

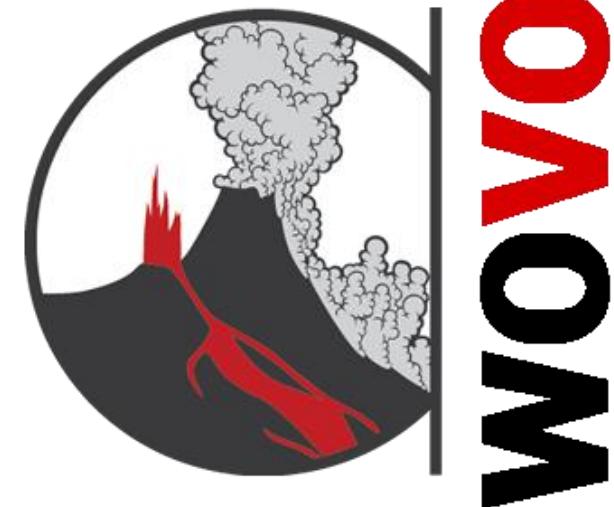
Volcano Monitoring

World Organisation of Volcano Observatories

N Fournier (NZ), L Sandri (IT), J Lowenstern (US), B Taisne (SG), C Widiwijayanti (SG), S Barsotti (IC)

EW4ALL workshop

Geneva 7-9 July 2025

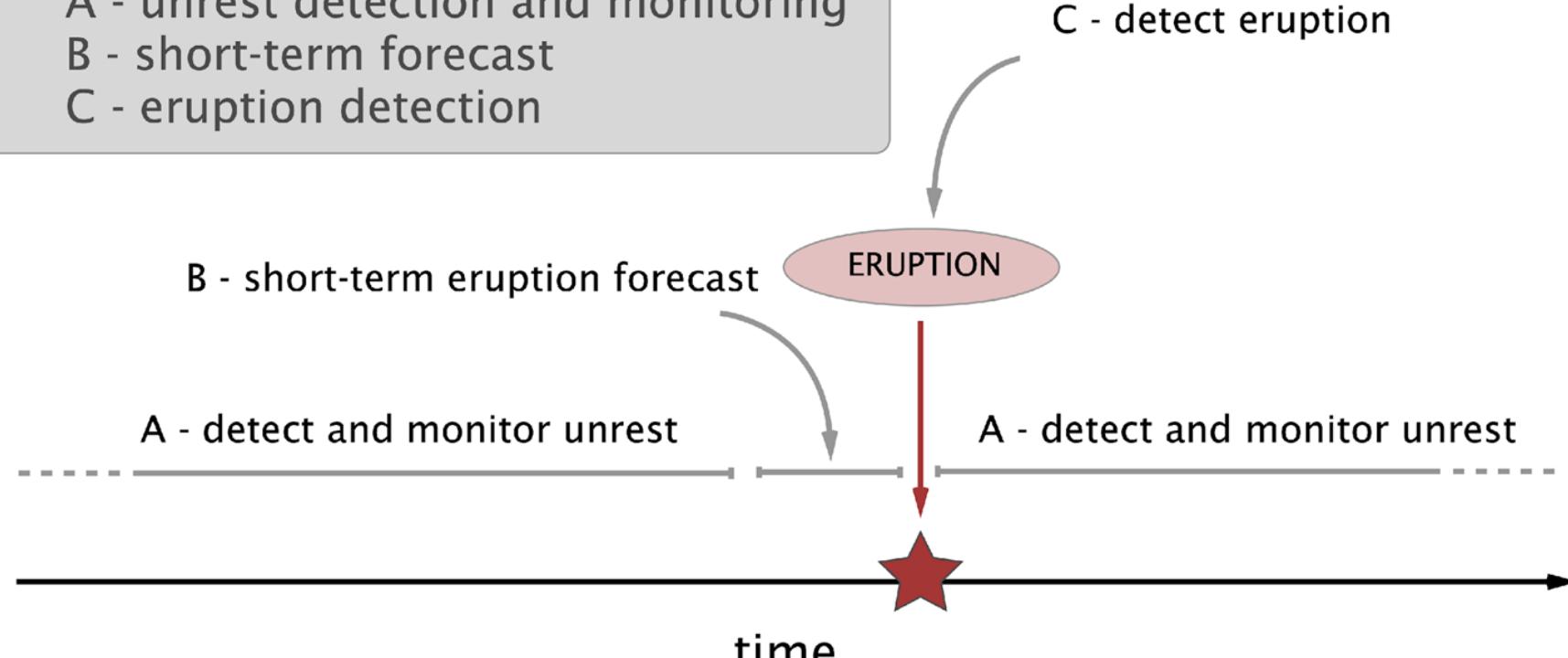


What is Volcano Monitoring?



Volcano monitoring: 3 main strategies

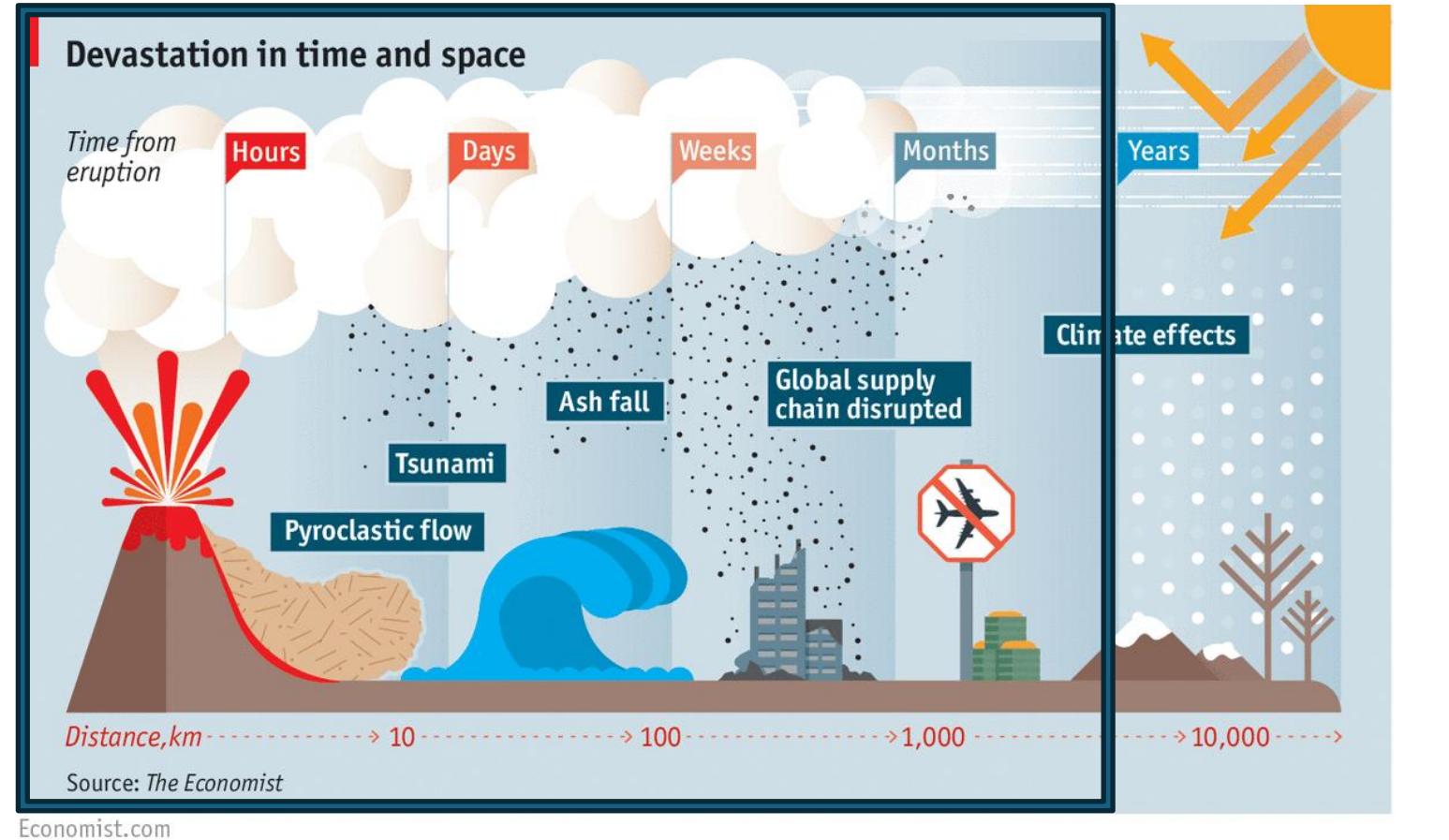
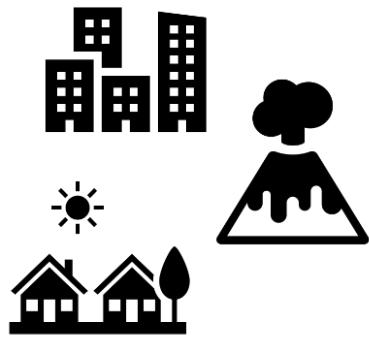
- A - unrest detection and monitoring
- B - short-term forecast
- C - eruption detection



Who benefits from Volcano Monitoring?



