



## Citizen actors in the recovery stage

When it comes to recovery, DMAs can take a number of procedural steps that will improve the management of cultural issues in empowering ways, in terms of rescue and recovery efforts. For example, they should collaborate closely with communities in decision-making for the future, including involving them in re-building their “sense of place”, as well in transforming their physical space and they should acknowledge and apply the wealth of knowledge, skills, and experience that make many citizens the “experts” in disasters affecting them.

Note: See source document for full reference.

### Applicable to:

Stakeholders: [Norms/values](#), [Customs/traditions/rituals](#), [Worldviews](#), [Open-mindedness](#), [Individual/collective memory](#), [Local knowledge](#), [Communication](#), [Livelihoods](#), [Attitudes toward environmental issues](#)

Disaster Phases: [Recovery](#)

Types of Actors Concerned: [National civil protection body](#), [Local authorities](#), [Non-active citizens](#), [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 the adoption of a culture of disaster prevention and resilience by informing and motivating citizens to take action](#)

### Source

[Deliverable D7.3 "Report on cultural factors and citizen empowerment" \(page 14\)](#)

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<https://culturalmap.carismand.eu/a/7-3-4-citizen-actors-in-the-recovery-stage>