Key lessons from the Skopje Earthquake of 1963

AIM OF SESSION

- Identify key insights from the various presentations
- Suggest how these could be transformed into concrete tools for planning and policymaking

THE EXPERIENTIAL LEARNING CYCLE

Experience
- The active learning experience of Disaster Recovery

Description
- Reflecting on the experience and sharing with others

Analysis
- Interpreting the experience and creating sense of a and forming relationships

Generalization
- Applying the experience, developing recovery policies and guiding principles

Weaknesses of the Disaster Cycle

Prevention
- Undertaken by Emergency Services, National Disaster Office

Mitigation
- Undertaken by Emergency Services, National Disaster Office, Home Ministry, Civil Defense, Military

Disaster Impact
- Undertaken by Emergency Services, National Disaster Office, Home Ministry, Civil Defense, Military

Rehabilitation
- Undertaken by public works / contractors, Ministry of Planning, Public Works, Agriculture, Water Resources

Reconstruction
- Undertaken by public works / contractors, Ministry of Planning, Public Works, Agriculture, Urban Department
Four Lessons from Skopje

1. Early decisions can have long term negative consequences.
2. Who is competent to make decisions?
3. Temporary housing is often permanent, the term ‘temporary’ is often a political device to persuade people to accept a solution well below their needs.
4. The need to re-visit recovery situations at 2, 5, 10 year intervals to learn key lessons.