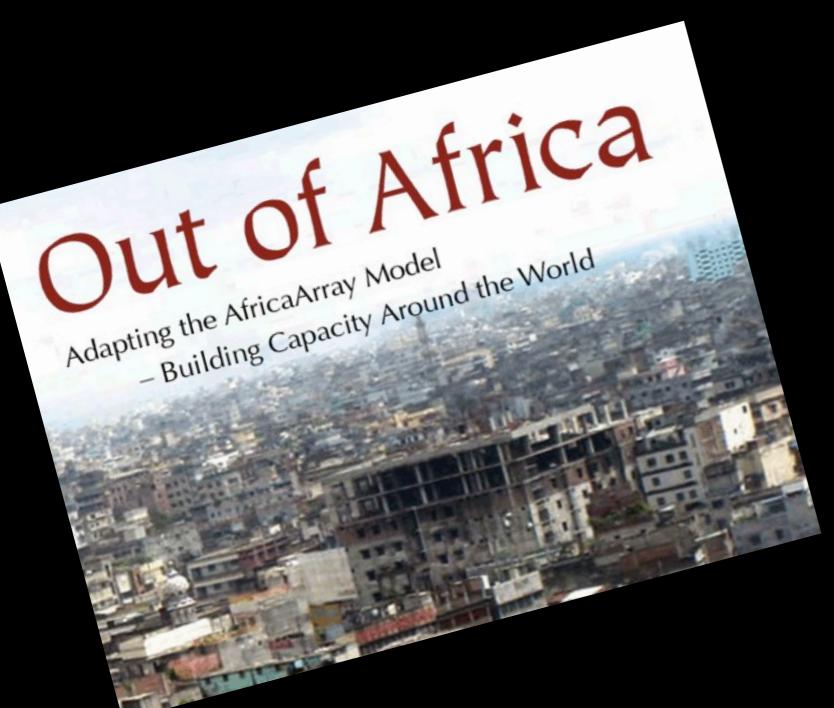
Anne Meltzer











NSF workshop in conjunction with 2008 AAAS meeting on transitioning networks of earthquake monitoring stations into fully sustainable networks of advanced seismic observatories

sustainable networks...

oxymoron | äksə môr än noun

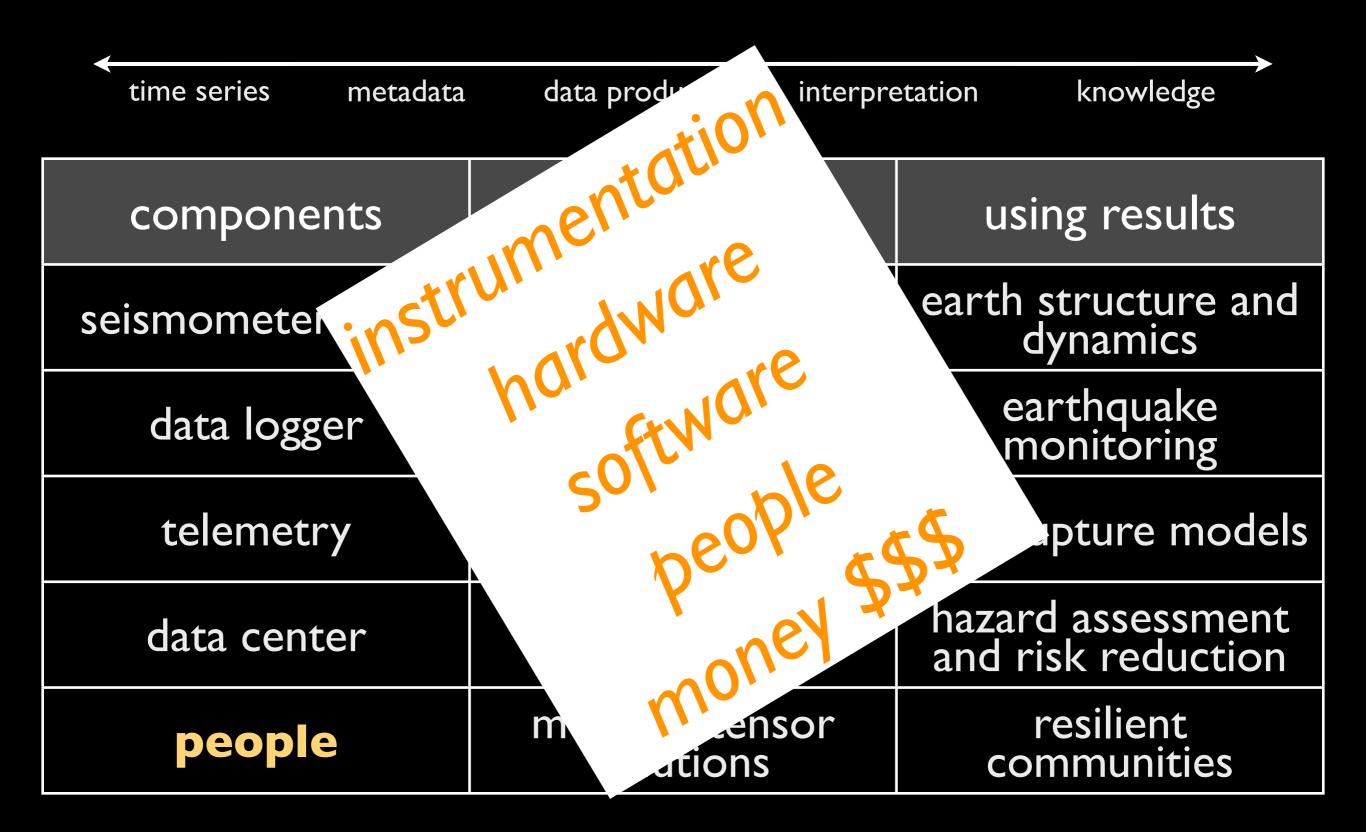
a figure of speech in which apparently contradictory terms appear in conjunction

