

# Disaster Risk Management Training online series

**in corporation with Disaster Risk Management Knowledge Centre  
(DRMKC) and CONRIS network**

		Themes (proposed)	Speakers	Organisation
1	22-Sep 10.00-11.00	DRMKC opening lecture: EU DRM framework from CP/operational perspective	Ian Clark Modris Stasuls	DRMKC DG ECHO
2	06-Oct 10.00-11.00	Methodologies for risk assessment/impact assessment in the Risk Data Hub	Christina Corbane Tiberiu-Eugen Antofie	JRC
3	20-Oct 10.00- 11.00	<b>Psychology for security management</b>	<b>Birgitta Sticher</b>	<b>HWR, Berlin</b>
4	03-Nov 10.00-11.00	Insurance Turkey/Covid 19	Burcak Basbug	METU, Turkey
5	10-Nov 10.00-11.00	Societal Transformation: From Risk Management to Collapse of Societies	Juergen Weichselgartner	HWR, Berlin
6	24-Nov 10.00-11.00	<b>Psychosocial aid</b> during and post disasters	Nils Vandenbroucke	VIVES, Belgium
7	19-Jan (TBC)	<b>Humanitarian</b> and development	Daniel Watson	CU, UK
8	2-Feb (TBC)	Fukushima disaster – a case study Forest fires in Portugal in 2017	Wolfgang Raskob Jesus San Miguel	JRC
9	16-Feb (TBC)	Flood risk management and environmental safety in the Netherlands	Jeroen Neuvel	Saxion, Netherlands
10	2 Mar (TBC)	Citizen participation and governance: lessons from recent disasters on societal resilience and cultural inclusion.	Anne Bergmans	University of Antwerp, Belgium
11	16 Mar (TBC)	Critical infrastructures	Dannis 't Hart	Hogeschool Utrecht, Netherlands
12	30 Mar (TBC)	2010 eruptions of Eyjafjallajökull volcano  Earthquakes in Central Italy	Gudrun Pétursdóttir and Uta Reichardt Daniela di Bucci and Mauro Dolce	JRC

# Birgitta Sticher (Curriculum vitae)

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Hochschule für  
Wirtschaft und Recht Berlin  
Berlin School of Economics and Law

- Studies in psychology, sociology and philosophy at the University of Münster (Germany);
- six years of working in psychiatry as a clinical psychologist;  
PhD in Education at the University of Stuttgart;
- 1993-1998 professor of Social Science at the university of cooperative education (Berufsakademie) in Stuttgart;
- since 1998 professor of psychology and management science at the HWR Berlin (University of Economics and Law Berlin)  
Training of police officers and officials of the elevated and higher service and security managers (Bachelor and Master).
- Research and publications on criminal psychology and the psychology of security management.  
Participation, among others the research projects TankNotStrom ([www.tanknotstrom.de](http://www.tanknotstrom.de)) and Kat-Lichttowers ([www.kat-leuchtturm.de](http://www.kat-leuchtturm.de))

