



TROYO is an Erasmus+ Project under Strategic Partnership for Youth Action. Main objectives of the project is Strengthening education and training paths of educators and youth workers and high quality learning opportunities.

"Youth trains Youth"

With this basic approach, project TROYO is putting an innovative and widespread method in order to train youth for preparedness against marine induced hazards.



IHCANTABRIA WORKSHOP: TRAINING OF YOUTH FOR PREPAREDNESS AGAINST MARINE INDUCED HAZARDS

The Environmental Hydraulics Institute of the University of Cantabria (IHCantabria) held, on 19-21 December 2016, the 1st workshop of the TROYO project, an ERASMUS + European Union's programme to support education, training, youth and sport in Europe.

During the workshop, partners discussed and drew conclusions on the training activity held last summer in Marmaris (Turkey), where 28 students from 8 European countries were trained on marine hazards and related risks. In addition, next steps were agreed in order to produce a guidebook for teachers and to establish the criteria for the "training of younger by trained youth" activity in the schools.

The partners involved in this project are:
 - Middle East Technical University (METU), Turkey
 - The Environmental Hydraulics Institute from the University of Cantabria (IH-UC), Spain
 - The Instituto Português do Mar e da Atmosfera (IPMA), Portugal
 - Special Research Bureau for Automation of Marine Researches (SRB-RAS), Russia
 - ECCO Consulting Co., Turkey

TRAINING OF TRAINERS COURSE in MARMARIS

Training of the trainers course in Marmaris is held on 24 August. This training courses aimed at enhancing the young participants' awareness on marine hazards to endeavor a better understanding of marine hazards and their effects on human life and manmade coastal structures and discover tools for safety and preparedness.

This training provided an opportunity to explore dangers of marine hazards for participants. It offered practical tools and an experiential multidisciplinary learning journey supporting participants to engage with marine hazards and their effects on human life through non-formal education methodologies and tools.

WHAT IS DISASTER ?

A disaster is a sudden, calamitous event that seriously disrupts the functioning of a community or society and causes human, material, and economic or environmental losses.



More than one-third of the world's population is exposed to marine hazards because they live in coastal areas.



MARINE EXTREME EVENTS

- Storms
- Storm surges
- Tsunami
- Flood
- Freak waves
- Hurricane



Tsunami is basically larger versions of regular waves. It consists the movement of energy through water that comes from a volcanic eruption, submarine land slide or earthquake on the ocean floor.



The 1999 Izmit earthquake, Turkey generate tsunami that caused 155 casualties.



The Indian Ocean tsunami on 26 December 2004 in Indian Ocean claimed more than 230 000 lives throughout the Indian Ocean coast.



The Tohoku-Oki tsunami (Japan, in 2011) killed almost 16,000 people and caused, together with the earthquake, substantial damage estimated at US \$ 300 billion.



STORM SURGES

Storm surge is an abnormal rise in the water level due to the presence of the storm. It is caused primarily by the strong winds in a hurricane or tropical storm.



The Bering Sea Superstorm, 2011, brought storm surge of nearly 4 meters onto the shores that cause roof and structural damage, loss of heat and electricity, and roads blocked by debris.



The Sandy Hurricane in 2012, is directly responsible for at least 233 deaths in eight countries. The economic impact has been estimated at US \$ 62 billion.



Sangerme hurricane in 2013, near Mugla, Turkey, caused that trees were removed from the roots and the electric poles were turned over. Roof have been damaged and boats sank and hit the shore.



There is no such thing as a 'natural' disaster, only natural hazards



The Burning of the Rice Fields

Long ago in Japan there was a village by the sea. there lived an old man called 'Hamaguchi'. He was the caretaker of the rice fields.

One evening when everyone was gathering for the harvest festival, suddenly the ground at his feet began shaking. The Old Man looked and saw that the sea swiftly began running away from the land.

He remembered stories told in his childhood and knew that he must warn his people! There was no time. The Old Man took a pine torches and ran to the rice stacks and thrust his torch into rice stacks. The people in the village saw the fire and began to run up the mountain path to help the fire.

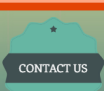
But they arrived too late, the harvest was gone. They asked 'Why did you do this?'. Old man said 'Look to the sea and know!'

Everyone looked and saw a great wall of water flow toward them, faster than the wind. 'TSUNAMI'

Their village was gone, their temple, their fields. Nothing was left but a few thatched roofs floating on the water... but every man, woman and child was safe, high up on the mountain. Now all understood why the Old Man had set fire to the rice harvest.



Essentially, youth can play an effective role in assisting communities for awareness raising on hazards and their effects on the marine environment by i) sharing information they have learned with their families and friends, ii) helping parents and communities in disaster preparedness, prevention, response, and recovery effort activities and issues, and iii) bringing their creativity to mitigation strategies. Therefore involving youth in prevention, preparedness, recovery, and response efforts activities can help to ensure that youth, families, and communities are better prepared and more able to respond to disasters.



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