



Illicit lifestyle' communities and communication in disaster situations

Furthermore, practitioners noted that some communities are difficult to communicate with, as they may have illicit lifestyles and interactions with authorities: “The relationship they have with authorities is always very “distant”, because they often work in a total illicit way and they cannot ask for assistance saying “I am the one who manages 200 people...”. There is a substantial incommunicability between big parts of these micro-societies and authorities” (G4; R10 - see source document for full reference).

Applicable to:

Stakeholders: [Social exclusion](#)

Disaster Phases: [Response](#)

Types of Actors Concerned: [National civil protection body](#), [Local authorities](#), [Red Cross](#), [NGOs](#), [Military](#), [Law enforcement agencies](#), [Healthcare and emergency services](#)

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

Recommendations:

- [Inform citizens about the risk they may face and about possible actions and measures they can take to reduce vulnerability and better prepare themselves](#)
- [Use cultural factors to improve the effectiveness of disaster communication](#)

Source

[Deliverable D5.11 "Report on Stakeholder Assembly 2 \(Italy\)" \(page 12\)](#)

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