Communities



Local



Regional



Global



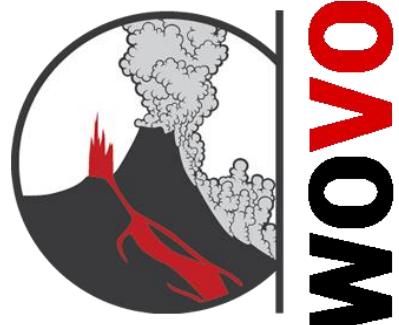
Duty to our communities, government and global partners



Emergency management

Local authorities

Volcano
Observatories



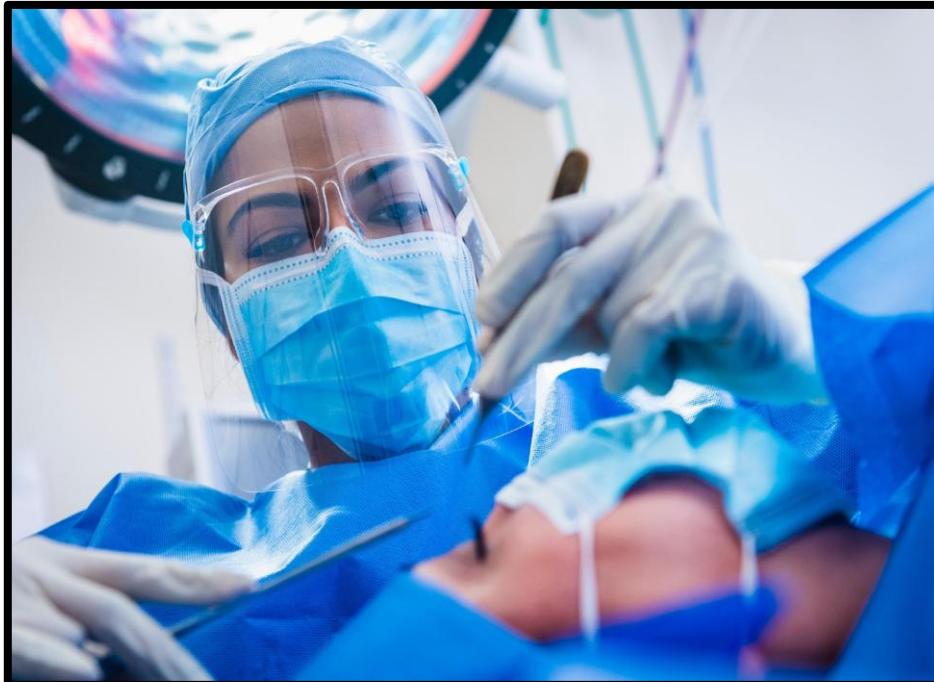
Communities



Volcano Monitoring: Data-supported science **expertise** is essential



VS.

