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University



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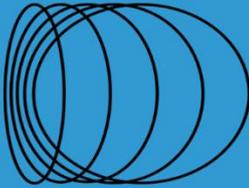
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Disaster Training  
Application  
and Research Center

e - Newsletter

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



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

*translated into English by*  
**Sezer KONAŞ**



## Disaster and Emergency Planning Studies Have Started in Our University

As Istanbul Aydın University Disaster Training Application and Research Center (AFAM), we prepared a Disaster and Emergency Planning work template that can guide universities in disaster preparedness. The prepared plan template was prepared as a result of the decision taken in line with the necessity of completing the disaster preparedness studies, which is one of the agenda of the Occupational Health and Safety Board Meeting of our University on 09 July 2020.



Studies for disasters of universities in Turkey 12.18.2013 date and published in the Resmi Gazete No. 28855 "Disaster and Emergency Response Services Regulation" is defined by with the 11th clause of the 28th article of the Regulation; Council of Higher Education



- To ensure that every university and its affiliated units make disaster and emergency plans before a disaster, and to work to raise disaster volunteers at universities,
- During the disaster; Ensuring that the evacuated students' needs such as health, nutrition and accommodation are met by other service groups from the evacuation of students who are staying in university dormitories and studying at universities,
- After the disaster, to ensure the continuity of education and training services urgently,

It is considered to be responsible.

We designed the planning work we did as well as AFAM an integrated structure of both Turkey Disaster Response Plan as a master template can be used in other universities. In the ongoing process of planning, the appointment of the personnel in charge of the plan and their training and the regular implementation of the prepared plan are included.



İSTANBUL AYDIN ÜNİVERSİTESİ

2021-2022

AFET VE ACİL DURUM PLANI

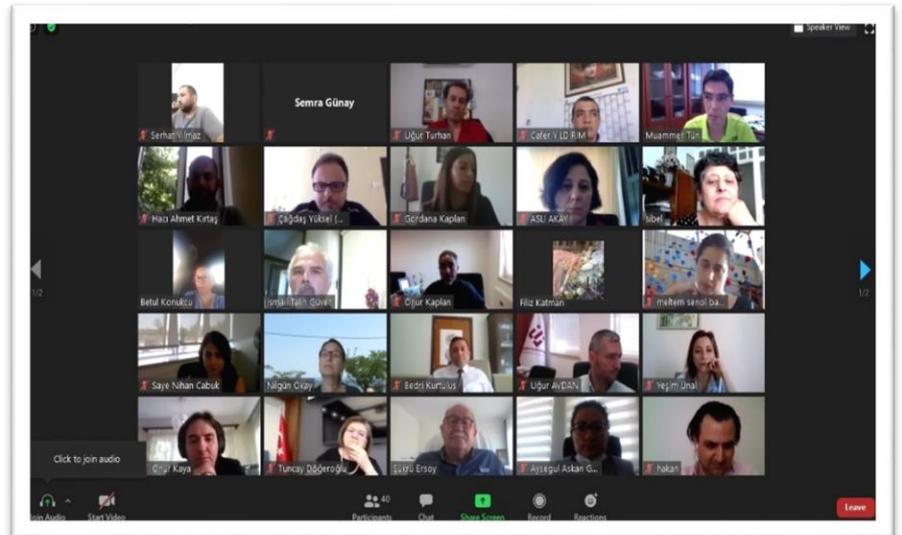
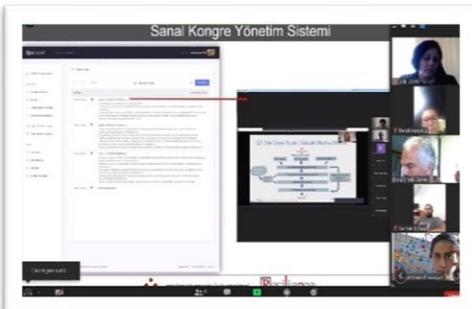
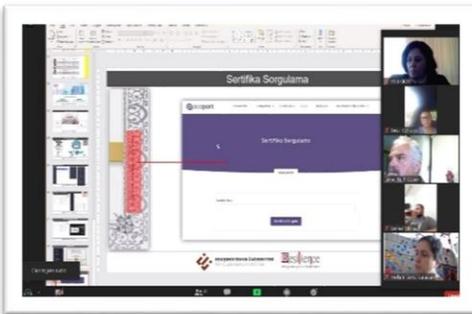
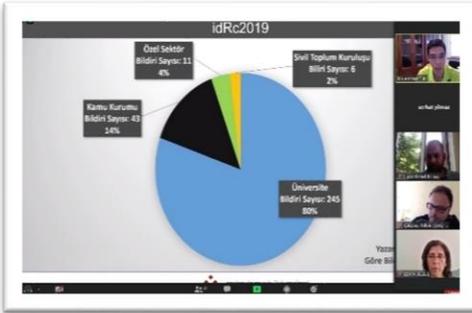
Be planlama çalışması İstanbul Aydın Üniversitesi Afet Eğitim Uygulama ve Araştırma Merkezi Tarafından hazırlanmıştır. Tüm hakları saklıdır. Bu planın hiçbir bölümü İstanbul Aydın Üniversitesi Afet Eğitim Uygulama ve Araştırma Merkezi'nin yazılı izni olmadan eleştirilmez, alınıp veya başka yollarla çoğaltılamaz.



