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Autore	Amaratunga Dilanthi
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Reconstruction of the Built Environment; 2.1 Introduction; 2.2 Capacity needs for post-disaster reconstruction; 2.3 Capacity gaps in post-disaster reconstruction
 2.4 Capacity development framework 2.5 Summary; References; 3 Capacity of the Construction Industry for Post-Disaster Reconstruction: Post-Tsunami Sri Lanka; 3.1 Introduction; 3.2 Impact of tsunami; 3.3 Disaster risk management; 3.4 Role of the construction sector in post-disaster recovery; 3.5 Post-tsunami Sri Lanka: the role of the Sri Lankan construction industry; 3.6 Capacity of the construction industry in post-tsunami reconstruction; 3.7 Summary; References; 4 Resourcing for Post-Disaster Reconstruction: A Longitudinal Case Study Following the 2008 Earthquake in China; 4.1 Introduction
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 9.5 Impediments to post-disaster reconstruction: the New Zealand Building Act (BA) 2004

Sommario/riassunto

Disasters threaten all parts of the world and they appear to be increasing in frequency, scale and intensity. Despite huge improvements in the emergency response, permanent reconstruction is often uncoordinated, inefficiently managed and slow to begin. International agencies are geared to an efficient response in terms of humanitarian relief, but they are not well versed in the requirements of long-term reconstruction, which is often constrained by lack of planning and poorly coordinated management. The construction industry is typically engaged in a range of critical activities after a disa