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Autore	Omicevic Nerma
Titolo	The Urban Rehabilitation of Post-Disaster Scapes // by Nerma Omievi, Bojana Bojani Obad Šitaroci
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Descrizione fisica	1 online resource (171 pages)
Collana	Disaster Resilience and Green Growth, , 2662-4893
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Soggetti	Urban ecology (Biology) Ecology - Methodology Macroecology Urban Ecology Ecological Modelling
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Nota di bibliografia	Includes bibliographical references.
Nota di contenuto	Chapter 1. Introduction -- Chapter 2. Literature 16 -- Chapter 3. Research on the disaster process case studies in the world -- Chapter 4. Comparative analysis of the selected hydrological disaster process case studies -- Chapter 5. Comparative analysis of the selected meteorological disaster process case studies -- Chapter 6. comparative analysis of the Selected geophysical disaster process case studies -- Chapter 7. Comparative analysis of the selected climatological disaster process case studies -- Chapter 8. Comparative analysis of the Selected sociological man-made disaster process case studies -- Chapter 9. Comparative analysis of the selected technological man-made disaster process case studies -- Chapter 10. Review of the comparative analysis of the disaster process case studies in the world -- Chapter 11. Review of the natural and man-made disaster process case studies urban rehabilitation models -- Chapter 12. Conclusion on the main finding.
Sommario/riassunto	This book provides the first extensive examination and analysis of the use of the urban scape during the disaster process, by connecting its elements throughout disaster phases: the pre-disaster phase, consisting of reduction in form of prevention and mitigation; the disaster event phase, consisting of the disaster impact followed by the

disaster effects; and the post-disaster phase, consisting of the post-disaster recovery. This work includes the analysis of 18 disaster case studies worldwide, of which 12 case studies are within the natural and 6 case studies within the man-made disaster category. The criteria for choosing these examples is based on the division into natural and man-made disaster subcategories and the period of their occurrence, from 1991 to 2021. The main purpose of this comparative analysis is to reveal the use of the urbanscape during the disaster process, through the role of its open public spaces during each disaster phase in both natural and man-made disaster categories. The book is a useful read for researchers and students of disaster management. .
