



## **Alternative knowledge strategies and local risk cultures are important in policy and decision-making processes, both for experts and non-experts**

Some studies have shown (for example, Oliver-Smith, 1986, 2005) that people sometimes tend to refuse expert knowledge and certain policies not because they are not able to apply particular practices or because they lack knowledge, but because their cultures and their values make them indifferent. The very concept of local knowledge introduces the importance of “alternative knowledge strategies” and local risk cultures for research, policy and decision-making processes in risk reduction as well as for “ordinary” people.

Note: See source document for full reference.

### **Applicable to:**

Stakeholders: [Norms/values](#), [Local knowledge](#)

Disaster Phases: [Prevention](#), [Preparedness](#), [Response](#), [Recovery](#), [All disaster phases](#)

Types of Actors Concerned: [Non-active citizens](#)

Hazards: [Natural hazards](#)

### **Recommendations:**

- [Use local knowledge, collective memory and shared cultural values to improve disaster preparedness, response and recovery](#)

### **Source**

[Deliverable D4.2 "Report on 'risk cultures' in the context of disasters" \(page 32\)](#)

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