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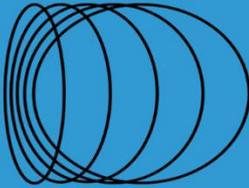
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**Disaster Training  
Application  
and Research Center**

**e - Newsletter**

İSTANBUL AYDIN  
ÜNİVERSİTESİ  
**AFAM**  
AFET EĞİTİM, UYGULAMA  
ve ARAŞTIRMA MERKEZİ



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Issue: 24

*written and edited by*  
**Serhat YILMAZ**

*translated into English by*  
**Zehra DERİN**



## National Workshop on Drowning and Rip Current (2019) Sinop Study

We carried out the first of the regional studies of the National Workshop on Drowning and Rip Current (2019) held on the national level in Istanbul on 29-30 April 2019 in Sinop on June 17, 2109. Black Sea Region and a large number of local government representatives from Sinop attended the workshop, organized in cooperation with the Republic of Turkey Ministry of Interior Disaster and Emergency Management Presidency, Yıldız Technical University and Bezmialem Vakıf University.

Prof. Dr. Şükrü Ersoy "What is the Pulling Current", Dr. Lecturer Cihan Şahin "Determination of Draw Current Zones", Assoc. Dr. Mehmet Öztürk "The Effect of Current Hydrodynamics in Open Channels on Drowning Events: The Bosphorus and Irrigation Channels", AKUT Chairman of the Board Recep Şalcı "AKUT and Drowning Cases in the Black Sea", Sinop AFAD Director Ümit Ünal "Studies Concerning the Pulling Current in Sinop Province" Police Chief Alper Tuğbay "The Studies of the General Directorate of Security in Drowning and Pulling Currents", Dr. Lecturer Mehmet Memberüklü, "The Pathophysiology of Drowning in Water", Assoc. Dr. Bülent Şam "Forensic Approach in Drowning Cases", Nurettin Ünal from IMM Fire Department "Underwater and Above Water Search and Rescue Studies", Colonel Mehmet Tunçsu of the Coast Guard Command "Drowning in the Water and the Coast Guard Command in Activities", Bartın AFAD Director Nurhan Doğruöz "Bartın Lifeguard Creating the Infrastructure" they made presentations under their headlines. The proceedings book of the workshop held at Sinop University Ahmet Muhip Dranas Application Hotel will be published after the second of the local studies, the Hatay study.





## AFAM activities took place in the national press as news

As Istanbul Aydın University Disaster Training Application and Research Center, we aim to reach more people by sharing our work with national press organizations to make our country a more resilient country against disasters. One of these studies, the National Workshop on Drowning and Rip Currents, managed to become an important agenda in 2019. In addition, the bulletin about the earthquake studies that can be done in our country, which lives together with disasters, was published in the Sabah Newspaper.



Link: <http://www.medyatakip.com>



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## Depreme Hazırlığın Anahtarı Tarihtir

Prof. Dr. Hasan Heperkan  
İAÜ Müh. Fak. Dekanı



Hazır Olmak İçin Sağlam Yapı ve Bilgili İnsan

■ Beklenen büyük İstanbul depremi İstanbul'un, hatta belki de Türkiye'nin kaderini belirleyecek bir gelişme olarak öngörülmüyor. Deprem sonrası İstanbul'un yeniden inşası bile söz konusu. İAÜ AFAM ise bu konudaki bilinçlendirme çalışmalarına ağırlık veriyor. Planladığımız bu konferans dizisiyle de özellikle deprem bilinci alanındaki çalışmalara katkı sunmayı amaçlıyoruz.

İAÜ AFAM'ın ikincisini gerçekleştirdiği İstanbul depremiyle ilgili konferans dizisi, deprem yönetmeliği ve kentsel dönüşüm ile ilgili oturumlarla başladı.

İstanbul için yakın geleceğin en büyük riski olarak görülen depremin, tüm boyutları ile değerlendirildiği İstanbul ve Deprem başlıklı çalışmalar, İstanbul Aydın Üniversitesi Afet Eğitim Uygulama ve Araştırma Merkezi (AFAM) tarafından başlatıldı. İlerleyen dönem-



lerde de devam edecek bir konferans serisi olarak planlanan çalışmanın ilk uygulamaları, nisan ayında, deprem yönetmeliğinde 2018'de yapılan değişiklikler ve mayıs ayında İnşaat Mühendisliği ve Kentsel Dönüşüm çalışmalarının değerlendirildiği konferansları kapsıyor.

