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Disaster Recovery and Disaster Memory Transference -Cases of Turkey and Japan-

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Disaster Recovery

“The restoration, and improvement where appropriate, of facilities, livelihoods and living conditions of disaster-affected communities, including efforts to reduce disaster risk factors”

UNISDR terminology of disaster risk reduction (2009)

- ✓ Importance of integrating future disaster risk reduction strategy in recovery process.
- ✓ Natural Disaster has strong relation with geographic location, thus strategy to mitigate local disaster risk is required in recovery process.
- ✓ Not to forget the event and transfer the memory could be a way to mitigate future disaster risks.



Does these
transfer memory
of disaster?

**Earthquake Cultural Museum
(Turkey, 2005)**

**Southern Leyte,
Philippines, 2006**



Aceh, Indonesia, 2004



**9.11 Earthquake Museum,
Taiwan, 1999**



**Tsunami height
memorial poll,
Aceh, Indonesia,**

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Memory of Disaster

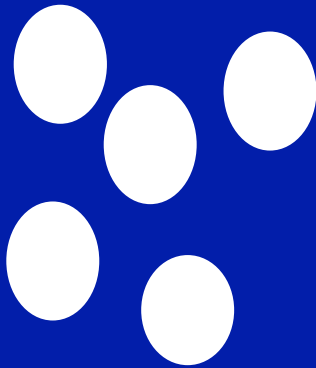
- Disaster is a transient event.
- The disaster as a fact remain in memories of people/place that have experienced it.
The memory is easily to be forgotten.

The Concept of Memory

Personal memory

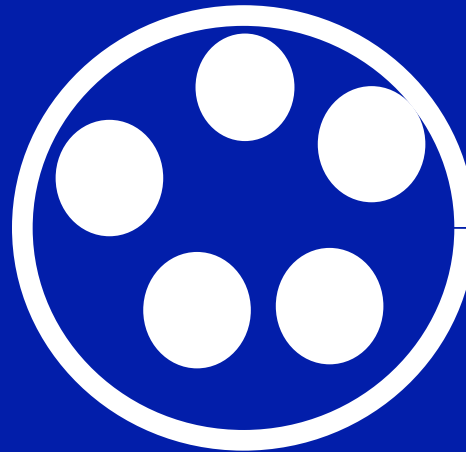


Local memory



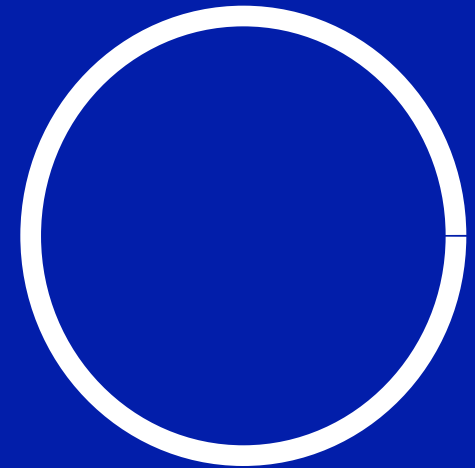
Memory remains in people who has Experienced it.

Collective Memory



If the event like disaster occurs common memory remain people who have experienced it. (subjective)

Socialized Memory



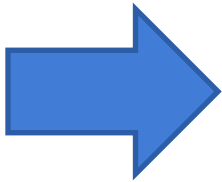
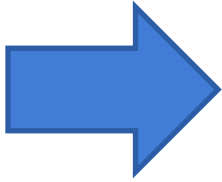
Put some social meaning to the common memory. (objective)

Museums, monuments, books, annual events etc.

People who have experienced the event

Meaning of the memory and transference

- memory transference is influenced by what meaning memory has.

Meaning of Memory		Transference action
Disaster as tragedy which took their family, friends, houses away		Condolence for lost family, friends etc.
Disaster as an experience which destroyed urban city showing its vulnerability		disaster mitigation

2. What memory to be transferred?

-Kobe Earthquake Jan. 17th 1995-

Memory collection by victims started right after the earthquake.

- Transfer all disaster related memories
 - ✓ collection of notes, hand outs, journals, photos, papers, voice records, videos etc.
ex) Kobe Univ. Library, Digital Archive.
- Transfer memory with its meaning.
 - ✓ Transfer memory of their lost family, friends, houses.
ex) disaster/person/place related monuments
 - ✓ Transfer lessons learnt through the earthquake.
ex) Disaster Reduction Institute

Does the museum transferring all disaster memory?



- “The museum seems like transferring entire memory, however, it is transferring certain aspect of the event” (Kasahara, 2009. p.10)
- Memory focus more on disaster lessons. Visitors receive just certain memory but not entire memory of

Does monument transfer memory?

- 285 monuments were established after disaster.
“Monuments don’t speak. Each monuments could be forgotten.”
- In order to transfer
 - ✓ Monuments map: mapping location of all monuments
 - ✓ Monument communication walk: Both victims and visitors visit monuments remembering the event.