sustainable /sə'stānəbəl/ adjective able to be maintained at a certain rate or level

sustainability /sə'stānəbilite/ noun the capacity to endure

time series metadata data products interpretation knowledge

components	analysis	using results
seismometers, gps	quality control	earth structure and dynamics
data logger	earthquake catalogs	earthquake monitoring
telemetry	shake maps	fault rupture models
data center	velocity models	hazard assessment and risk reduction
people	moment tensor solutions	resilient communities



hardware and software have existing technology solutions



- $\sqrt{\text{initial investment}}$
- $\sqrt{?}$ operation and maintenance
- ? adopting new technologies
- ? recapitalization
- $\sqrt{\text{training and education (ongoing?)}}$
 - ? development of pipeline
- $\sqrt{?}$ education and outreach

synergy between research and application

balance of resources: human, financial, technical

complex responsibilites: monitoring, hazard assessment, mitigation and response, early warning,

links between seismology, geodesy, engineering, education, public policy, etc....

importance of community

- synergy between research and operations
- assess, prepare, sustain and follow through
- adopt systems approach: hardware -> data -> knowledge
- end-to-end integration -> instrumentation -> data -> earthquake location and reporting -> early warning
- use appropriate and stable technology
- use standards and open data exchange
- educate and inform policy makers and general public
- leverage diversified support
- develop mutually beneficial and productive collaborations

sustainable networks challenges and opportunities

making the case moving forward what does it take?

> skills needed: technical administrative management political financial communication media smarts

personal vs. institutional...

politics, politics, politics...

