

1. Record Nr.	UNINA9910957985903321
Titolo	Rebuilding after disasters : from emergency to sustainability / / edited by Gonzalo Lizarralde, Cassidy Johnson, and Colin Davidson; preface by Hernando de Soto
Pubbl/distr/stampa	London ; ; New York, : Spon Press, 2009
ISBN	1-134-02846-6 1-282-25725-0 9786612257254 0-203-89257-7
Edizione	[1st ed.]
Descrizione fisica	1 online resource (294 p.)
Altri autori (Persone)	LizarraldeGonzalo <1974-> JohnsonCassidy <1975-> DavidsonColin H SotoHernando de <1941->
Disciplina	363.34/83 363.3483
Soggetti	Emergency housing Emergency management Disaster victims - Care Humanitarian assistance Sustainable development Building - Superintendence
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	Book Cover; Title; Copyright; Contents; Preface; 1 Rebuilding after disasters: From emergency to sustainability; 2 Post-disaster low-cost housing solutions: Learning from the poor; 3 Appropriate technology for post-disaster reconstruction; 4 Planning for temporary housing; 5 Multi-actor arrangements and project management; 6 Stakeholder participation in post-disaster reconstruction programmes - New Orleans' Lakeview: A case study; 7 Surviving the second tsunami: Land rights in the face of buffer zones, land grabs and development 8 Who governs reconstruction? Changes and continuity in policies,

practices and outcomes9 The politics of participation: Involving communities in post-disaster reconstruction; 10 User requirements and responsible reconstruction; 11 Space and place after natural disasters and forced displacement; 12 The importance of institutional and community resilience in post-disaster reconstruction; 13 From complexity to strategic planning for sustainable reconstruction; References; Editors and contributors; Index

---

## Sommario/riassunto

Disasters are not natural. Natural events such as earthquakes, floods, hurricanes, etc. become disasters because of the fragile relations that exist between the natural, human and built environments. Sadly, major disasters will always occur in towns and cities in the developing world where resources are limited, people are vulnerable and needs are particularly great. The prevailing state of emergency challenges thoughtful and sustainable planning and construction. Yet it is possible, in theory and in practice, to construct them in a way that provides a sustainable environment and improved c

---