



Basic rules for respecting local cultural contexts and needs

In terms of respecting local cultural contexts and needs, the guiding principles of CBDM (Community-based disaster management) call for the observation of basic rights, the sharing of information about vulnerable populations, and the cultural adaptation of metrics, amongst others. The approach itself is necessarily adaptable to the local context. The assessment process also takes account of differential risk perceptions. Another way in which a CBDM approach respects cultural needs is in the identification of the most vulnerable populations and the development of action plans targeting them. This is done both by the selection of the most vulnerable communities to be eligible for any support (ideally as part of a government programme), and then in turn by those communities themselves identifying the most vulnerable populations in their locality.

Note: See source document for full reference.

Applicable to:

Stakeholders: [Local knowledge](#), [Communication](#), [Gender roles](#), [Age-related roles](#), [Ethnicity](#), [Socio-economic status](#)

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

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

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

Recommendations:

- [Employ an overarching rights-based approach in disaster policies and operations](#)
- [Consider vulnerable groups when designing and implementing disaster response measures](#)

Source

[Deliverable D7.3 "Report on cultural factors and citizen empowerment" \(page 73\)](#)

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