1. Record Nr. UNICAMPANIASUN0085703

Autore	Giannone, Pietro <1676-1748>
Titolo	7.: Libri 37.-40. / Pietro Giannone ; a cura di Antonio Marongiu
Pubbl/distr/stampa	Milano : Marzorati, 1970
Descrizione fisica	247 p. ; 21 cm.
Lingua di pubblicazione	Italiano
Formato	Materiale a stampa
Livello bibliografico	Monografia

2. Record Nr. UNINA990004890840403321

Autore	Galilei, Galileo <1564-1642>
Titolo	I dialoghi sui massimi sistemi tolemaico e copernicano / Galileo Galilei ; con prefazione [di Francesco Costeró]
Pubbl/distr/stampa	Milano, : E. Sonzogno, 1883
Edizione	[2. ed. stereotipa]
Descrizione fisica	408 p. ; 20 cm
Disciplina	520.1
Locazione	FLFBC
Collocazione	3/XIV C 21
Lingua di pubblicazione	Italiano
Formato	Materiale a stampa
Livello bibliografico	Monografia

3. Record Nr. UNINA9910969706303321

Titolo	Forms of community participation in disaster risk management practices / / R. Osti, editor ; K. Miyake, associate editor
Pubbl/distr/stampa	New York, : Nova Science Publishers, c2011
ISBN	1-61122-700-3
Edizione	[1st ed.]
Descrizione fisica	1 online resource (193 p.)
Collana	Natural disaster research, prediction and mitigation
Altri autori (Persone)	OstiR (Rabindra) MiyakeK
Disciplina	363.34/6
Soggetti	Emergency management - Citizen participation Disaster relief - Citizen participation Risk management
Lingua di pubblicazione	Inglese
Formato	Materiale a stampa
Livello bibliografico	Monografia
Note generali	Description based upon print version of record.
Nota di bibliografia	Includes bibliographical references and index.
Nota di contenuto	Intro -- Contents -- Preface -- Implementation of Community Based Disaster Risk Management in Indonesia: Progress, Issues and Challenges -- Abstract -- 1. Introduction -- 2. CBDRM Practices in Indonesia -- 2.1. CBDRM Framework in Indonesia -- 2.1.1. National Policy on Disaster Management -- 2.1.2. Actors in CBDRM in Indonesia -- 2.1.3. Development of CBDRM Framework -- 3. Some Examples of CBDRM on Water-Related Disaster -- 3.1. Community-Based Flood Mitigation in Bandung City and Jakarta -- 3.2. CBDRR Initiatives in Aceh and West Sumatera -- 3.3. Other CBDRM Schemes in Indonesia -- 4. From Practice to Policy -- 4.1. Learning from Past Experiences -- 4.2. Formulating Enabling Policy -- Conclusion -- References -- Lessons Learned from Community Based Early Warning System in the Philippines -- Abstract -- 1. Introduction -- 2. Methodology -- 2.1. Strategies in the Establishment of CBFEWS -- 2.2. Activities in the Establishment of CBFEWS -- 2.2.1. Consultation with Lgus -- 2.2.2. Network Design -- 2.2.3. Acquisition and Fabrication of EWS Instruments -- A. Rain-Gauge -- B. Water Level Gauge -- C. Communication System -- 2.3. Ocular Survey of Proposed Sites -- 2.4. Installation and Hydrographic Survey -- 2.5. Training for Observers -- 2.6. Pilot Testing/Dry Run -- 2.7. Other Activities -- 2.7.1. Agreement among Stakeholders -- 2.7.2. Enactment of a Local Ordinance for Operation and Maintenance -- 3.