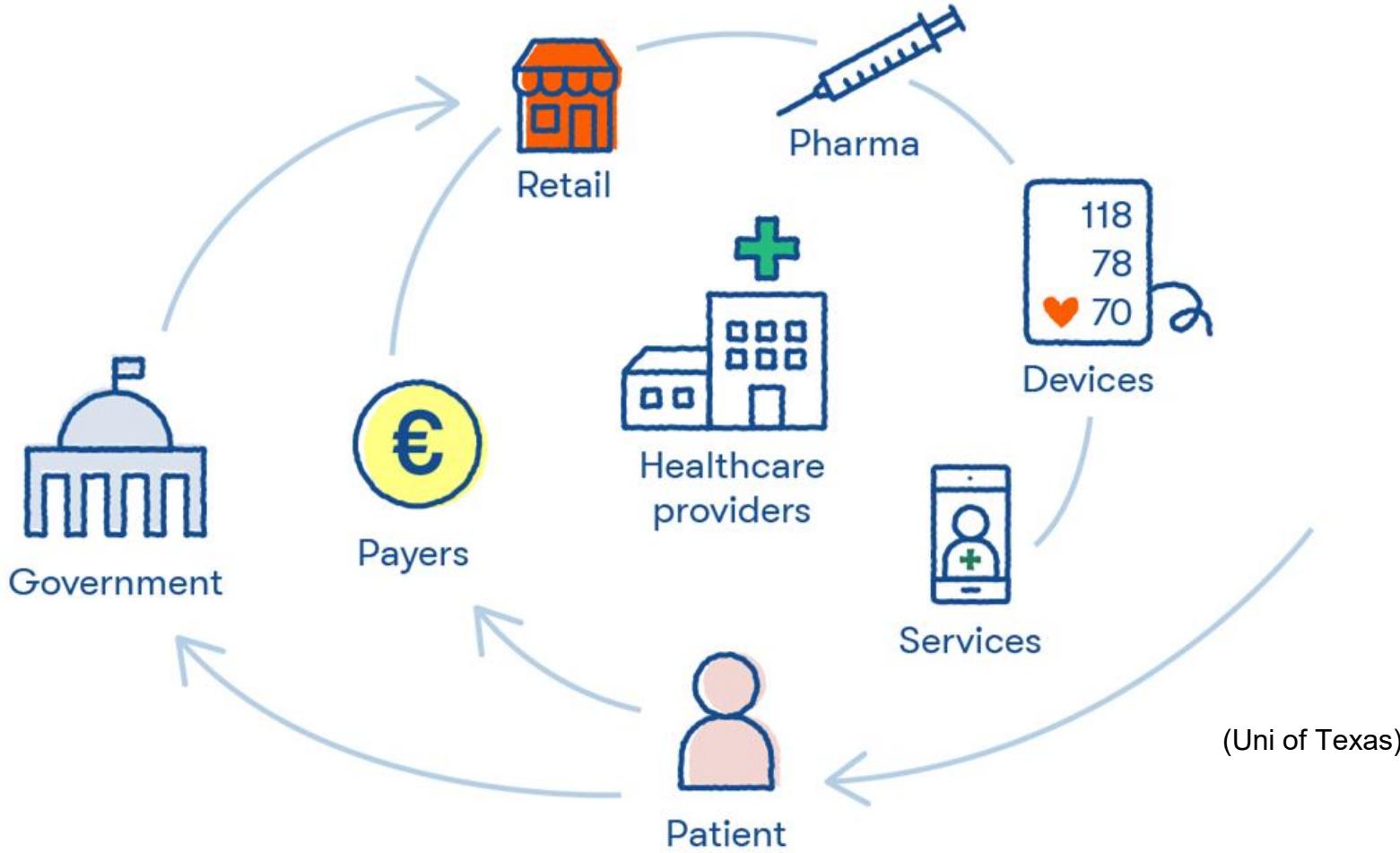


Data and tools

Subject matter expert
with data and tools



Effective risk management requires a well connected, supporting framework

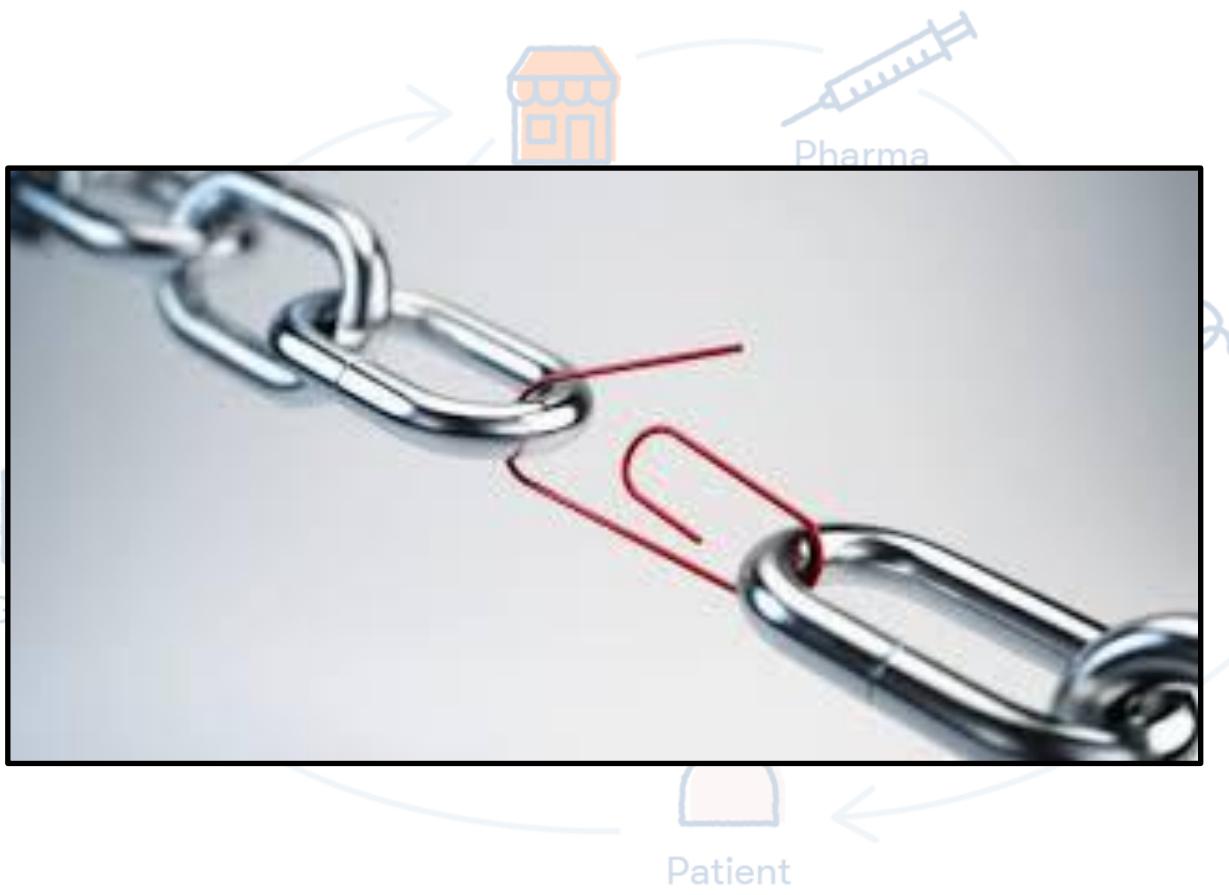


Contact us: wovo@iavceivolcano.org

wovo.iavceivolcano.org



Effective risk management requires a well connected, supporting framework

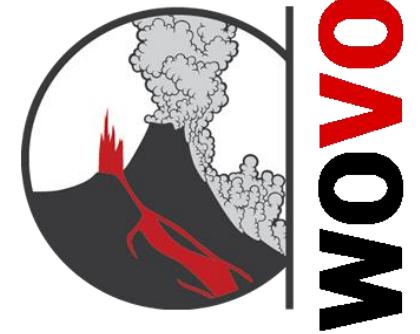


Nevado del Ruiz 1985



(Frank Fournier, CPI)





Volcano monitoring – state of play





Two facets for EW4ALL

**Volcano monitoring
capability and efficiency**

**Volcano monitoring
effectiveness**





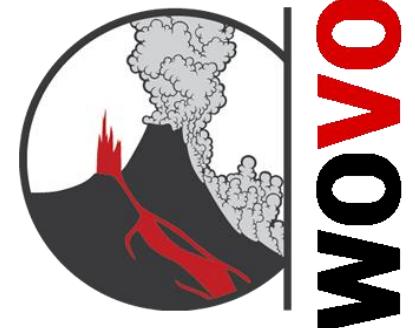
Two facets for EW4ALL

**Volcano monitoring
capability and efficiency**

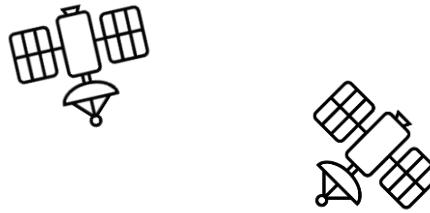
Volcano monitoring
effectiveness



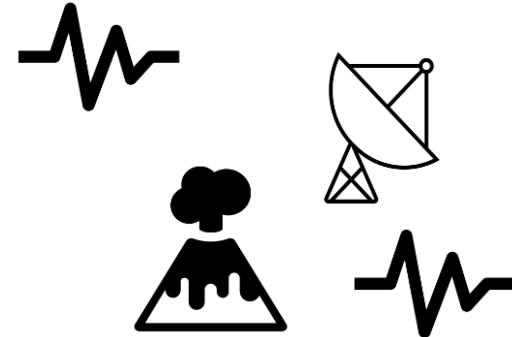
Ideally, combine both **local and remote** monitoring tools and strategies



Remote



Pros: Great spatial coverage



Cons: less real-time info; requires ground truthing
Potential disconnect between obs and global groups

Local

Pros: Realtime, continuous information. Long history of volcanic activity

Cons: limited spatial coverage

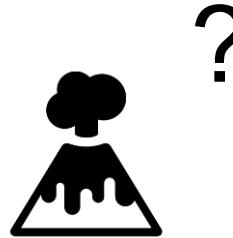


Monitoring capability varies enormously worldwide

No/sporadic monitoring data
Usually poor eruption history
No and limited notifications

EXAMPLE:

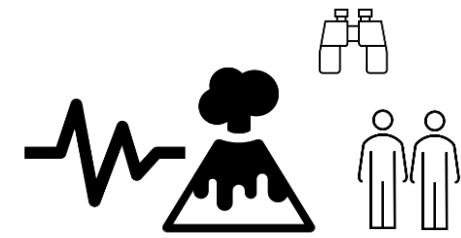
- Countries with large number of volcanoes vs. resource ratio
- Remote
- Submarine



Limited data, mix of sporadic and real-time data
Usually delayed notifications

EXAMPLE:

- Developing countries with limited resources
- Less active volcanoes



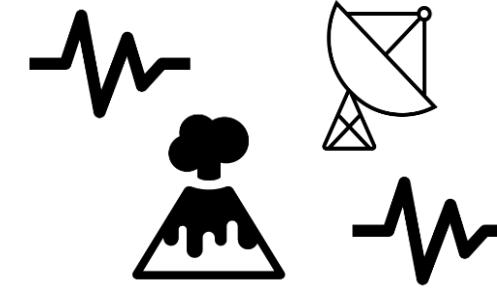
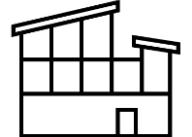
Continuum



Mostly real-time monitoring and notification

EXAMPLE:

- Many "western" countries



Monitoring **efficiency** varies
enormously worldwide



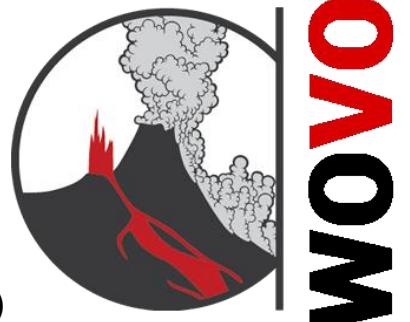
“Forecastability” of eruptions



Not a 1:1 relationship with
observatories **capability**



Monitoring efficiency varies enormously worldwide



(Maggie Grace photography)