## Resilience Congress

The International Disaster and Resilience Congress will be held on 13 - 15 October 2020. Many academicians and institutions working in the field of disasters will attend the congress, which will be hosted by Eskişehir Technical University.

In this important congress, where the theme of 2020 was determined as "Resilience of Metropolitan Cities", as AFAM, we undertook both the Regulatory Board and the Scientific Subject of Disaster Risk Communication. The first Board Meeting of the Congress was held on July 24, 2020. Researchers who wish to participate in the congress with a paper are required to send their abstracts to <http://www.idrcongress.org/ozet-gonderimi> until 15 September 2020.

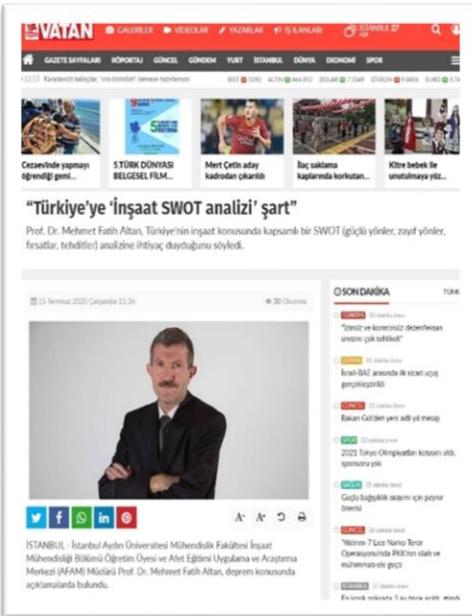




## AFAM activities took place in the national press as news

As Disaster Training Application and Research Center, our evaluations regarding the agenda are closely followed by both national and local press organizations. As Disaster Training Application and Research Center, our evaluations regarding the agenda are closely followed by both national and local press organizations.

You may access the full texts of the published news via the links under the images.



Link: <https://www.oncevatan.com.tr/ekonomi/turkiye-ye-insaat-swot-analizi-sart-h155468.html>



Link: <https://www.takvim.com.tr/guncel/2020/7/15/profesorden-deprem-uyarisi-turkiye-ye-insaat-swot-analizi-sart/>



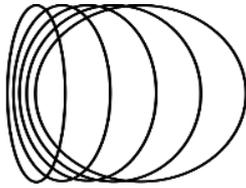
Link: <https://www.sondakika.com/haber/haber-turkiye-ye-insaat-swot-analizi-sart-13421136/>