Lessons Learned -- Operation and Maintenance -- Institutional Stability of CBFEWS -- Differences in Political Affiliation -- Sustainability -- Acceptability of the CBFEWS -- Institutionalization of Partnership among Stakeholders -- Role of Volunteers and School -- Conclusion -- References -- Building for Floods in the Hindu Kush Himalayan Region - Local Knowledge and Community Innovation -- Abstract -- 1. Introduction -- 2. "Reading" the Landscape.
3. Cultural Traditions and House Constructions in Assam, India -- Concluding Remarks -- References -- Community-Based Disaster Risk Management Can Lead to Good Urban Governance -- Abstract -- 1. Introduction -- 1.1. Hazard Profile -- 1.2. Initial Community Profile -- 2. CBDRM for Good Urban Governance -- 2.1. The Concept -- 2.2. The CBDRM Process in Eight Barangays -- 2.2.1. Training and Workshop on CBDRM -- 2.2.2. Evacuation Planning -- 2.2.3. End-to-End EWS -- 2.2.4. Improving the Emergency Response -- 2.2.5. Connecting Livelihood with Disaster Risk Management -- 2.3. Civic Engagement and Citizenship -- 2.4. Subsidiarity through Stakeholder Involvement -- 2.5. Transparency of Risk -- 3. The Real Tests -- 3.1. Typhoon Halong 2008 -- 3.2. Typhoon Parma 2009 -- 4. Hallmarks of Success -- 4.1. Institutionalization of DRR Efforts -- 4.2. Local Recognition -- 4.3. Documentation by International Organizations -- Conclusion -- About the PROMISE Program (2005 To 2010) -- References -- Best Practices Documentation of CBDRM Efforts of Dagupan City -- Best Practices Documentation of the CBDRM Efforts in other PROMISE Demonstration Cities -- Methodology Used for Community Based Multi-Hazard Risk Management in Garhwal Himalaya, Uttarakhand State, India -- Abstract -- 1. Introduction -- 2. Why Community Based Disaster Risk Management? -- 2.1. Shortcomings in the Existing Approach -- 2.2. Advantages of Community Based Disaster Risk Management -- 3. Development, Testing and Application of Community Methodology -- 4. Procedure for Using Methodology for CBDRM -- 4.1. Drafting the Plan -- 4.2. Testing and Review -- 4.3. Implementation Strategy -- 5. Risk Assessment Process -- 5.1. Compilation of Data/Information related to Past, Existing and Potential Disasters -- 5.2. Preparation of Multi-Hazard Risk Management Sketch of the Locality.
5.3. Hazard Analysis and Disaster Sensitive Periods (Seasonal Calendar) -- 5.4. Disaster History -- 5.5. Vulnerability and Capacity Assessment -- 6. Risk Categorization and Prioritization -- 7. Action Plan for Multi-Hazard Risk Management -- 7.1. Hazard Avoidance and Prevention Plan -- 7.2. Hazard Mitigation and Vulnerability Reduction Plan -- 7.3. Preparedness Plan -- 7.4. Establishment of Emergency Resources and Operations Centre -- 7.5. Warning, Drills and Exercises -- 7.6. Response Plan (with Local Capacities) -- 7.7. Reacting to Disasters -- 7.8. Emergency Communication and Transportation Plan -- 7.9. Search, Rescue, and Relief -- 7.10. Evacuation Plan, Safe Accommodations and Sites for Temporary Shelters -- 7.11. Consolation (Psycho-Social) Team -- 7.12. Disposal of Corpses and Carcasses -- 7.13. Immunization and Infection Control -- 7.14. Water and Sanitation -- 7.15. Rapid Damage Assessment and Relief Distribution -- 7.16. Rehabilitation Plan -- 7.17. Recovery and Redevelopment Plan -- 8. Experiences and Limitations of Methodology -- Conclusion -- Acknowledgment -- Resources Used -- Reducing Disaster Damage through People's Participation in Emergency Response in Bangladesh -- Abstract -- 1. Introduction -- 1.1. Cyclone -- 1.2. Flood -- 1.3. Initiatives for Reducing Risk Induced by Disaster -- 1.4. People's Participation in Risk Reduction -- 2. Methodology -- 2.1. Households Survey to Assess the Peoples' Response during Emergencies -- 2.1.1. Household Survey

