

**MAIN STREAMING DISASTER RISK
REDUCTION AND RESILIENCE IN
CONSTRUCTION AND HUMAN SETTLEMENT**

BY

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INTRODUCTION

- ❑ Malawi is vulnerable to both natural and manmade hazards in both urban and rural areas which result into disasters.
- ❑ The main types of natural hazards include floods, droughts, earthquakes, storms and landslides.
- ❑ On the other hand the manmade hazards include environmental degradation, fires and industrial accidents.

PROBLEM/ISSUE

- ❑ The occurrence of such natural hazards has had major socio-economical impact on communities and people especially the vulnerable.
- ❑ In Lilongwe, six people were reported dead after being washed away by floods along Mchesi Stream in December 2017 (Nyasatimes, 2017)
- ❑ In Karonga, earthquakes of magnitude 5.4 to 6.0 on the Richter scale were experienced killing four people (Manda & Wanda, 2017).

PROBLEM/ ISSUE

- Apart from deaths, the hazards have led to damage of property, disruption of livelihood, injuries hence leaving the affected people unable to function properly. In Lilongwe, six people were reported dead after being washed away by floods along Mchesi Stream in December 2017 (Nyasatimes, 2017)

House destroyed and family displaced by rainstorm (Source Nyasatimes,2017)



Damaged bridge at Chidzanja Road (Source Nyasatimes, 2017)



Lilongwe disaster: Families displaced by rainstorm (Source Nyasatimes, 2017)



Other incidents



Other incidents



Other incidents



Other incidents



Other incidents



Solution

- Main streaming disaster risk reduction in construction and human settlements can help reduce vulnerability of communities and people from natural and manmade disasters.
- In order, to address this issue in construction and human settlements, there is need to develop relevant laws that promote resilience and reduce risk.

Other



THANK YOU