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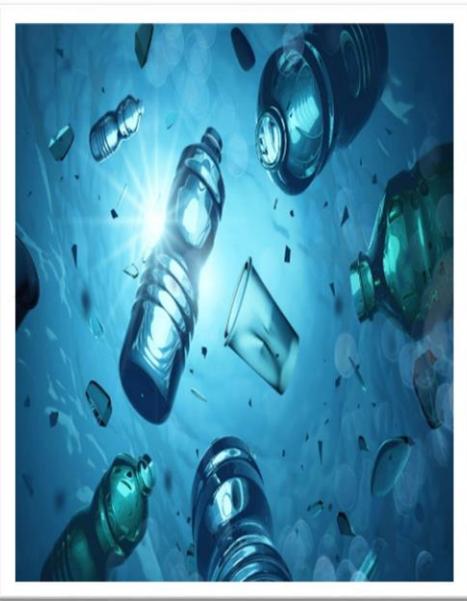
## Main Problems in Disaster Management Approaches in Turkey

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. "Main Problems in Disaster Management Approaches in Turkey" in this part of the series of articles we have published under the title The nature of plastic waste, especially micro-plastic and how it affects us we will evaluate it.

### *What is Micro-Plastics? What are the Harms of Micro-Plastics?*

In its simplest definition, plastic particles smaller than 5 millimeters and larger than 1 macro-meter are called micro-plastics. These plastics are considered in two different classes. The first of this classification consists of those that are widely used in cosmetics and textile products and produced larger than 1 macro-meter smaller than 5 millimeters. The second class are plastic particles that are torn from various plastic materials and eroded down to a size of less than 5 millimeters.

Research in this field shows us that organisms at all levels in the sea and many organisms living on land are exposed to micro-plastics. It is known that sea creatures take micro-plastics with food as a result of plastic waste mixing into the sea and oceans. On the other hand, terrestrial creatures are known to be exposed to micro-plastics treated wastewater, the use of fertilizers containing micro-plastics or the deterioration of plastics in the open air. Moreover, when the free circulation of these micro-plastics in nature begins, this circulation continues intact for hundreds of years. In this case, it is a normal result that micro-plastics are also seen in humans. When evaluated in terms of their damages, micro-plastics carry various risks in terms of both land and sea creatures.





In researches conducted in this field, it is seen that pesticides, permanent organic pollutants, hormone disruptors, toxic organic chemicals and heavy metals can adhere to micro-plastics, and all of these can harm that organism when it reaches a certain saturation in an organism. In addition, with these data, although micro-plastics are seen in all areas of life, the lack of sufficient research on their effects on living things should also be considered as an issue that needs to be addressed. As with all environmental problems, the solution of environmental problems originating from micro-plastics is similar.

Central and local governments, media, non-governmental organizations, universities, private sector and individuals have roles and responsibilities for what will be done theoretically. In practice, in order to solve the problem, first of all, it should be prevented from mixing more micro-plastics into the nature. For this, restrictions should be imposed on the production of products containing micro-plastics. On the other hand, the disposal processes of existing plastics should be planned and their release in nature should be prevented. Legal studies will be needed for these steps. Another step to be taken towards the solution of the problem is to increase social awareness. Domestic wastes should be classified (paper, plastic, glass, metal, etc.) to be disposed of, municipalities should plan their waste management accordingly and develop their infrastructures accordingly. The preference of products containing plastic in consumption habits is also a behavior that should be exhibited socially. Maybe here, it can be provided to write how much plastic they contain on the products to be legally studied. While defining micro-plastics, two different classifications were mentioned. Automobile tires are included in the second of these classifications. In other words, it is a classification that occurs when parts of a plastic-based product wear out and reach a size of less than 5 millimeters.

Considering the number of automobiles and similar road vehicles in the world, it can be accepted that automobile tires have an important effect on the micro-plastics problem. However, most of the products we use in all areas of life today contain plastic. Moreover, in the last 200 years, we have used these products increasingly. For this reason, it may not be right to refer automobile tires only to environmental pollution. In other words, it is necessary to consider the problem as a whole. The problem is the environmental pollution caused by plastic and the negative effects of this pollution on life. For a solution, the elements that make up the problem can be evaluated in parts, but unfortunately, uploading the whole problem to a piece will prevent the real solution from being reached.

Serhat Yılmaz  
Coordinator of AFAM



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