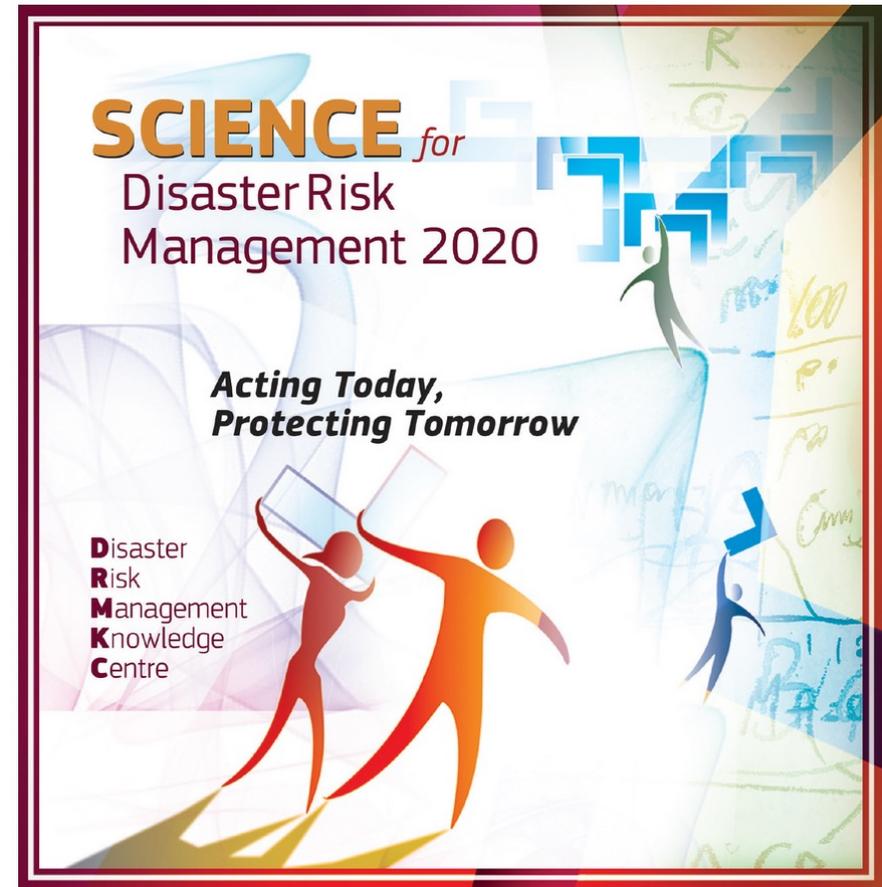
# Learning objectives

(paper of Yung-Fang Chen)

- *“to provide students studying in disaster risk management with international, state of the art, evidence based knowledge about disaster risk management which should contribute to the quality of disaster risk management practices”*
- *“to understand the factors which can enhance resilience and capacity”.*

# My learning objectives

- The importance of social science (sociology and **psychology**; social psychology) for DRCM → motivation!
- Critical view at „knowledge“:
  - Scientists and (social) constructivism
  - The values, attitudes behind
- Humanistic psychology
- human rights as the basis for action



# DRCM has a lot of shared values

„effective decision-making to improve lives, livelihoods and health”



The European Commission's  
Competence Centre on  
Participatory and Deliberative  
Democracy

European  
Commission

The JRC coordinates several competence centres, each focused on providing analytical tools and bringing together people and expertise.

What are your values?

Why do you have these values (attitudes)?

