

Sustainable community practices to face natural-anthropogenic disasters

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In the last decades **climate change** has become increasingly evident, due to our wrong choices that twisted the ecosystem and the environment, that are universal common goods.

The worst consequences of these changes are the so-called “**natural disasters**”.

It is more correct to define them “**anthropic-natural disasters**” because they are also caused by the human activity.

They produce **migrations** (IDPs -Internal Displaced People- or EDPs -External Displaced People-) and **poverty conditions**.



*«Haiyan/Yolanda» Typhoon
(Philippines, 2013)*

Anthropic activity → Climate change



Desertification and drought

Glacial retreat → Sea level rise and coastal / river erosion

Floods → coastal / river erosion and landslides

Fires

Cyclones, hurricanes and typhoons



Loss of family members

Loss of the house

Loss of job / other income sources

Loss of soil productivity



Migrations

Poverty

As a consequence, the need to implement projects and interventions for the management and the protection of the environment arises, through the redirection of the politics that negatively affect climate change with unsustainable and therefore unacceptable conducts.



«Ucayali» Flood (Peru, 2011): loss of agricultural soils and houses

We report as sample some sustainable practices developed in a preventive way and during the response and recovery phases after disasters.



Conditions of vulnerability, threat and risk (La Paz, Bolivia, 2008)



Cleaning and construction of water channels (La Paz, Bolivia, 2009)



Disaster Preparedness Workshops with adults and children (La Paz, Bolivia, 2009)



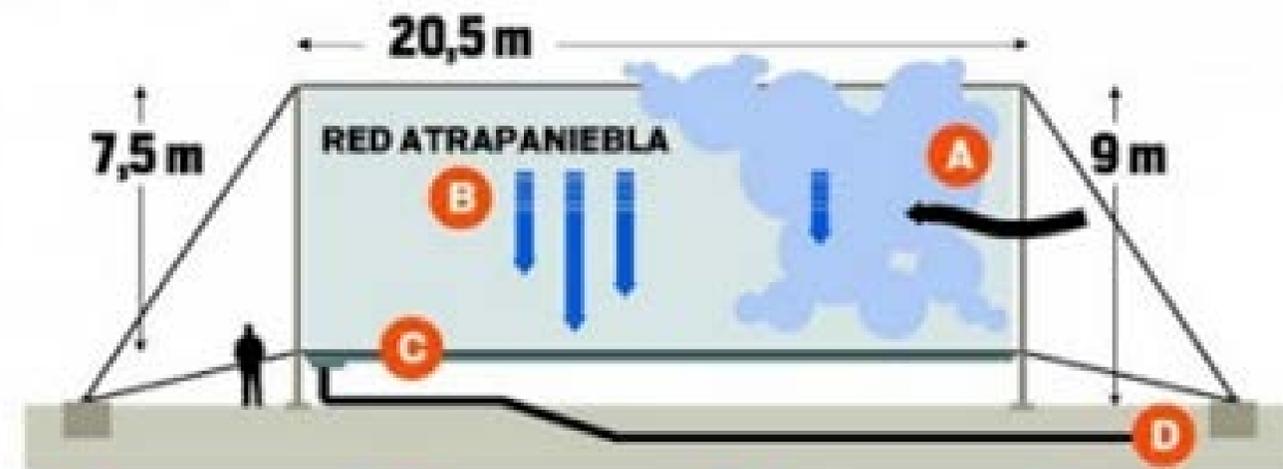
Vulnerability, threat, risk and disaster (Iquitos, Peru, 2011)



Disaster Preparedness Workshops with public bodies (Yurimaguas, Peru, 2011)



Construction Workshops and Safe Resettlement (Yurimaguas, Peru, 2011)



- A** La neblina costera o camanchaca se desplaza sobre las estructuras atrapanieblas.
- B** Pequeñas gotas de agua son captadas por los hilos de la malla.
- C** Por gravedad las gotas son depositadas en un receptor en la parte inferior.
- D** A través de tuberías son canalizadas a un estanque receptor.

Infografía Javier Rojas D.

«Red Atrapaniebla» System (Peru and Chile)



Plastic bottles and cob houses construction (Atitlàn, Guatemala)

Thank you !



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