



Cultural factors in volunteering actions

Ways to volunteer varies a lot and no study has targeted yet how cultural factors may impact the effective volunteering actions after a disaster. People can take part in practical onsite actions, or donate blood, but they can also help out through technological tools, such as raising money via SMS, crowdfunding campaigns, crisis mapping, information sharing or translating (Cadwell & O'Brien 2016). During the 1st Citizen Summit held in Bucharest, a participant described his willingness to help others by specifically training and advising them on how to use social media for information gathering in disaster situations. Men and women were reported to volunteer in different ways, as women turn to actions related to social aspects and men are more likely to go for rescue missions and building reconstruction efforts (Denlay & Shrader 2000).

Note: See source document for full reference.

Applicable to:

Stakeholders: [Gender roles](#)

Disaster Phases: [Recovery](#), [Response](#)

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

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

Recommendations:

- [Foster the adoption of a culture of disaster prevention and resilience by informing and motivating citizens to take action](#)

Source

[Deliverable D3.1 "Cultural factors and technologies" \(page 21\)](#)

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<https://culturalmap.carismand.eu/a/3-1-9-cultural-factors-in-volunteering-actions>