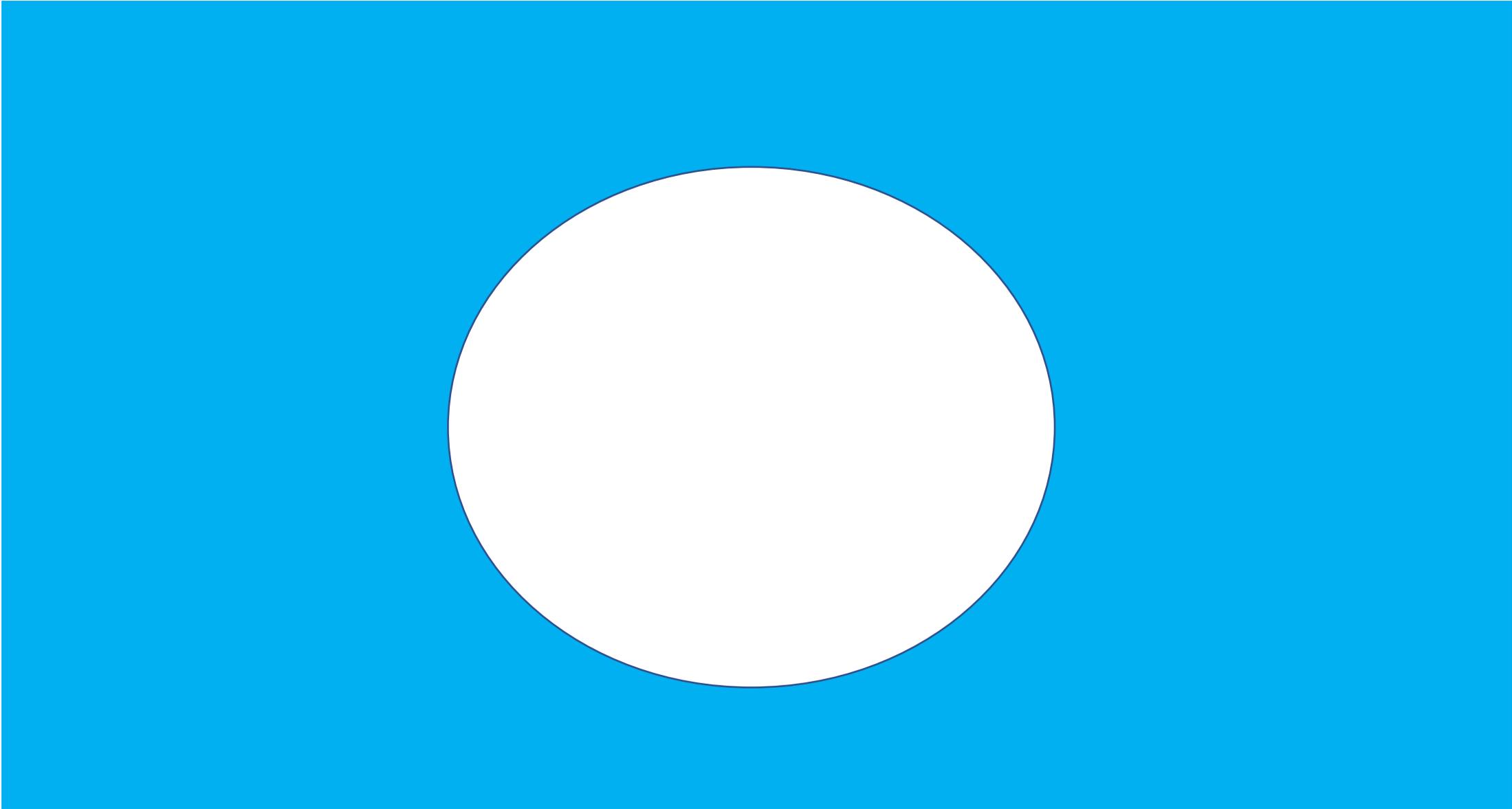
- *“If you want to be a good leader (in risk management), look inside yourself as well.”  
(Schulz von Thun)*