Whakaari / White Island 2019



Grindavik, Iceland



Eruption forecasting for short-term early warning remains elusive

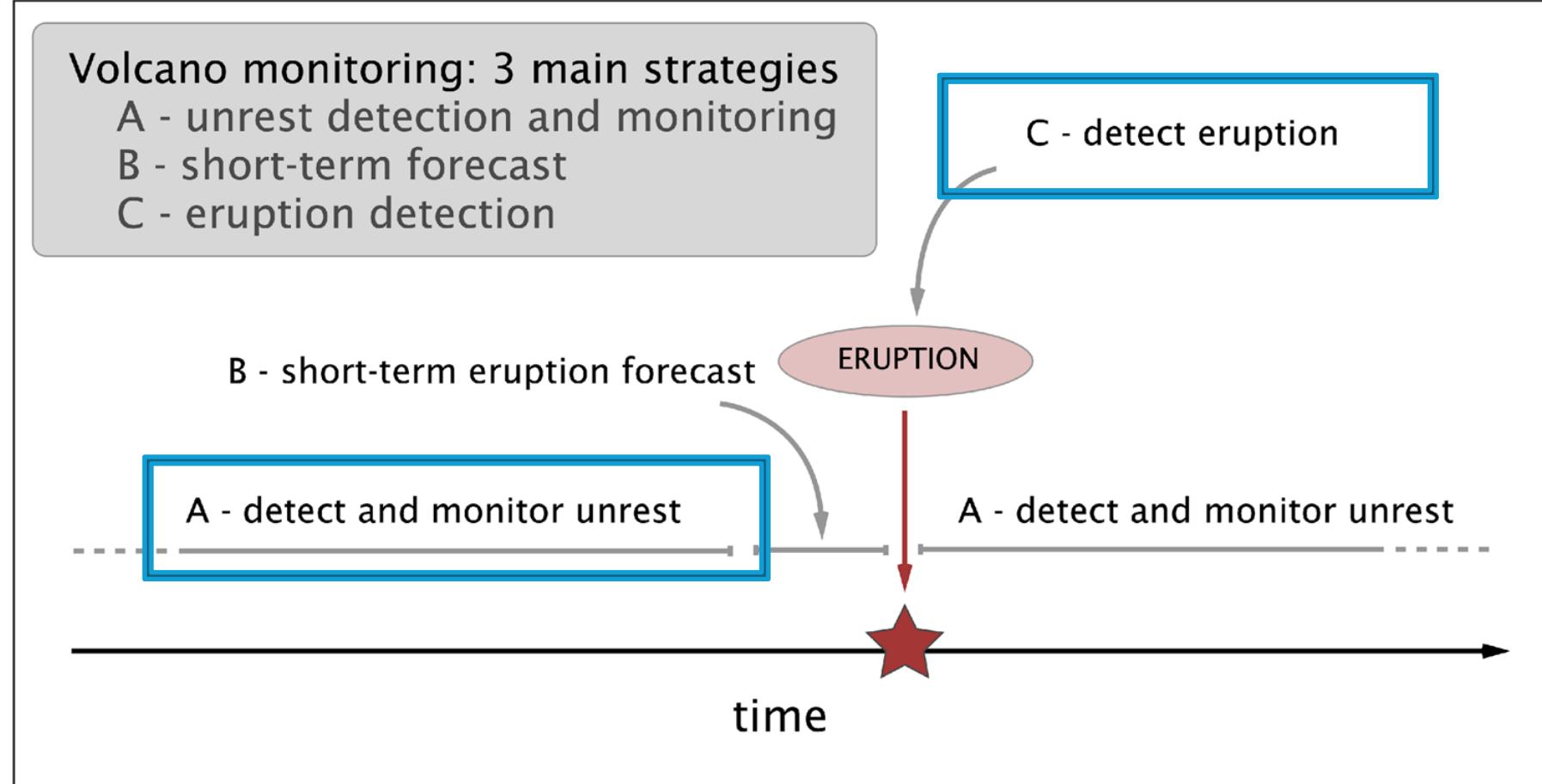


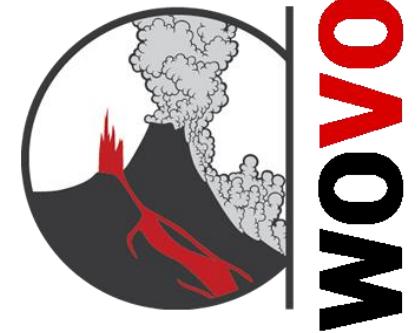
Few, volcano-specific success stories

Vast majority of observatories cannot provide usable short-term eruption forecast for early warning systems



Focus on early **unrest notification** & rapid eruption detection and impact forecasting





