



Social/mutual trust inside communities

An important factor is the prevalence of a sense of social/mutual trust and respect inside the communities (that facilitate social cohesion). Beyond the literature, this factor has been recorded in the case of Badia in South Tyrol-IT and in the case of heat waves in London-UK and, outside Europe, in a case study on earthquake at Teheran districts' level (where a positive correlation between sensitization/social trust and citizens' interest in participating in the disaster management cycle has been recorded).

Note: See source document for full reference.

Applicable to:

Stakeholders: [Norms/values](#)

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

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

Hazards: [Natural hazards](#), [Man-made non-intentional hazards or emergency situations](#), [Man-made intentional hazards](#)

Recommendations:

- [Engage in activities and develop strategies aiming to improve trust between citizens and authorities](#)
- [Foster the adoption of a culture of disaster prevention and resilience by informing and motivating citizens to take action](#)

Source

[Deliverable D7.2 "Report on linkages between empowerment practices and specific socio-economic and environmental contexts" \(page 33\)](#)

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<https://culturalmap.carismand.eu/a/7-2-21-socialmutual-trust-inside-communities>