# Constructivism → Social Constructivism

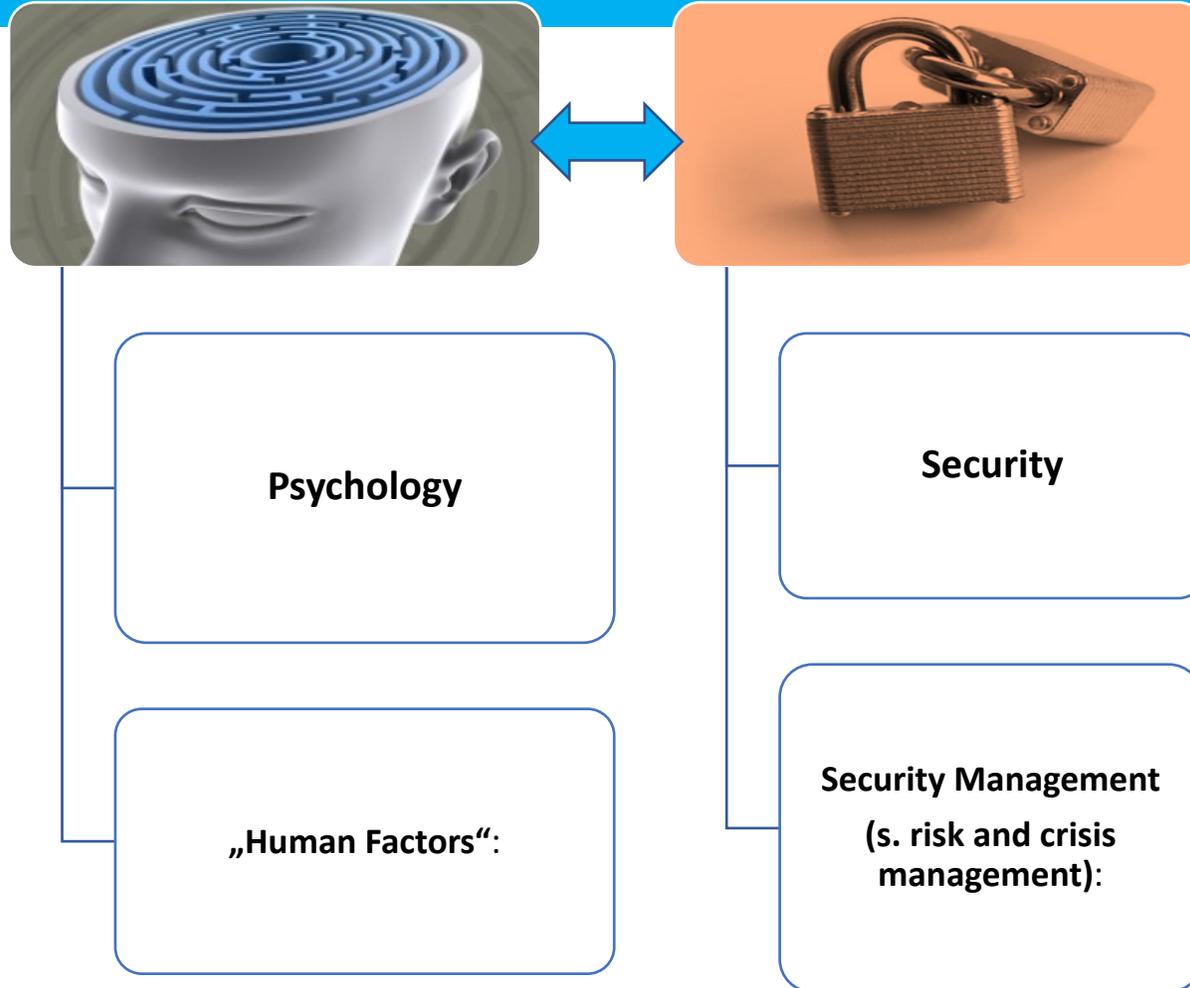
*Constructivism is the theory that says learners construct knowledge rather than just passively take in information. As people experience the world and reflect upon those experiences, they build their own representations and incorporate new information into their preexisting knowledge*



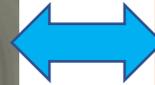




# Psychology and Security



# Psychology and Security



## Psychology

scientific research of  
behavior and mental  
processes of the individual

### „Human Factors“:

human as a producer of  
security and dangers  
interacting with socio-technical  
systems