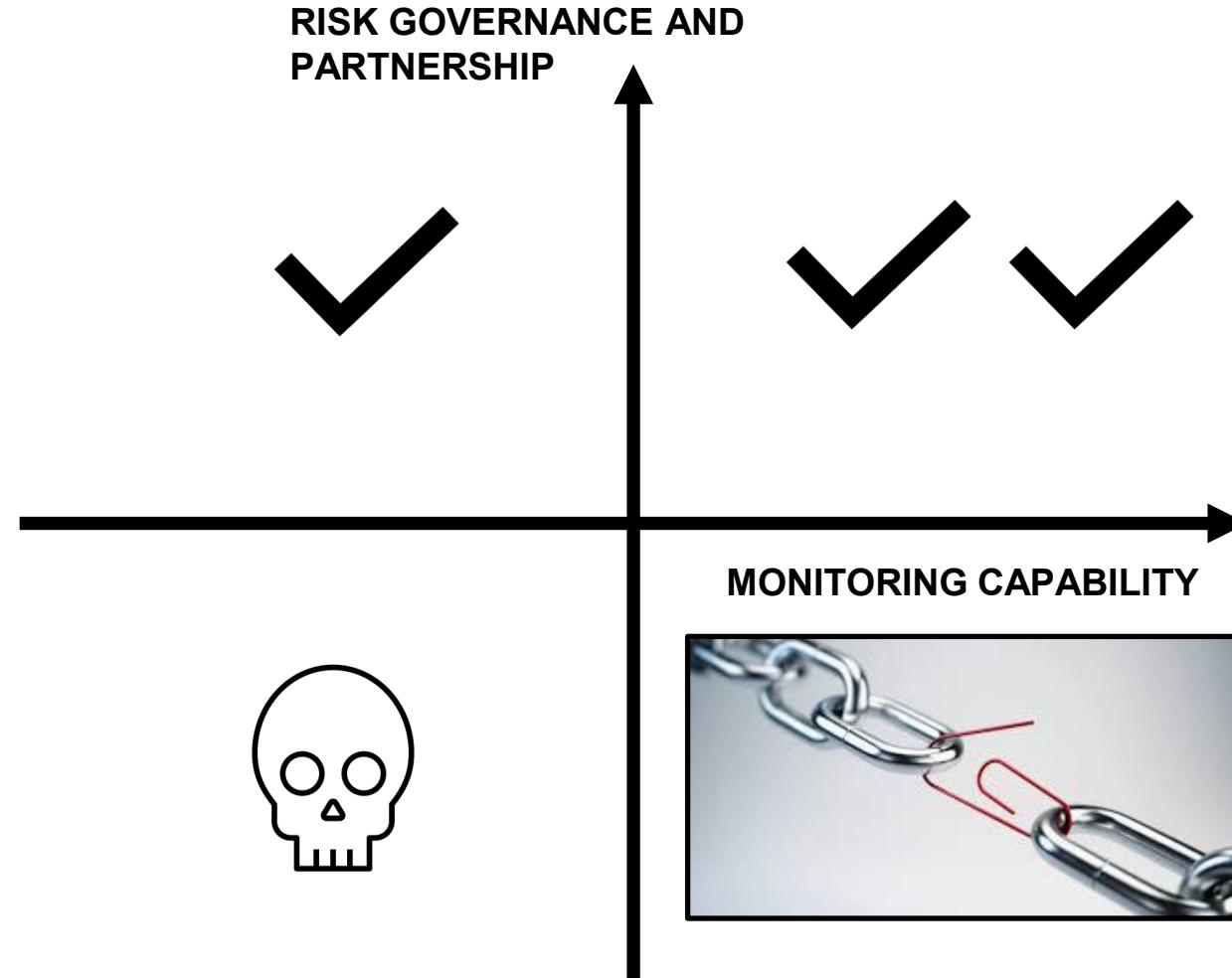
Two facets for EW4ALL

Volcano monitoring
capability and efficiency

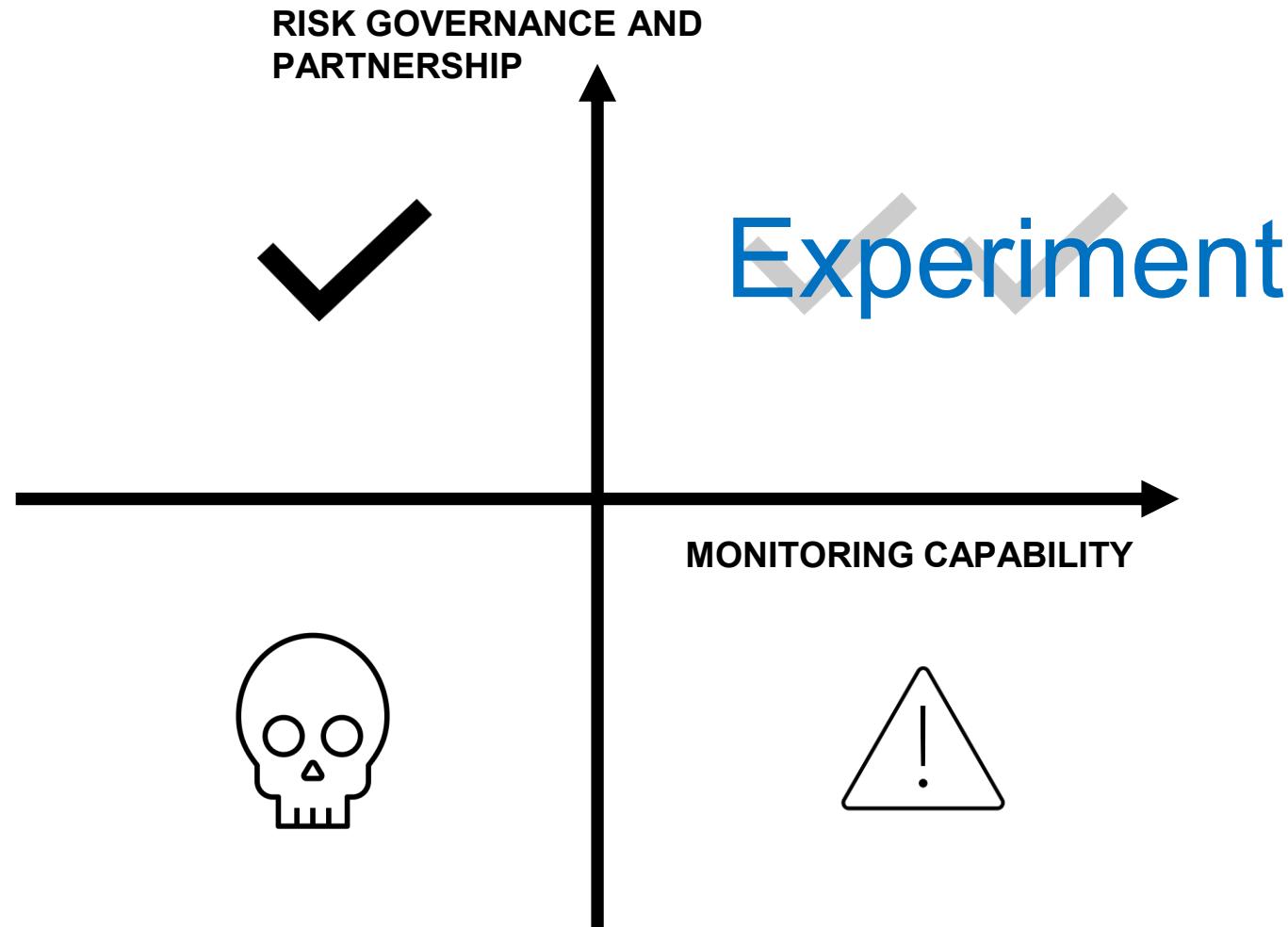
Volcano monitoring
effectiveness



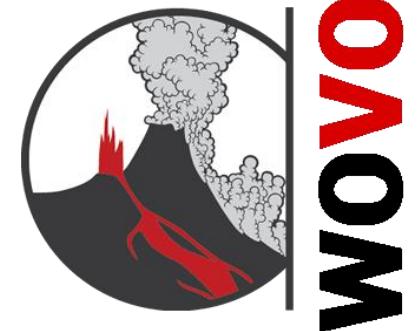
Monitoring effectiveness varies enormously worldwide