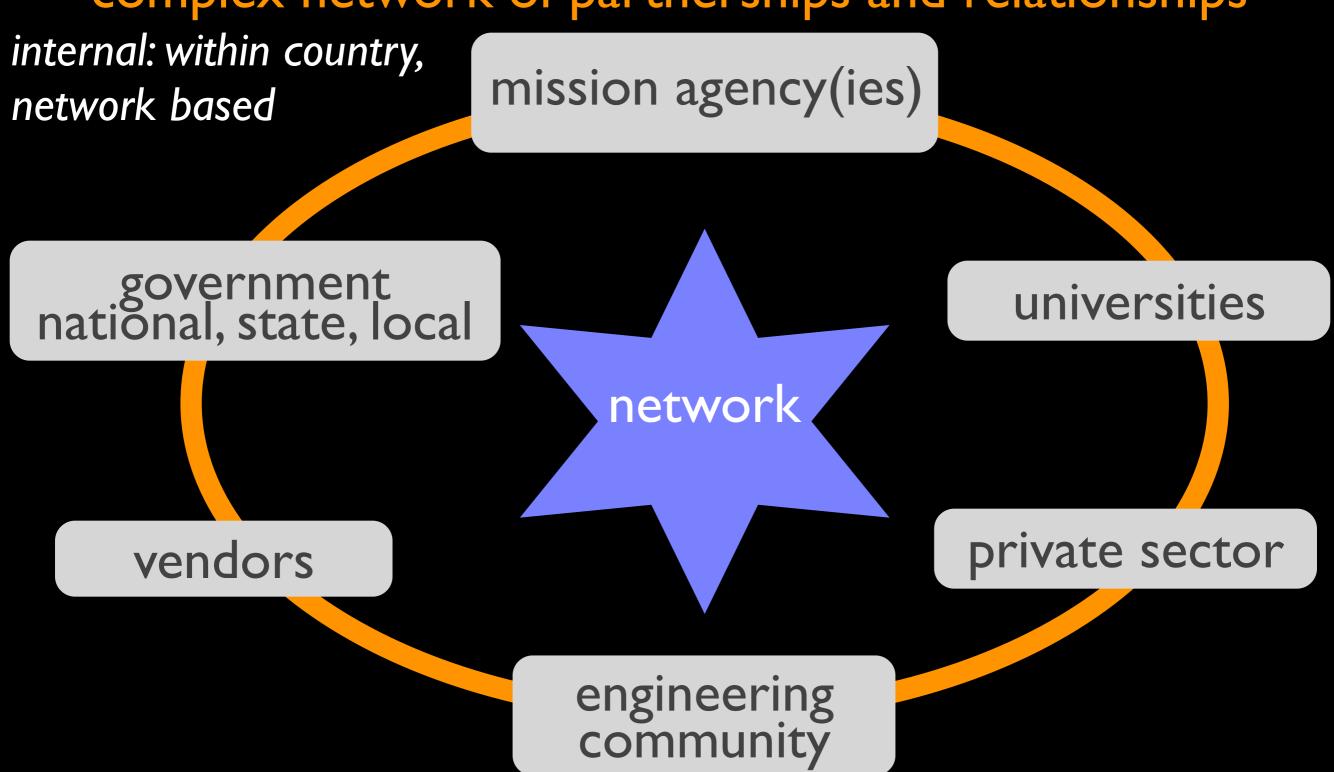
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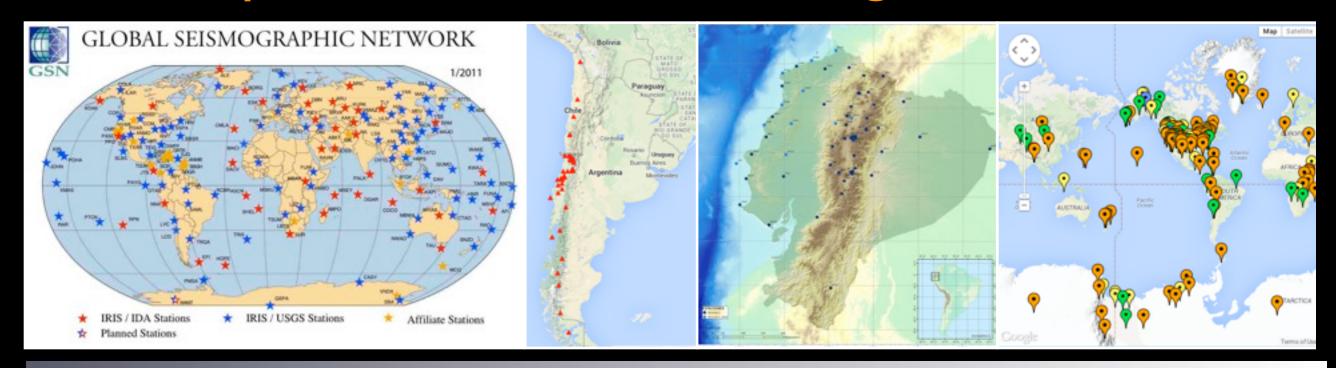
politics, politics, politics...

complex network of partnerships and relationships



complex network of partnerships and relationships external: between countries, between networks network network network

the importance of local and regional networks



continuum

- permanent observations
- high resolution
- local/regional interests and priorities

- earthquake physics, earth structure, deformation
- hazard assessment, risk mitigation, and early warning
- education

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monitoring networks and disaster reduction

