

*"Great changes in the destiny of mankind can be effected only in the minds of little children."*

*Sir Herbert Read*

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 wide-spread method in order to train youth for preparedness against marine induced hazards.



## PARTNERS



# TROYO

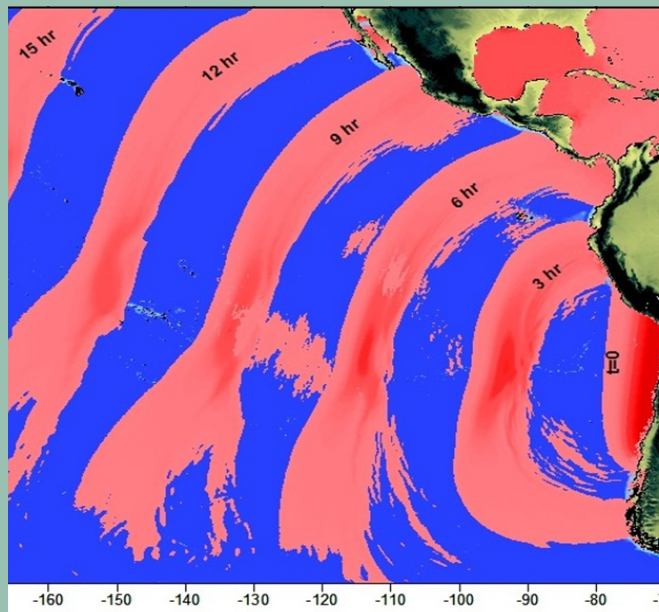
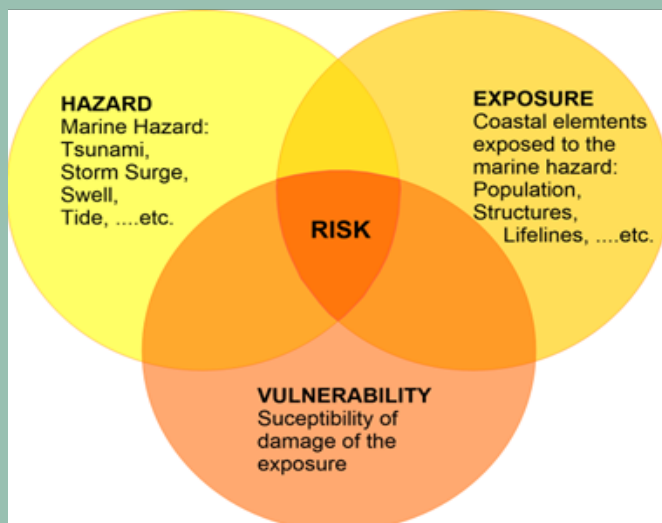
## Erasmus+ Project

Training of Youth for Preparedness Against Marine Hazards



There is very little that can be done to prevent the occurrence of natural hazards. Floods, droughts, earthquakes, hurricanes, volcanic eruptions and tsunami cannot be prevented. But humankind, being as adaptable as it is, has learned to live with all these hazards.

But while these natural disasters cannot be prevented, their results, such as loss of life and property, can be reduced by proper planning. To plan for a hazard, however, we must have a good understanding not only of the physical nature of the phenomenon and its manifestation in each geographical locality, but also of that area's combined physical, social and cultural factors. While some degree of risk is acceptable, government agencies should promote new development and population growth in areas of greater safety and less potential risk. These agencies should formulate land-use regulations for a given coastal area with the tsunami risk potential in mind, particularly if such an area is known to have sustained damage in the past.



**Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR):** Systematic efforts to reduce disaster risks by analysing and reducing the factors of disasters through lessening exposure to hazards, decreasing vulnerability of people and property, land management and increased preparedness. Risk is the combination of the probability of an event and its negative consequences.

**Hazard** is a phenomenon with a potential to cause damage to people. It can be either natural like earthquake, storm, flood etc or man-made (industrial accident etc.). It can lead to disasters only if hazards affect human beings.

**Vulnerability** is the circumstances of a community that make it susceptible to the damaging effects of a hazard. Poorly designed buildings, lack of awareness or inadequate mitigation strategies are some of the factors increasing vulnerability.

**Capacity** means the combination of all the strengths, attributes and resources available within a community, society or organization that can be used to achieve agreed goals. Capacity may include infrastructure and physical means, institutions, societal coping abilities, as well as human knowledge, skills and collective attributes such as social relationships, leadership and management.

**Resilience** is the ability to resist, absorb, and recover from the disasters in a timely and efficient manner.

**Preparedness:** The knowledge and capacities developed by governments, professional response and recovery organisations, communities and individuals to effectively anticipate, respond to, and recover from, the impacts of likely, imminent or current hazard events or conditions.

**Mitigation:** The lessening or limitation of the adverse impacts of hazards and related disasters.

**Prevention** is avoidance of adverse impacts of hazards and related disasters.