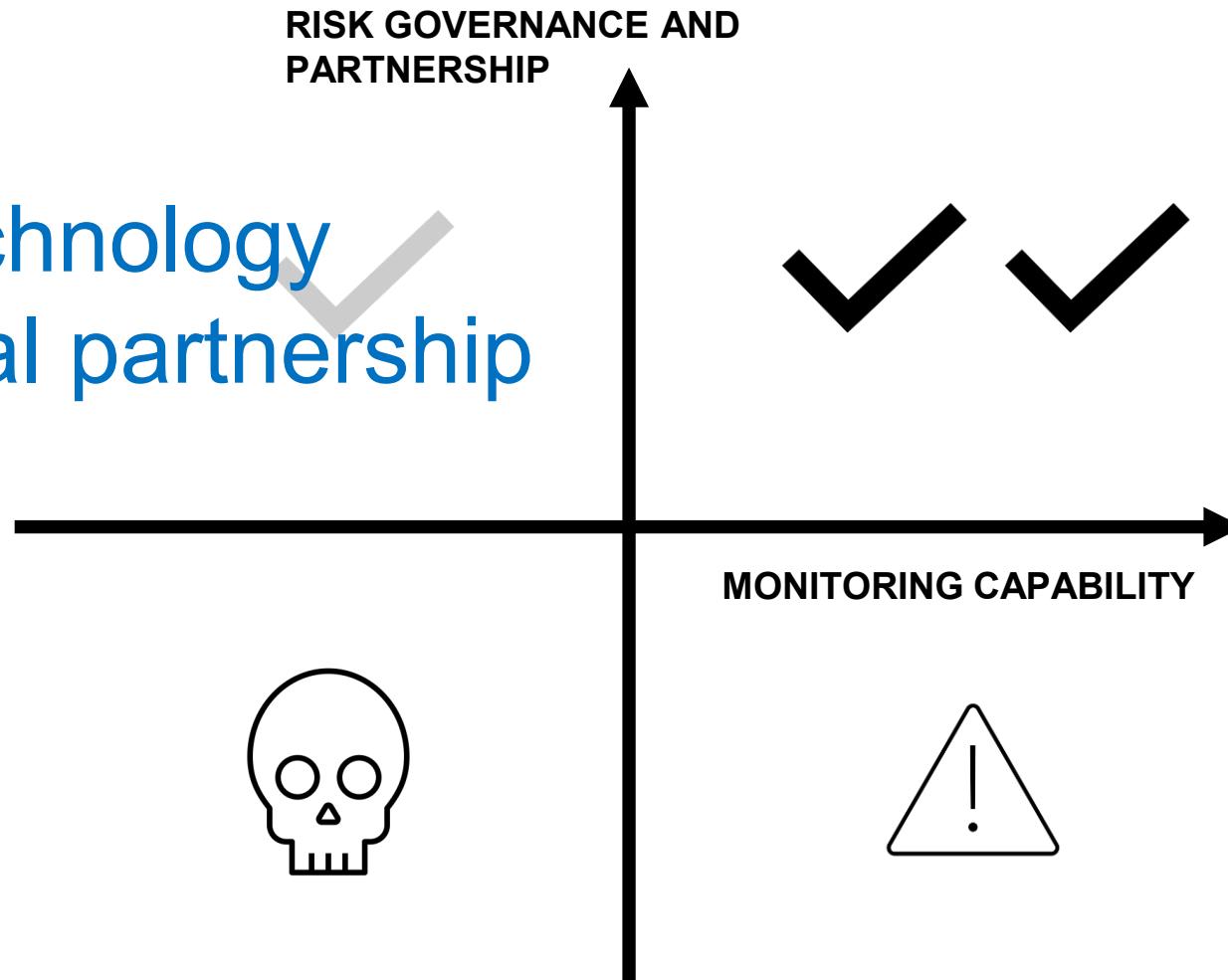
Focus towards efficiency and EW4ALL



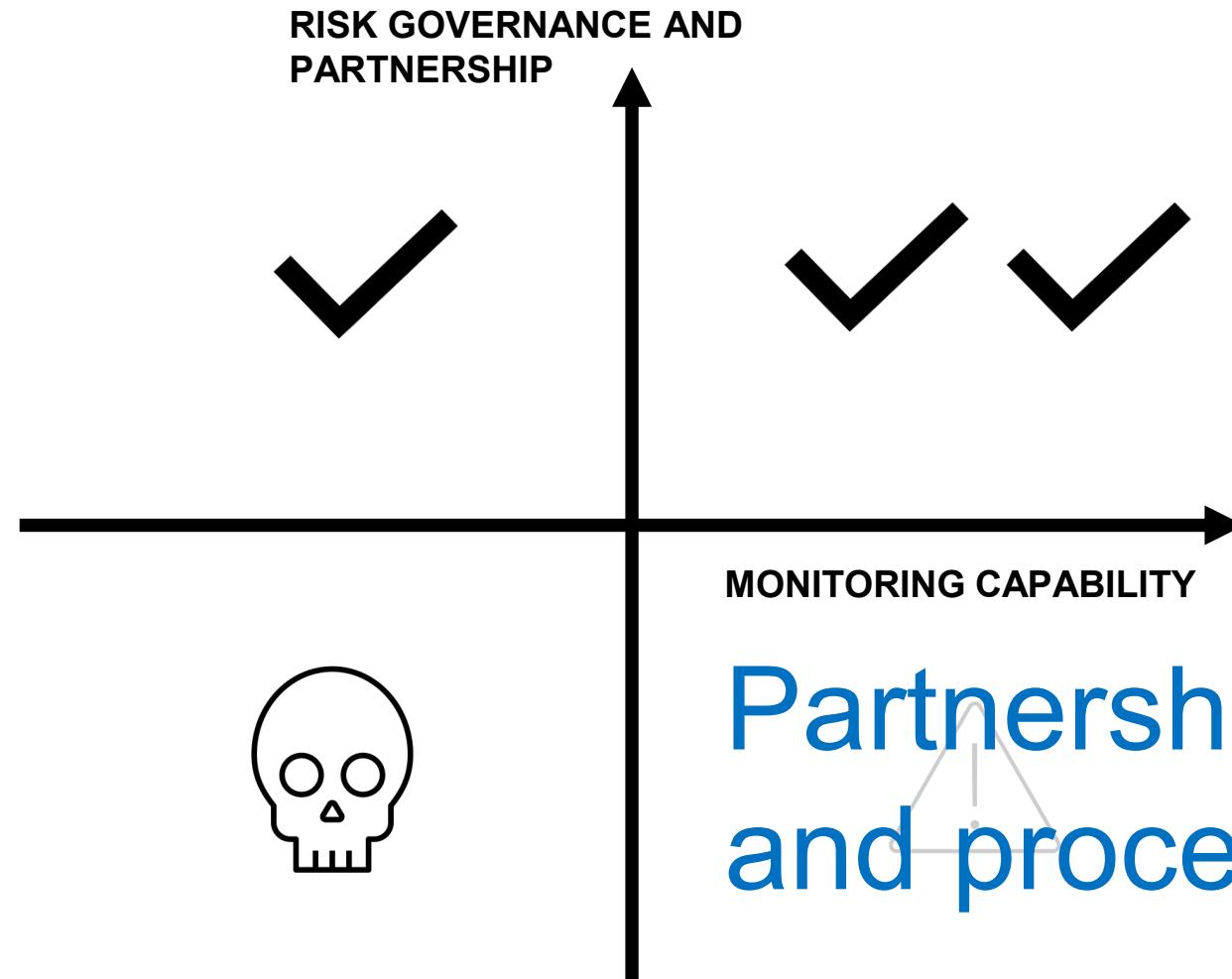
Focus towards efficiency and EW4ALL



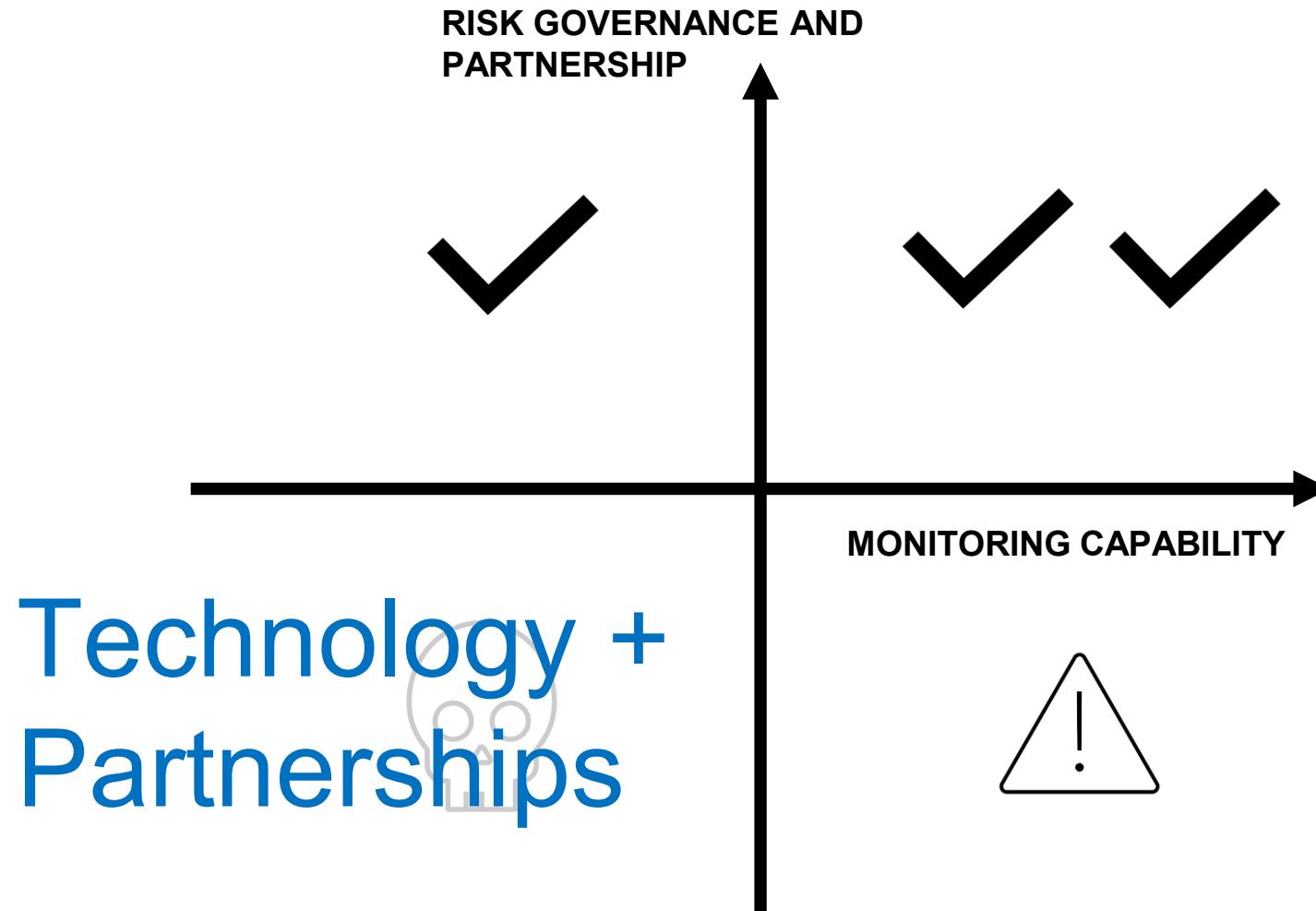
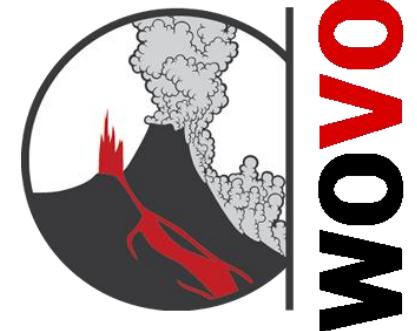
Support technology
International partnership