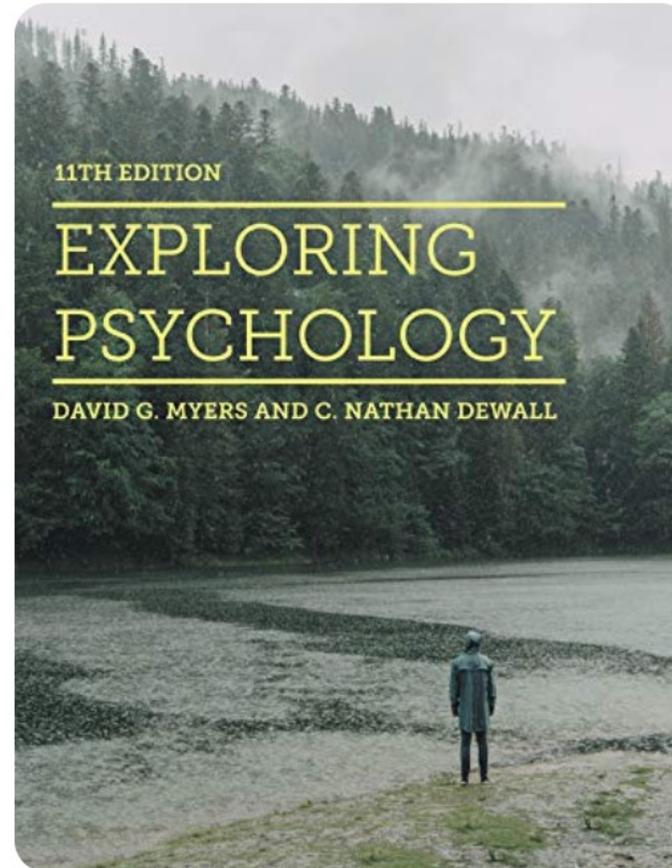
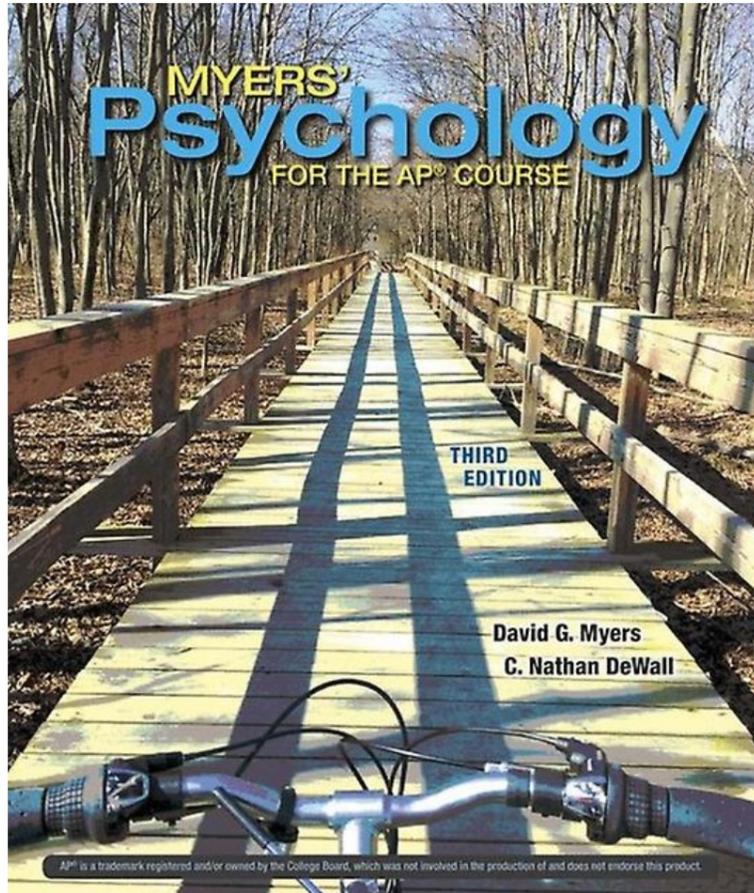
## Security

