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	Autore	Cartter, Allan Murray
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Nota di contenuto	<p>Post-Disaster Reconstruction of the Built Environment : Rebuilding for Resilience; Contents; About the Editors; List of Contributors; Foreword; Acknowledgements; 1 Introduction; 1.1 A global challenge; 1.2 Why focus upon the built environment?; 1.3 Resilience in the built environment; 1.4 Disasters as a window of opportunity; 1.5 Structure of the book; References; 2 Capacity Development for Post-Disaster Reconstruction of the Built Environment; 2.1 Introduction; 2.2 Capacity needs for post-disaster reconstruction; 2.3 Capacity gaps in post-disaster reconstruction</p> <p>2.4 Capacity development framework2.5 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</p> <p>4.2 The impact of the 2008Wenchuan earthquake4.3 Wenchuan earthquake reconstruction process; 4.4 Resourcing for Wenchuan earthquake reconstruction; 4.5 Key resourcing problems and solutions adopted by the Chinese reconstruction teams; 4.6 Summary; Notes; References; 5 Empowerment in Disaster Response and Reconstruction: Role ofWomen; 5.1 Introduction; 5.2 The concept of empowerment; 5.3 Women's empowerment; 5.4 Women in a post-disaster setting; 5.5 Women's empowerment in post-disaster reconstruction; 5.6 Summary; References</p> <p>6 Community-Based Post-Disaster Housing Reconstruction: Examples from Indonesia6.1 Introduction; 6.2 Disaster vulnerability; 6.3 National policy; 6.4 Community participation in reconstruction; 6.5 Community-based reconstruction practices; 6.6 Summary; References; 7 Stakeholder Consultation in the Reconstruction Process; 7.1 Introduction; 7.2 Defining stakeholders; 7.3 Stakeholders and post-disaster reconstruction; 7.4 Classifying stakeholders; 7.5 Expectation gaps in post-disaster housing reconstruction; 7.6 Developing a stakeholder engagement strategy; 7.7 Summary; References</p> <p>8 Project Management of Disaster Reconstruction8.1 Introduction; 8.2 Procurement and contract management; 8.3 Sourcing of labour, material and equipment; 8.4 Resource management; 8.5 Quality control; 8.6 Financing; 8.7 Governance; 8.8 Disaster risk reduction; 8.9 Summary; References; 9 Legislation for Effective Post-Disaster Reconstruction: Cases fromNew Zealand; 9.1 Introduction; 9.2 Recovery and reconstruction; 9.3 Legislative and regulatory considerations post disaster; 9.4 Improving recovery through legislation</p> <p>9.5 Impediments to post-disaster reconstruction: the New Zealand Building Act (BA) 2004</p>

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
