



## Using family values and belief systems as empowering tools

Families need support in maintaining their capacities and roles, since, as Miller (for literature reference see original source document) warns, heightened emotions can affect relations, which is “compounded by the tendency of disaster-related stress to lower the reservoirs of compassion in the family’s emotional caretakers”. In essence, family units may adjust well to disasters, and be able to protect, support and empower each other and the community, or the impacts could overwhelm their abilities.

Note: See source document for full reference.

### Applicable to:

Stakeholders: [Norms/values](#), [Customs/traditions/rituals](#), [Social networks](#)

Disaster Phases: [Response](#)

Types of Actors Concerned: [National civil protection body](#), [Local authorities](#), [Non-active citizens](#), [Government](#), [Red Cross](#), [NGOs](#), [Military](#), [Law enforcement agencies](#), [Healthcare and emergency services](#), [European Civil Protection Mechanism](#), [UN and other international organisations](#)

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

### Recommendations:

- [Foster social connectedness and the development of a strong sense of community, as these encourage citizens to help each other in disaster situations](#)

### Source

[Deliverable D7.3 "Report on cultural factors and citizen empowerment" \(page 39\)](#)

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<https://culturalmap.carismand.eu/a/7-3-45-using-family-values-and-belief-systems-as-empowering-tools>