state of relative  
absence of danger

### Security Management:

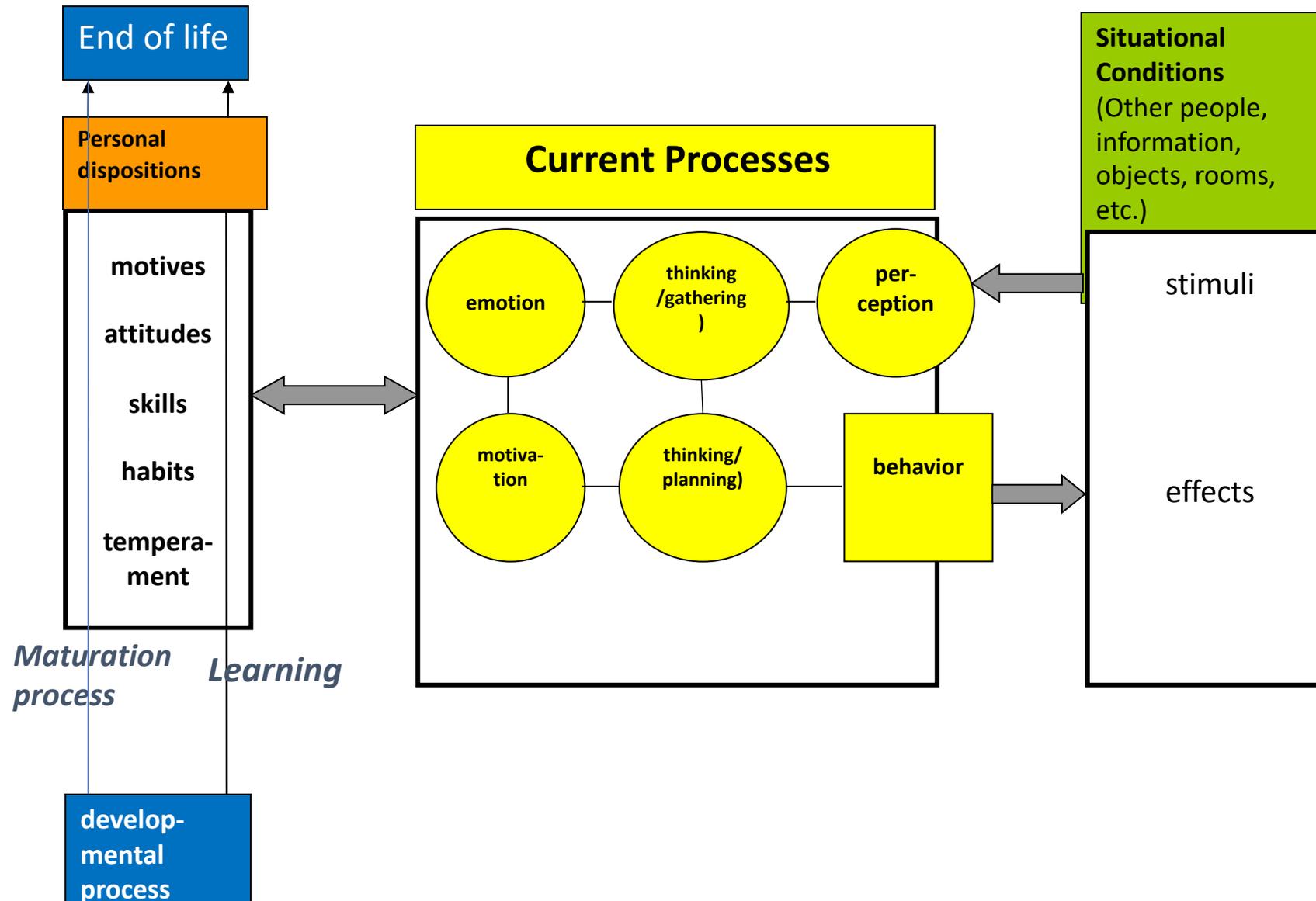
creating safety and  
security  
relevant factors:  
human beings,  
organizations and  
technology

# Basics of Psychology



# Model: fundamental aspects of the psychic system

(Nolting/Paulus, 2012)



