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Disaster Training Application and Research Center

e - Newsletter

May 2019 Issue: 23

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ISTANBUL AYDIN UNIVERSITY DISASTER TRAINING APPLICATION AND RESEARCH CENTER



Link: <u>https://www.dha.com.tr/istanbul/deniz-sezonu-</u> oncesi-istanbulda-rip-calistayi/haber-1639810



Link: https://www.iha.com.tr/istanbulhaberleri/ulusal-calistayda-rip-akintisi-ele-alindiistanbul-2294022/

AFAM activities took place in the national press as news

The workshop on National Workshop on Drownings and Pulling (Rip) Currents (2019), which was held nationally on 29 - 30 April 2019, was published by many media outlets. In the news, attention was paid to the increasing cases of drowning with the start of the Summer Season.

You may access all of the news texts via the links below the images.



calistayda-rip-akintisi-ele-alindi-5034123.html



Link:https://www.ntv.com.tr/video/turkiye/oldurenakintiya-karsi-uyarilar-her-yil-bine-yakin-kisi-bogularakhayatini-kaybe,MINFLKsc7UKbpYYCNMiG0A



Link: https://www.haberler.com/deniz-sezonuoncesi-istanbul-da-rip-calistayi-11997029haberi/



Link: https://sozgazetesi.com.tr/2019/04/18/akint iya-kapilmayin/

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Image: ripcalistayi.afad.gov.tr



Image: ripcalistayi.afad.gov.tr

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Main Problems in Disaster Management Approaches in Turkey

As Istanbul Aydın University Disaster Training Application and Research Center (AFAM), we implement many studies simultaneously to improve our social capacity against events that may cause disasters and emergencies in our country. During these studies, we have the opportunity to observe the problems that form the basis of our vulnerability to disasters as a society.

We have created the "Main Problems in Disaster Management Approaches in Turkey" section in our e-bulletin that we will publish regularly in order to benefit from the experiences gained in the field by all our partners working in this field for the solution of these problems we encounter. In this section, where a different problem and solution offers will be evaluated in each issue, we will also submit the solution offers of all our partners involved in the field of disaster preparedness for appraisal, if they share them.

In this part of the article series we published under the title of "Main Problems in Disaster Management Approaches in Turkey", drowning cases that cause 700 to 1000 deaths in our country every year and the studies that need to be done to minimize these numbers will be discussed.

The Rate of Drowning in Water in Our Country Causes As Many Deaths Every 20 Years As Marmara Earthquake

We encounter drowning cases almost every day during the summer in lake sor ponds, dams, rivers or irrigation channels, although swimming is prohibited, on the coastal shores, pools, where we go to cool off with the warming of the weather. We see that in these cases, so many years is that change takes place between 700 and 1,200 people drown each year in the number of statistical data issued by different institutions Turkey.

When we divide the numbers in these reports into 20-year intervals, we see that it causes more losses than the losses caused by the eartquakes in the 1999 Marmara Region almost every 20 years. Although drowning cases spread throughout the year, especially in the summer months, and many people lost their lives, it could not create the necessary impact on the public opinion.

When the cases of drowning are examined, more than half of the drowned ones are in the young generation and we buried.

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Image: <u>ntv.com.tr</u>



Image: ripcalistayi.afad.gov.tr

When we examine it regionally, it is seen that the cases of drowning in the inner regions are higher than the coastal coasts, although it is surrounded by seas on three sides.

The cases of drowning in the inner regions mostly occur in irrigation canals and dams. According to the feedback from the teams that responded to drowning cases, it is stated that they mostly intervene in drowning cases in beaches where there are no lifeguards and facilities. Especially in the coastal areas, it is frequently seen that drowning cases oocur due to currents and the lifeguards warnings are not taken into consideration. It is reported by the intervention teams that the vast majority holidaymakers from the inner regions, and that those living in the coastal areas generally have information about these currents.

Considering both the feedback from the intervention teams working in the field and the reports kept in this area, it is seen that both in inland waters such as rivers, lakes dams and in the drawning current areas and in the beaches where there is no establishment, it is caused by the lack of precautions and sometimes by the swimmer not paying attention to the warnings. As it can be understood from this table, it is seen that there is a common lack of knowledge about swimming, what types of water to swim, and recognizing the water to swim. Therefore, it is necessary to increase the measures to be taken in order to prevent such cases of drowning, which are recorded as preventable accidents.

The presence of lifeguards in the seas and pools where there is ni lifeguard service and the increase in the number of visitors acccording to the density of visitors, the placement of warning signs and signs in areas where swimming is not available, training on swimming and swimming waters from an early age, adding them to the curriculum as a compulsory lesson in our schools if necessary, municipalities swimming for adults who do not know how to swim it is necessary to organize similar trainings and to raise the awareness of the society on this issue. It should be forgotten that especially children in the 0-5 age group are in the hihg risk group and should be under the supervision of their families.

Serhat Yılmaz Coordinator of AFAM