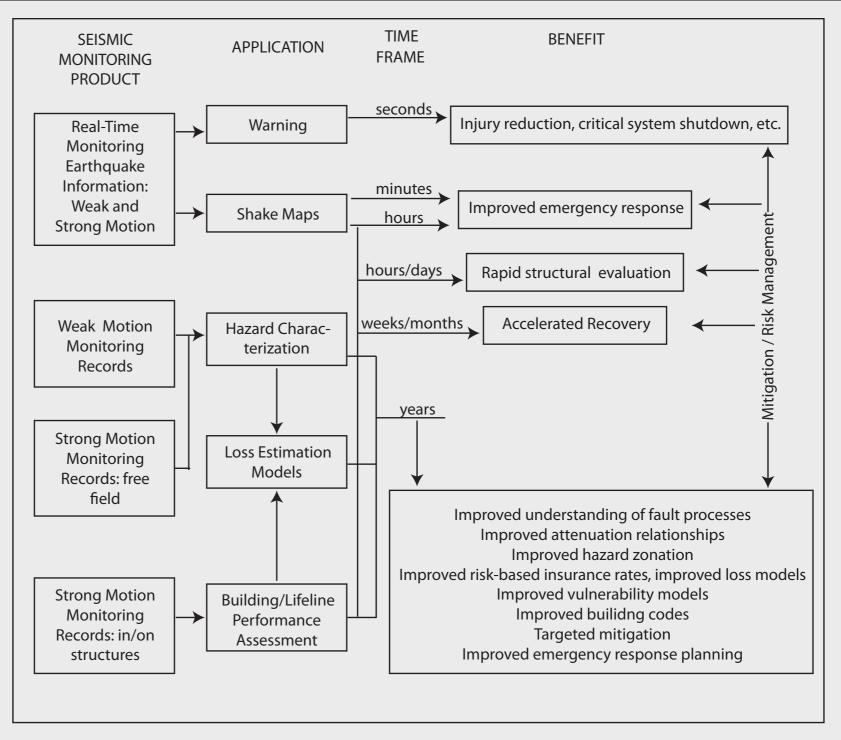
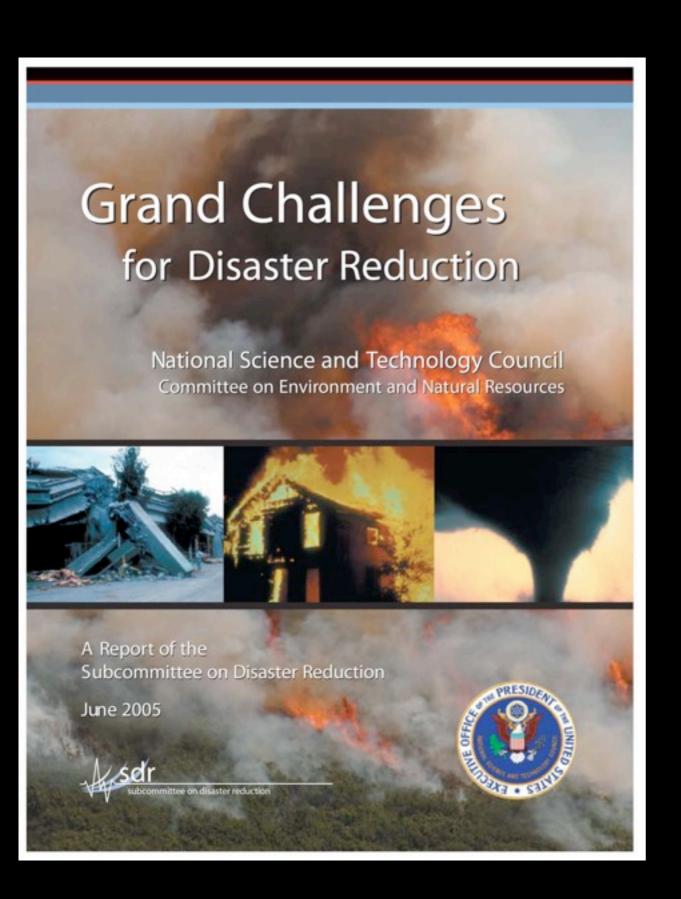


Figure 5. Information path from seismic monitoring to hazard mitigation and risk management. From: Improved Seismic Monitoring – Improved Decision-Making Assessing the Value of Reduced Uncertainty. National Research Council of the National Academies, 2006.