# the main currents/ perspectives of psychology

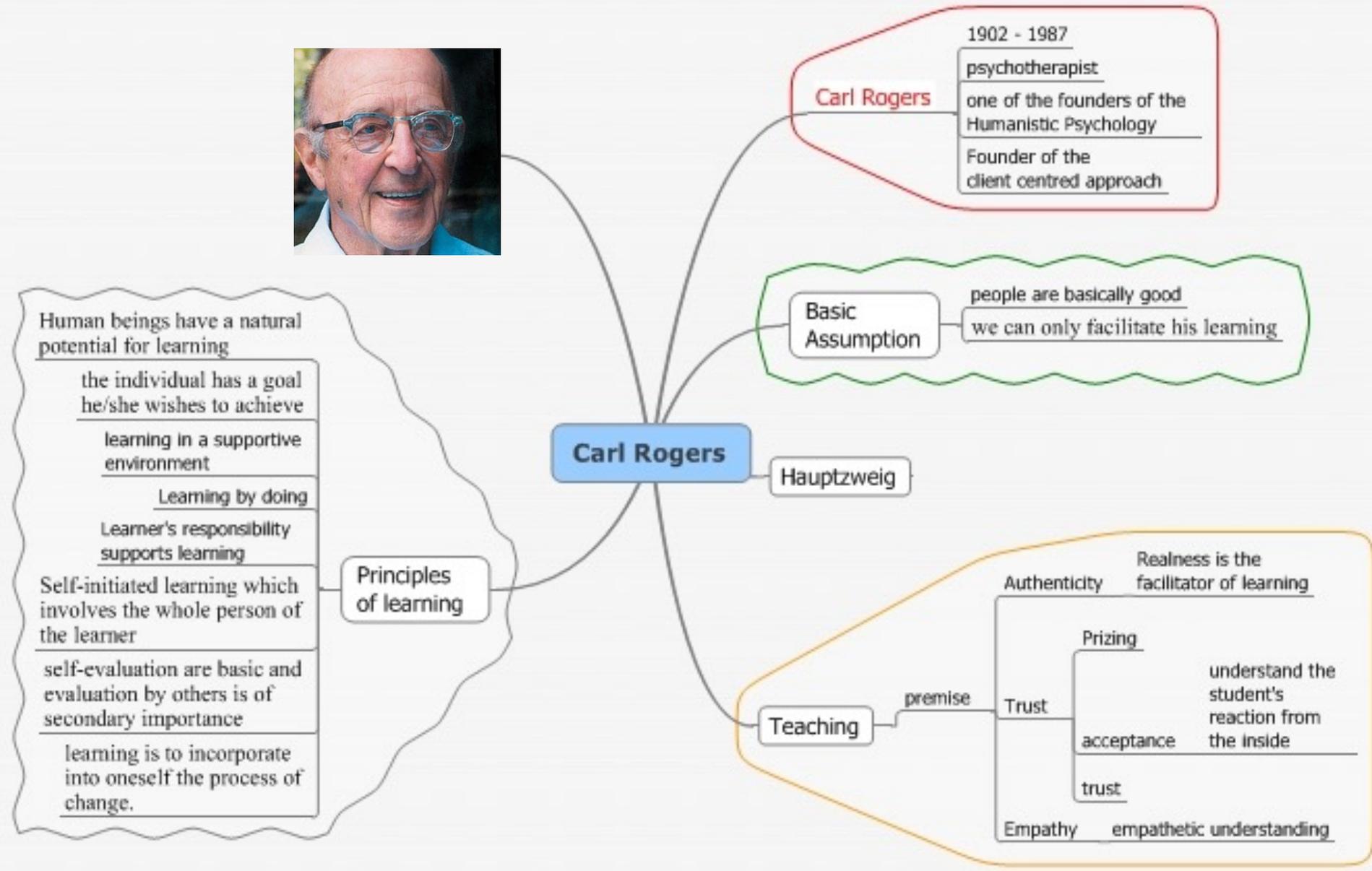
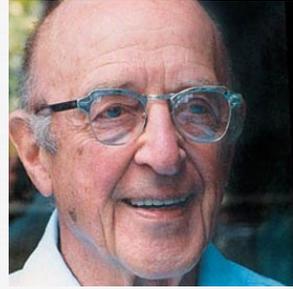
- Depth Psychology (psychoanalysis etc.)
- Behaviorism
- Cognitivism
- Humanistic Psychology
- Systemic View

# Blind men and an elephant

[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Blind\\_men\\_and\\_an\\_elephant](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Blind_men_and_an_elephant)