Ali Bayraktar  
İnşaat Yüksek Mühendisi

Tarihi Büyük Mühendislik Birikimimizi Kullanmalıyız

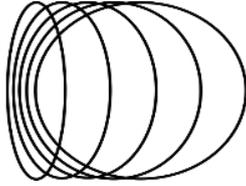
■ İstanbul'da geçmişten gelen mühendislik bilgi ve birikiminin yeterince değerlendirildiğini söylemek güç. Oysa günümüzün modern yöntemleri ile tarihi süreçte kazanılan mühendislik bilgi ve birikimleri birleştirilerek, yapısal bir direncin kazanılması mümkün. Söz gelimi su kuyular aracılığıyla zemindeki suyun yapıya zarar vermeden tahliye edilmesi örneğini incelemeliyiz.

Link:

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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 section of the series, which we published under the title "Main Problems in Disaster Management Approaches in Turkey", the population movements due to global climate change in the world and how this mobility is approached in our country are discussed.

### *The Importance of Spreading a Risk Reduction Culture and Setting a Standard in Education*

Global climate change, which has been discussed since the 1950s and is considered one of the most important problems in recent history, is not adequately considered, causing other problems to develop today. It is clear that if strong measures are not taken to address climate change, which we feel the impact a little more every year, we will face much bigger problems in our future recent history. One of the most important of these problems is climate migration. In a 2008 report by the International Organization for Migration and Climate Change, the world is expected to be between 1.8 and 4°C warmer in 2099 than ever before.

Also in this report, it is stated that by 2050, 200 million people in the world will emigrate due to climate-causing problems.



Image: <https://www.iklimhaber.org>



Image: <https://asiancorrespondent.com>



Image: <http://www.thehagueinstituteforglobaljustice.org>

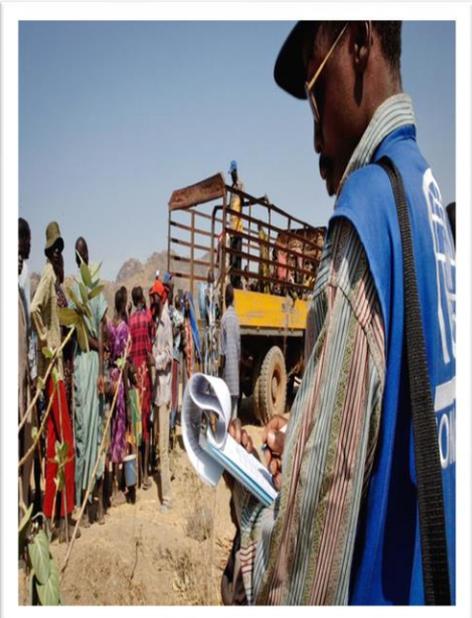


Image: <https://ourworld.unu.edu>

Climate Change, Migration and Displacement a report is 2017 by the United Nations Development Programme, states that the effects of climate change cause flooding, sea level rise and droughts due to abnormally high temperatures, affecting ecosystems to which human life depends. More than 24 million people were displaced in 2016 alone, mainly in India, Indonesia, the Philippines and China, the report said, 32 times more than other geophysical hazards such as earthquakes. Another study is Preparing For Internal Climate Migration Report publishing by the World Bank's in 2018. The report states that glacier volume in Central Asia has decreased by 3% to 14% since the 1960s due to climate change. The same report states that this will affect river basins such as the Ganges, Indus and Brahmaputra and pose a danger to the 750 million people living in these regions.

All researches and published reports point to climate migration as one of the most important problems of our near future. Although the solutions produced for these bad scenarios emphasize the need to implement the right development policies for greenhouse gas emissions and fossil fuel use, it is aimed that even if these solutions are taken, the number of people affected by climate migration in the near future will remain below 100 million. In other words, every measure that is late with global climate change shows that the solution of other problems caused by climate change cannot be implemented in the short term.

In summary, we cannot talk about a good scenario for our country in a world where there will be large population movements due to climate change in the coming years. In our country, which is in a risky geography in terms of climate change, if there is no mention of population movement due to climate change until now, if no measures can be taken, it will be a problem that we will face in the near future. In addition, it is necessary to determine how much of the current population movement depends on climate change in our country, which is in a critical situation in this regard. Therefore, researches and solutions should be developed for the current state of eye movements due to climate change and future scenarios in our country.

Serhat Yılmaz  
Coordinator of AFAM