Questionnaire Design and Development -- 2.1.2. Field Test of the Questionnaire -- 2.1.3. Update and Finalizing Questionnaire -- 2.1.4. Sampling Techniques and Size -- 2.1.5. Conduct Household Survey -- 2.1.6. Data Matrix Development for Monitoring the Disaster Response Activities -- 2.2. Database Development and Data Analysis -- 2.2.1. Analysis Gender Status of Surveyed Household Head.
2.2.2. Analysis of Water Supply Data -- 2.2.3. Analysis of Sanitation Data -- 2.2.4. Analysis of Hygiene Data -- 2.3. GAP Analysis and Vulnerability Mapping -- 2.3.1. Gap Analysis -- A. Gap Analysis Using House-Holds Survey Data -- B. Gap Analysis for Water Supply -- C. Gap Analysis for Sanitation -- 2.3.2. Vulnerability Analysis and Mapping -- A. Selection of Vulnerability Indicators -- B. Vulnerability Index Calculation -- C. Vulnerability Mapping -- 2.4. GIS Based MIS Software Development for Emergency Response Monitoring -- 2.5. Flood Forecasting and Early Warning: A Community Based Risk Reduction Approach -- 3. Community Participation in Emergency Response during SIDR -- 3.1. Water Sources -- 3.2. Sanitation -- 3.3. Hygiene Practice -- Conclusion -- References -- Disaster Risk Reduction as an Integral Part in Microfinance Capacity Building: Lessons Learned in the Aftermath of Cyclone Nargis, Myanmar -- Abstract -- 1. Introduction -- 2. The Irrawaddy Delta -- 3. Cyclone Nargis -- 3.1. Pre-Storm Experience in Mitigating Effects -- 3.2. Pact Myanmar's Post Disaster Response -- 4. Disaster Risk Reduction as an Integral Approach to Development -- 5. Setting up a DRR Program -- 6. Pact Myanmar's DRR Program -- Conclusion -- References -- Sustainable Community Empowerment Against Mt. Merapi Volcanic Disaster -- Abstract -- 1. Background -- 2. Institution and Community Related Studies -- 3. Disaster Education Program for Kindergarten School -- 3.1. Development of Disaster Education Material -- 3.1.1. Guideline Book and Worksheet -- 3.1.2. Comic -- 3.2. Merapi Festival -- 4. Evacuation Drills -- Conclusion and Recommendation -- Acknowledgments -- References -- Community Based Disaster Risk Management in Vietnam -- Abstract -- 1. Introduction -- 2. Geographic and Socio-Economic Setting of Vietnam -- 3. Disaster Risk and Disaster Impacts.
4. Community Based Disaster Risk Management in Vietnam -- 4.1. Current Status of CBDRM in Vietnam -- 4.2. Policy and Institutional of CBDRM in Vietnam -- 4.3. The Role of the Local Authorities -- 4.4. The Gap in the Needs of the Communities and CBDRM Practitioner's Organizations -- 4.5. Measures to Increase the Institutionalization of CDBRM in Vietnam -- 5. Case Studies on CBDRM in Vietnam -- 5.1. Four on-the-Spot Motto in Ha Tinh Province -- 5.2. Story from Huong Khe District, Ha Tinh Province -- 5.3. Story from Cam Xuyen District, Ha Tinh Province -- Conclusion -- References -- Flood Risk Management Culture and its Role in Changing Natural and Physical Environments of Lower West Rapti River Basin in Nepal -- Abstract -- 1. Background -- 2. Study Area -- 3. Participatory Assessment -- 3.1. Vulnerability and Capacity Assessment -- 3.2. FRM Practices in the Study Area -- 3.2.1. Forecasting of Heavy Storms and Early Warning -- 3.2.1.1. Rumbling Sounds of Rivers -- 3.2.1.2. Muddy Smell of the Water of the River -- 3.2.1.3. Presence of Dry Leaves, Mud and other Materials in River Water -- 3.2.2. Management before, during and after the Flood -- 3.2.2.1. Before Flood -- 3.2.2.2. During Flood -- 3.2.2.3. After Flood -- 4. Discussions -- Conclusion and Summary -- References -- Participatory Water Management: Bangladesh Model -- 1. Background -- 2. Management of an Irrigation Project -- GK Project -- 4. Participatory Water Management Approach in GK Project -- 5. Organizing the Community -- 6. Workload of Extension Overseer -- 7. Management of Chashi Club -- 8. Participatory Water Management --

9. Challenge of the Participatory Water Management Efforts -- Use of Community Based Disaster Risk Reduction Tools in Community Action: Perspective from Asia -- Abstract -- 1. Introduction -- 2. CBDRM Tools in Asia.
2.1. Field Practitioner's Handbook on CBDRR as a Tool for Capacity Building of CBDRR Practitioners.

Sommario/riassunto

Disaster management, which involves prevention, mitigation, preparedness, response and rehabilitation efforts, has been discussed for a long time. In short, such management stages can be classified into before, during and after event activities. Disaster preparedness can be referred to as all measures taken to prepare in advance aiming at reducing the impact of possible disasters. Although all preparedness activities aim at reducing the damage at community, on-site practicality, which concerns the full utilisation of the capacities particularly at the time of emergency, has not been well documented, possibly because of difficulties in visualising emergency contexts to be faced by local communities. This book focuses on the methodological approach of CBDRM that has been practised in different parts of the world, mostly in highly disaster-prone Asian localities.