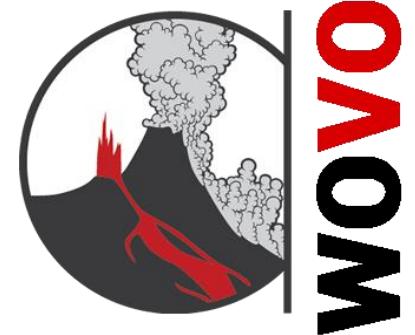
Focus towards efficiency and EW4ALL



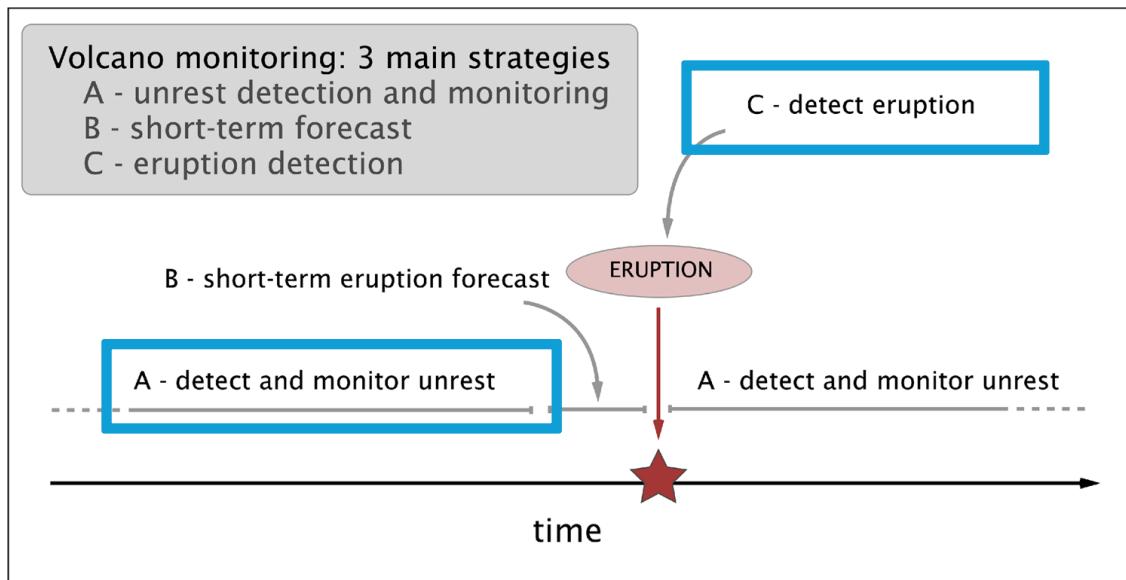
Focus towards efficiency and EW4ALL



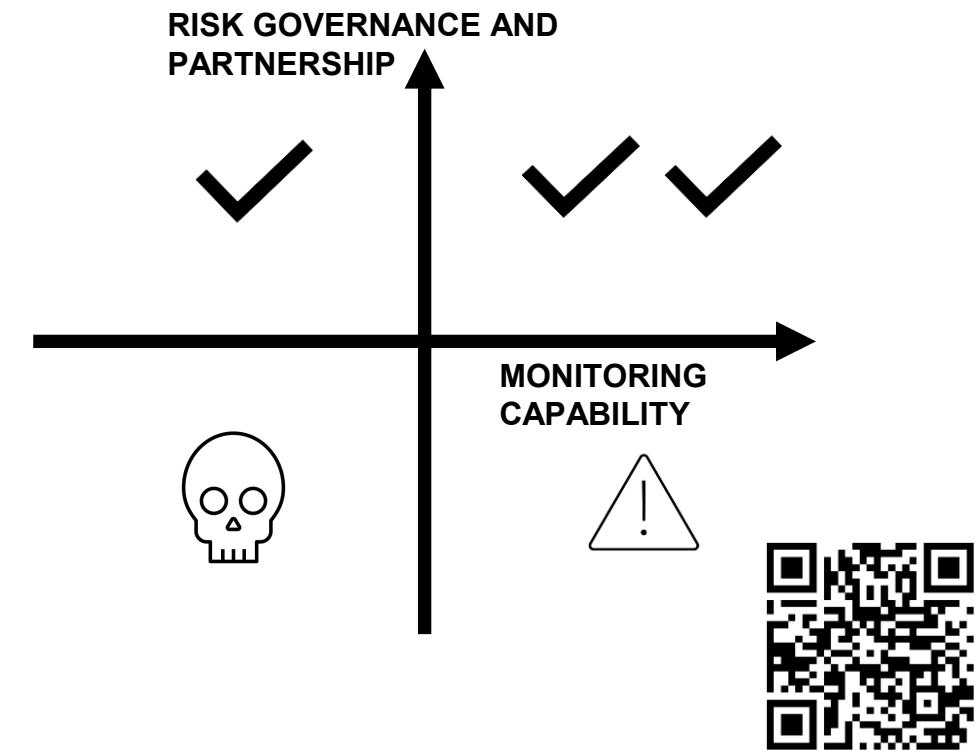
What does this all mean for EW4ALL?



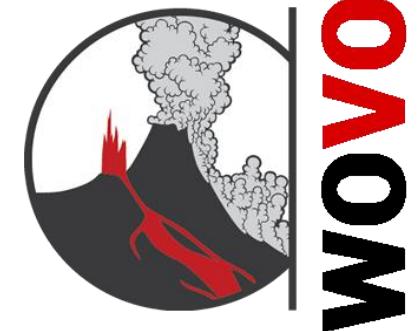
Scientific and technical strategy



Development roadmaps

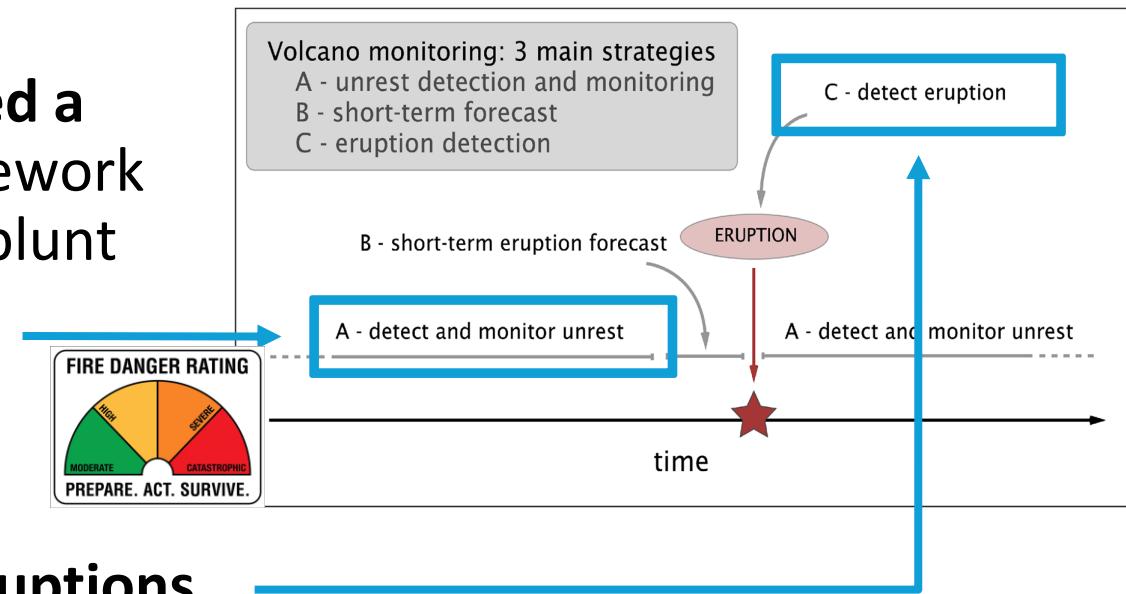


Scientific and technical strategy



Successfully forecasting eruptions remains elusive

Volcanic Alert Level systems can be considered a general EW tool. They provide a general framework for volcanic hazard mitigation. They remain a blunt tool that needs to be complemented by close partnership with end users and other communications products