Local people initiative for memory transference
(victims ↔ non victims)

Life Recovery of Citizens

- Life Recovery: The condition which disaster victims feel their life to be recovered.
- Critical Elements for Life Recovery (based on grassroots stakeholder assessment workshop of 1995 Kobe earthquake)

1. ~~Housing~~ (2003)

2. Social Ties

3. Community Rebuilding

4. Physical and Psychological Health

5. Preparedness

6. Economic and Financial Situation

7. Relation to Government

8. Change of Values (2003)

9. Transfer Memory/ Lessons of Disaster (2003)

Memory transference of Kobe Earthquake

- Collect personal memory (story, photo, note, papers, etc.,) and create local memory.
- Many monuments and museums.
- Many memories, however, there were wide recognition that monuments, museums focus on certain aspect of memory and sometimes do not talk.
- In order to transfer memory, participation of local people who have experienced the event is important.

3. Who is transferring memory?

Marmara Earthquake, Nov. 12th, 1999, Kaynaşlı, Turkey



Photo : Acil Destek Vakıf

Marmara Earthquake

- August 17th, 1999
- November 12th, 1999

Kaynaşlı

- Epicenter of Nov. 12th earthq. North Anatolian Fault cross the city.
- Population: 22,000
Killed: 316 wounded: 543

Kaynaşlı Earthquake Memory and Information Center



The center started Nov. 12th, 2005 by local women's initiative with a support from Kaynaşlı municipality. It is a part of women's center.

Memory inside the center

1 Memory of building damage



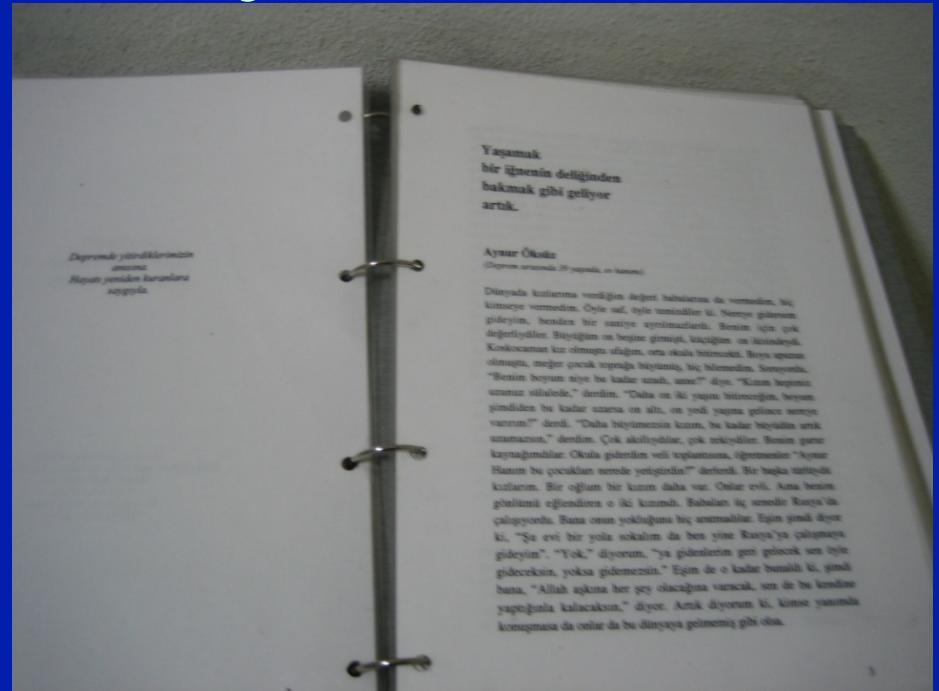
2 Memory of natural hazard



3 Memory of people



How to transfer memory? Memory of all the victims, with story



Narrative volunteer (victim, women) accompany
visitor activate the memory

Better understanding on Natural Hazard Risk



“It is not earthquake but the building who killed the people.”

✓ not only damaged photo, but detailed hazard risk of the area they live in, and easy disaster risk mitigation information are provided.

Easy access for school children



school

Center

Mother



Case of Turkey

Memorize disaster as community's local memory

- ✓ Collect hazard, disaster, personal memory to create local memory.
- ✓ provide disaster information in relation with their daily circumstances → make people conscious.
- ✓ women volunteer try to transfer the memory.
 - facilitate children participation
 - better disaster preparation in their house.

Results and Recommendations

- To keep disaster ruins, make disaster related monuments, disaster museums do not always transfer disaster memory.
- In order to transfer memory
 - ✓ people's-who own the memory- participation is important.
 - ✓ To place disaster memory close to daily life.
- For disaster risks reduction into
 - ✓ Try to integrate information of hazard risk of their living place and easy disaster risk reduction methods as part of memory transference.