expected benefits

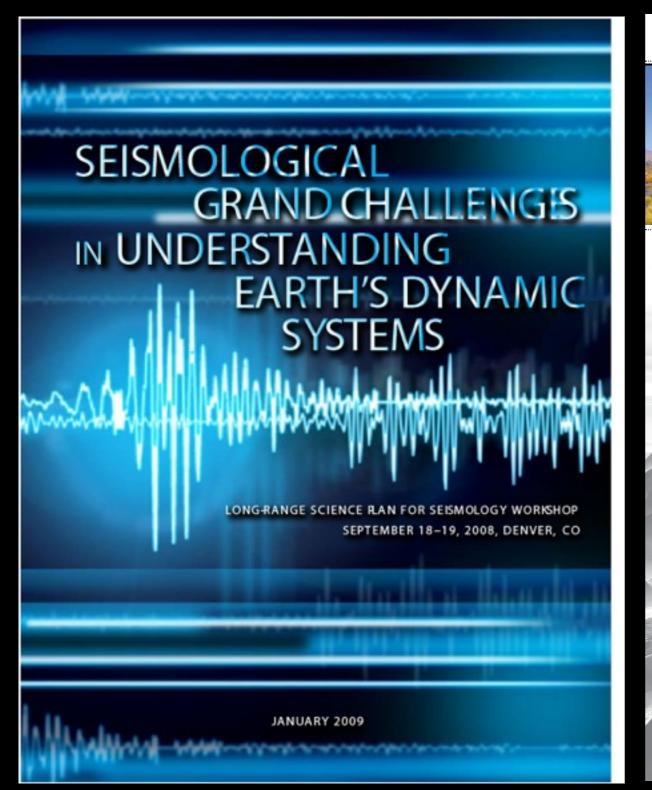
relevant hazards are recognized and understood

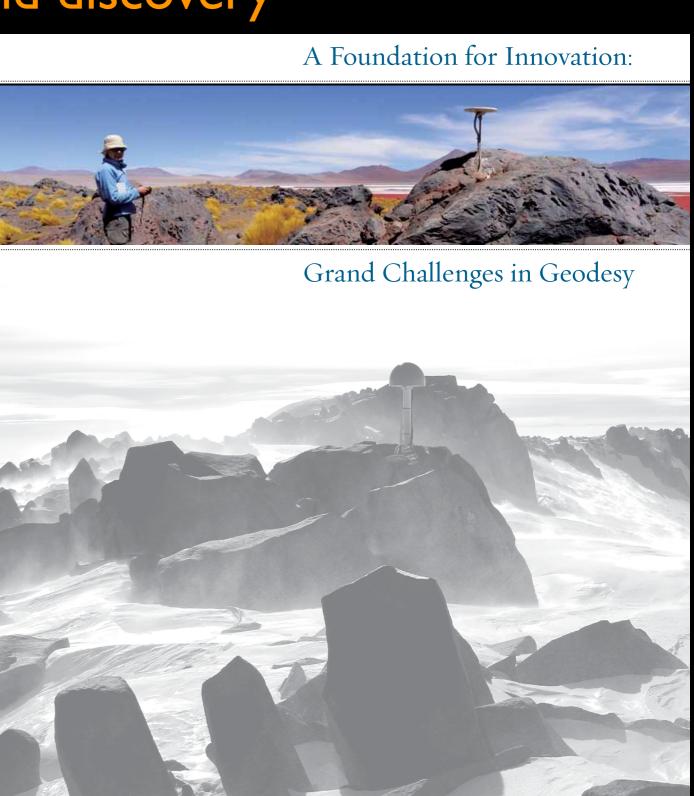
communities at risk know when a hazard event is imminent

property losses and lives at risk in future earthquakes are minimized

disaster resilient communities experience minimum disruption to life and economy after a hazardous event has passed

science and discovery







regional priorites:

- disaster risk reduction a priority with a strong institutional basis for implementation
- identify, assess, and monitor earthquake risks and enhance rapid notification
- use knowledge, innovation, and education to establish a culture of security and resilience make at all levels
- reduce the underlying risk factors
- strengthen earthquake preparedness for effective response at all levels

