



## **Disaster risk reduction analysed in conjunction with the priorities of people, the needs of people at risk and cultural perspectives**

In the debates and discussions on disaster risk reduction, after the Erlangen Conference in 2013 on 'Cultures and Disasters' (see source document for full reference), five conclusions emerged: first, researchers should pay more attention to the priorities of people, as well as to their perceptions and belief systems; second, disaster risk reduction priorities have to be set to meet the needs of people at risk; third, researchers should be aware of their cultural perspective; fourth, definitions of disaster and culture are cultural conventions themselves, and, hence, should be used with caution; fifth, culture can be seen as situated in a process, by which people shape their beliefs, narratives, and practices concerning disasters (Bankoff et al., 2015, pp. 11-12).

Note: See source document for full reference.

### **Applicable to:**

Stakeholders: [Norms/values](#)

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

Types of Actors Concerned: [National research bodies](#), [Non-active citizens](#)

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

### **Recommendations:**

- [Develop risk assessments methodologies, which consider cultural factors, the manner in which people cognitively process information and which employ a gender perspective](#)

### **Source**

[Deliverable D4.2 "Report on 'risk cultures' in the context of disasters" \(page 20\)](#)

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