EW4ALL should focus on Early detection of eruptions and forecasting of impact (like for tsunami) rather than elusive eruption forecasting. Connection with the VAACs



Development roadmaps



Monitoring **capabilities, efficiency and effectiveness** varies hugely worldwide

Support to observatories needs to include both technology and risk governance framework and processes



How WOVO can help



WOVO is a IAVCEI network of – and for – volcano observatories worldwide

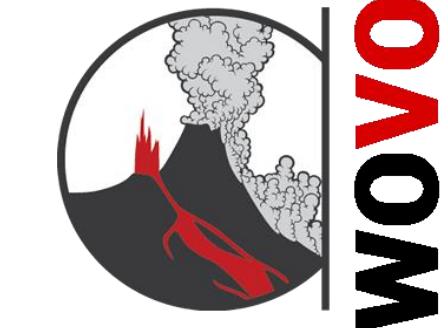
The objectives of WOVO are to **connect, support, and advocate** for its members, through three primary programs:

- The **Volcano Observatory Best Practices (VOBP)** workshops to exchange experiences and propose recommendations for optimising operational efficiency and responding effectively to volcanic eruptions and unrest.
- **WOVOdat**, a comprehensive global database on volcanic unrest
- **Aviation and Early Warning initiatives** where WOVO provides representation and advocacy for volcano observatories

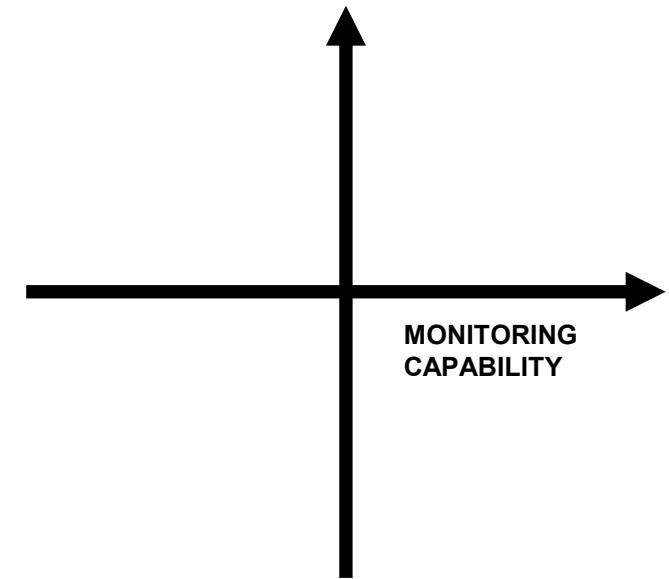


VOBP: Volcano Observatory Best Practice workshop series

- **VOBP workshops** were first conceived to provide an international forum to VOLCANO OBSERVATORIES, to discuss their practical issues and identify internationally shared **BEST PRACTICES**.
- **BEST PRACTICES** are neither rules nor prescriptions; VOBP workshops recognise as a value the diversity in culture, education, societal background, access to resources, that characterise volcano observatories throughout the world.
- Rather, **BEST PRACTICES represent a reference**
... come and discuss at the poster!



RISK GOVERNANCE AND
PARTNERSHIP



WOVO data: Access to Global monitoring data



- **WOVOdat** is an open-access, growing global database of volcano monitoring data, developed by the World Organization of Volcano Observatories (WOVO) under IAVCEI and currently hosted by the Earth Observatory of Singapore. It improves understanding of eruptive processes, enhances eruption forecasting, and supports risk reduction through comparative analysis of unrest patterns within and across volcanoes. WOVOdat promotes global collaboration, data sharing, and capacity building to enable transparent, timely, and evidence-based decision-making.

WOVOdat Data on Volcanic Unrest

Home About WOVOdat Tools Database Contribute Data News & Learn LOGIN WOVOdat Tools Index

Visit GVMID - Data on Volcano Monitoring Infrastructure

When data helps policy to address systemic risk

Volcano Monitoring Infrastructure



- The **Global Volcano Monitoring Infrastructure Database (GVMID)**, part of WOVOdat, documents and advances ground- and space-based volcano monitoring capabilities. It provides insights into monitoring techniques, helping observatories strengthen networks and address gaps with remote sensing and new technologies. GVMID supports improved network design for better eruption anticipation and detection.

About GVMID:

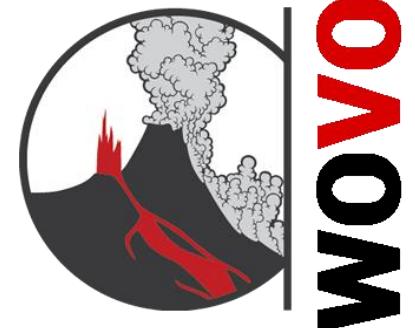
Example of global assessment on
magma migration capability:



... come and discuss at poster 41!



Cross-disciplinary initiatives



The Volcanic Ash and Aviation Hazards (VAAH)

Represents and advocates for observatories within the aviation and meteorological communities

Intended to facilitate and make accessible information from (to) the aviation community (ICAO)

Strong connection with the WMO and the VAACs

A survey is circulating to collect overall competencies and knowledge about SVOs responsibilities



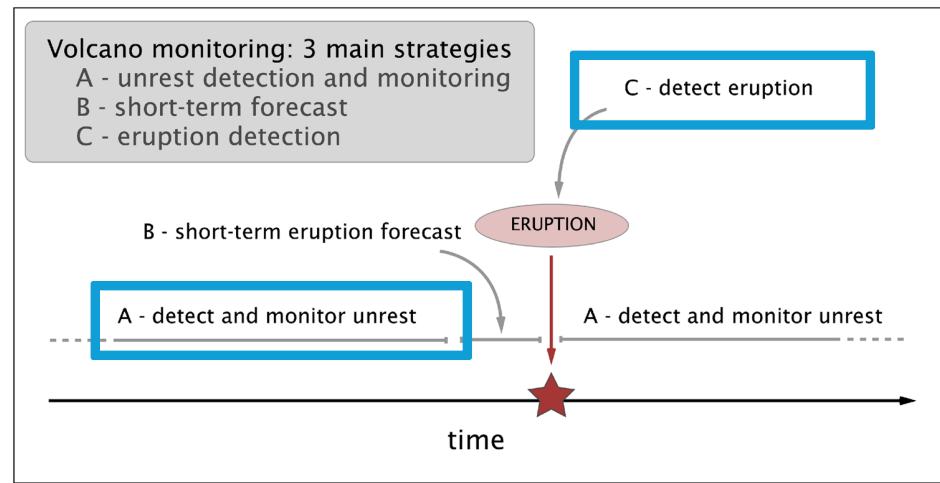
WOVO can help by



Being a touch-point and connector for and with volcano observatories

For WMO, offering guidelines on capability, efficiency and effectiveness for EW4ALL, and advocating for observatories



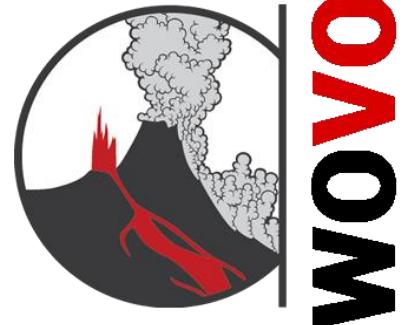
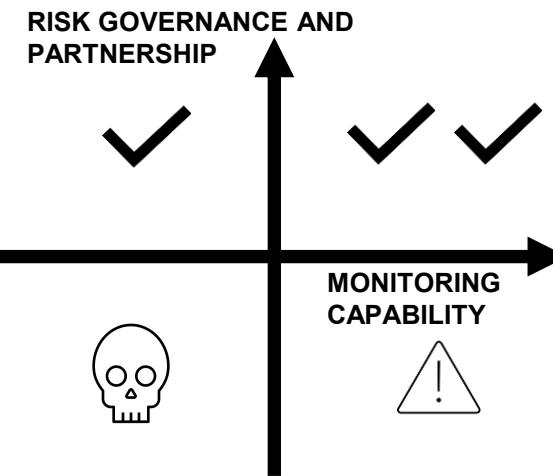


Dual priority focus for EW4All

Take away points



Connect, support and advocate



Both capability and risk governance are crucial (for effectiveness)

Experts are crucial (not just data/tools)

