



Improve disaster management processes through better networking and cooperation between public and private actors and a better understanding of the role which each of these actors plays in the different disaster management stages

CARISMAND

The Sendai framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030 has clearly mention intersectoral collaboration as being a key area for improving disaster management processes. The Sendai framework has supported the idea of creating frameworks enabling different social actors, such as public and private organisations, civil society organisations and the academia, to work more closely together, identify opportunities for collaboration and integrate disaster risks into business practices. However, to achieve this is the government's responsibility to assume a leadership and coordinating role, designing and implementing policies and regulations which would facilitate the creation of such a collaboration framework.

Applicable to:

Stakeholders: [Policy Makers](#), [Disaster Managers](#)

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

Types of Actors Concerned: [Non-active citizens](#), [Active citizens](#), [Entrepreneurs](#), [Media](#), [Government](#), [NGOs](#), [Military](#), [Red Cross](#), [Law enforcement agencies](#), [UN and other international organisations](#), [European Civil Protection Mechanism](#), [National civil protection bodies](#), [Local authorities](#), [Healthcare and emergency services](#)

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

Cultural Map Entries:

- [Citizen participation as a norm to facilitate empowerment](#)
- [Measures to ensure collaborative partnerships between communities and DMAs](#)
- [The CBDM approach during the capacity development stage](#)
- [NGO roles in disaster management](#)
- [Participatory approaches concerning development agencies](#)
- [First steps of the participatory approach](#)
- [Environmental monitoring campaigns with citizens and NGOs](#)
- [Tha Tatabanya plan in Hungary](#)
- [The Territorial Coordination Master Plan of the Province of Potenza description](#)
- [The organisational network of the Territorial Coordination Master Plan of the Province of Potenza](#)
- [The Segura river basin authority approach](#)

General association with cultural factors: [Social networks](#)

Implementation steps:

A. Pay more attention to the drivers of disasters and the underlying causes of vulnerability, in order to prioritize these elements in disaster management policy and planning.

B. Pursue humanitarian diplomacy as a means of preventing and reducing vulnerability.



- C.** In the preparedness stage, it is important to have effective and transparent regulations in the field of disaster management. Related cultural factors: [Rule of law](#)
- D.** Policy-makers and disaster managers should monitor that safety measures and practices for “worst-case” scenarios are enforced and provide incentives for compliance with these measures, both within and outside the private sector. Related cultural factors: [Rule of law](#)
- E.** Encourage coordination and collaboration in the field of disaster management among public and private organisations at the international, regional, national and local levels, by setting-up efficient information flows among these stakeholders, in order to build capacity and capability in case of natural and-made disasters. This will facilitate rapid decision-making and will ensure that every actor is clear as to the role they must play in all stages of disaster management. The interaction among actors will also help build trust among all stakeholders concerned. Related cultural factors: [Social networks](#)
- F.** Always involve state actors in the recovery stage as true recovery is difficult without the assistance of state planning.
- G.** Compile, assess and apply lessons learned from disaster management with the help of ICT as part of the REX (Return on experience) process.
- H.** Pay attention to management of effort spent on disaster relief to avoid overlapping and duplication of efforts.
- I.** Consider the possibility to combine the insurance and disaster prevention policy to support disaster risk reduction.
- J.** Incorporate more effectively insurance schemes in disaster risk management by educating citizens’ education in this respect and raising awareness of the importance of the issue.

Sources:

	Deliverable 3.2: Report on best and emerging practices of technologies for disaster risk management and their adaptation to different cultural groups - CARISMAND (pdf, 3.4 MB)
	Deliverable 6.1: Report on European fundamental rights in disaster situations - CARISMAND (pdf, 2.2 MB)
	Deliverable 7.3: Report on cultural factors and citizen empowerment - CARISMAND (pdf, 2.4 MB)

Further reading:

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Ewert, C. J. (2014). Community-based Disaster Management. In A. E. Weaver & B. Guenther (Eds.), *Intersections. MCC Theory and Practice Quarterly* (Vol. 2, Issue 4. Fall.): Mennonite Central Committee.

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<https://toolkit.carismand.eu/a/recommendation-networking-and-cooperation>