



Changing trust in authorities

People still have high trust in authorities and civil protection actors and perceive them as responsible for mitigation and protection measures. However, the disaster in 2012, local and traditional knowledge for resilience building is now valorised (most important information are sources for past hazard knowledge are other village members and family). Being part of the community and having a strong family network, as well as with the other members of the community, and therefore having access to information coming from "real faces", resulted in being very important for forming community identity. The feeling of community belonging and the strong presence of social networks proved to be very important as a crucial support to deal with the impacts of natural hazard events and to contribute positively to community resilience.

Note: See source document for full reference.

Applicable to:

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

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

Types of Actors Concerned: [National civil protection body](#), [Non-active citizens](#), [Local authorities](#)

Hazards: [Natural 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 D7.1 "Report on literature review" \(page 73\)](#)

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