



Developing a "culture of safety"

The UN Hyogo Framework for Action 2005-2015, the predecessor to the Sendai Framework, had five priorities. Strand three directly called for the development of a “culture of safety”, as follows: “use knowledge, innovation and education to build a culture of safety and resilience at all levels”. As Hopkins (for literature reference see original source document) states, the approach has to go hand-in-hand with a clear understanding that institutions themselves must lead by example: “...it is only if the organisational element is seen as a fundamental, that the concept of safety culture can be of any value in avoiding disaster in hazardous industries”.

Note: See source document for full reference.

Applicable to:

Stakeholders: [Norms/values](#), [Rule of law](#)

Disaster Phases: [Prevention](#), [Preparedness](#)

Types of Actors Concerned: [Local authorities](#), [Entrepreneurs](#), [Government](#), [UN and other international organisations](#)

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

Recommendations:

- [Develop a personal “culture of preparedness”](#)

Source

[Deliverable D7.3 "Report on cultural factors and citizen empowerment" \(page 26\)](#)

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