Heredia, Costa Rica, October 2010

81 Participants 21 Countries

working groups with broad regional representation

- hazards and risks
- preparedness and response
- monitoring and data management
- education and outreach
- research









making the value proposition

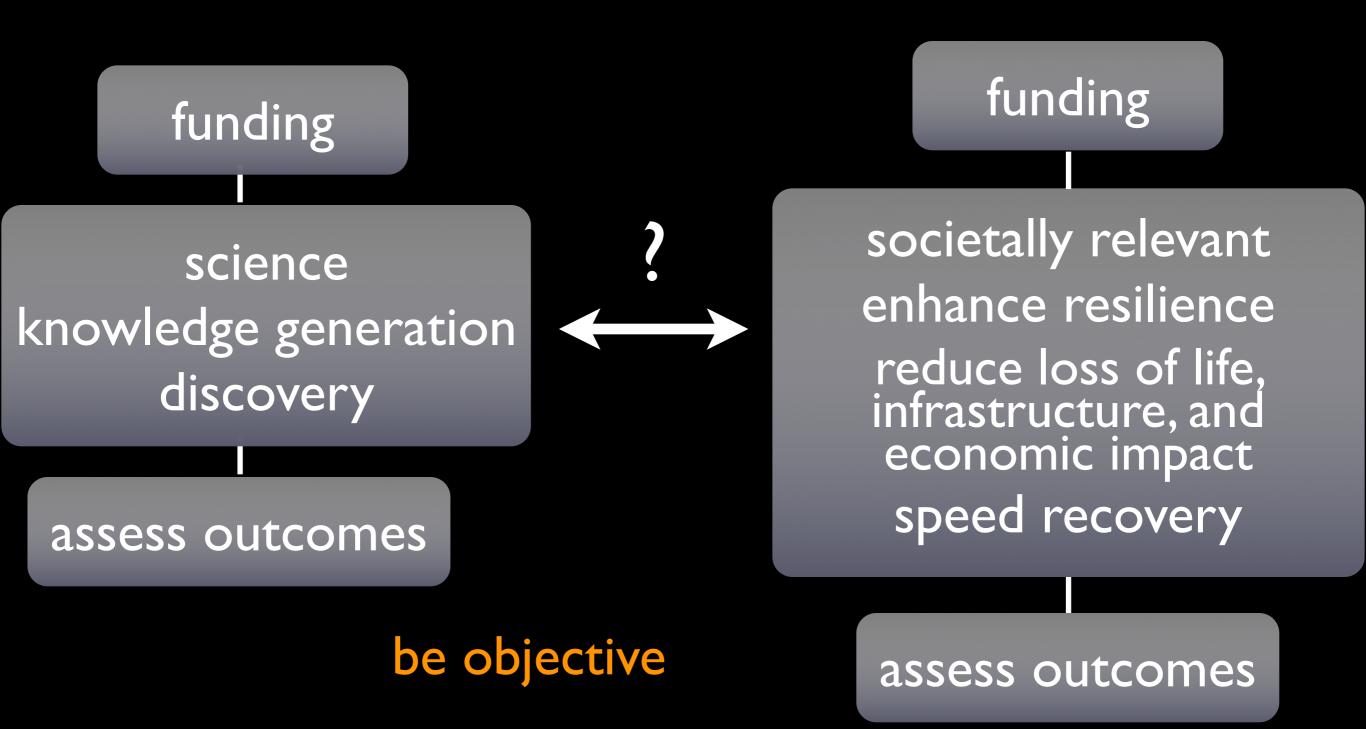
hazards



poverty
clean water
food security
health
education

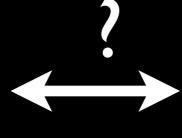
healthy and safe communities economic development and security networks as national assets

aligning resources with priorities



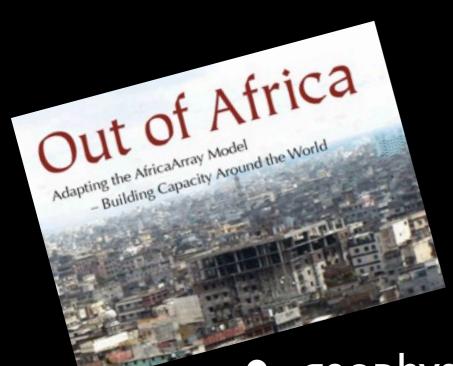
managing expectations

earthquake:
forecasting/prediction
early warning



earthquake monitoring hazard assessment risk reduction resilient communities

articulate clear goals and outcomes



workshop summary

- geophysicists must be "densified" through more education and training
- new instruments are needed, but must be coupled to effective capacity building
- software and instruments must be adapted for local requirements
- regional data centers and confidence building measures are needed to move towards open data

human resources

education....

community....
local
regional
international

collaboration...