# Humanistic Psychology: Carl Rogers (1902-1987)



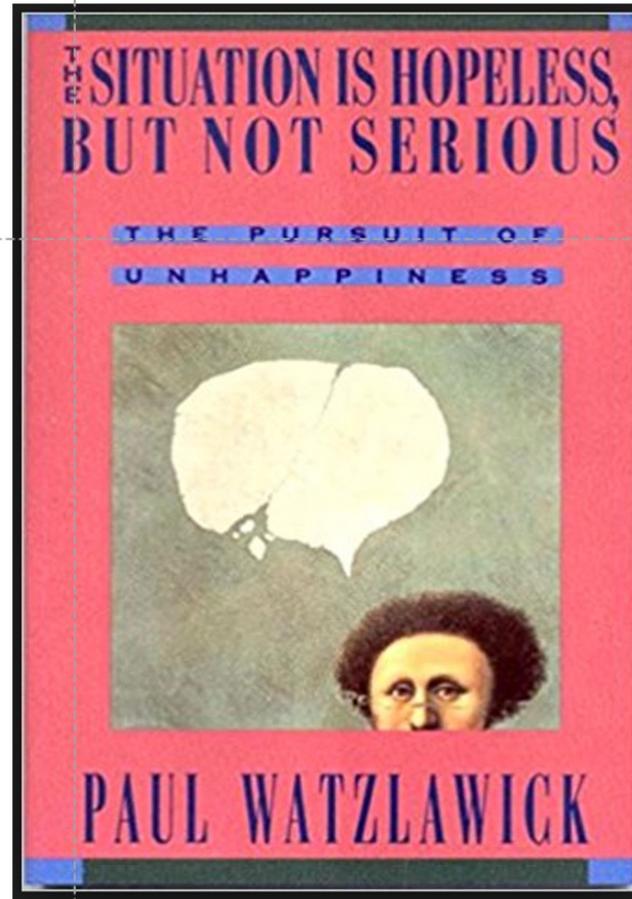
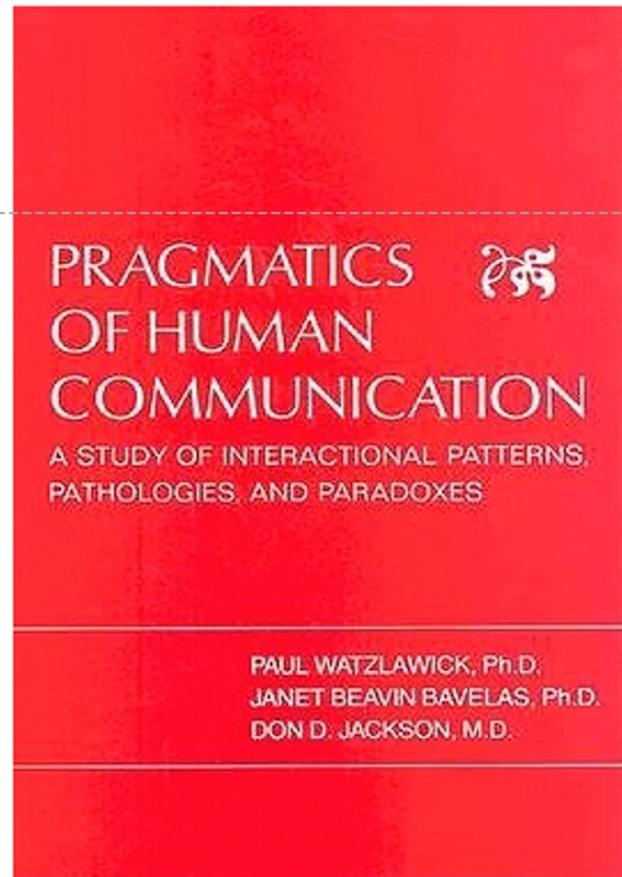
# The humanistic psychology

Humanistic psychology is driven by a particular conception of human nature incorporating the following points

- **Autonomy and social connectedness**
- **Self-realization** (self-actualizing tendencies and the need to grow)
- **Goal aiming and meaning seeking**
- **Holism** (body and soul)

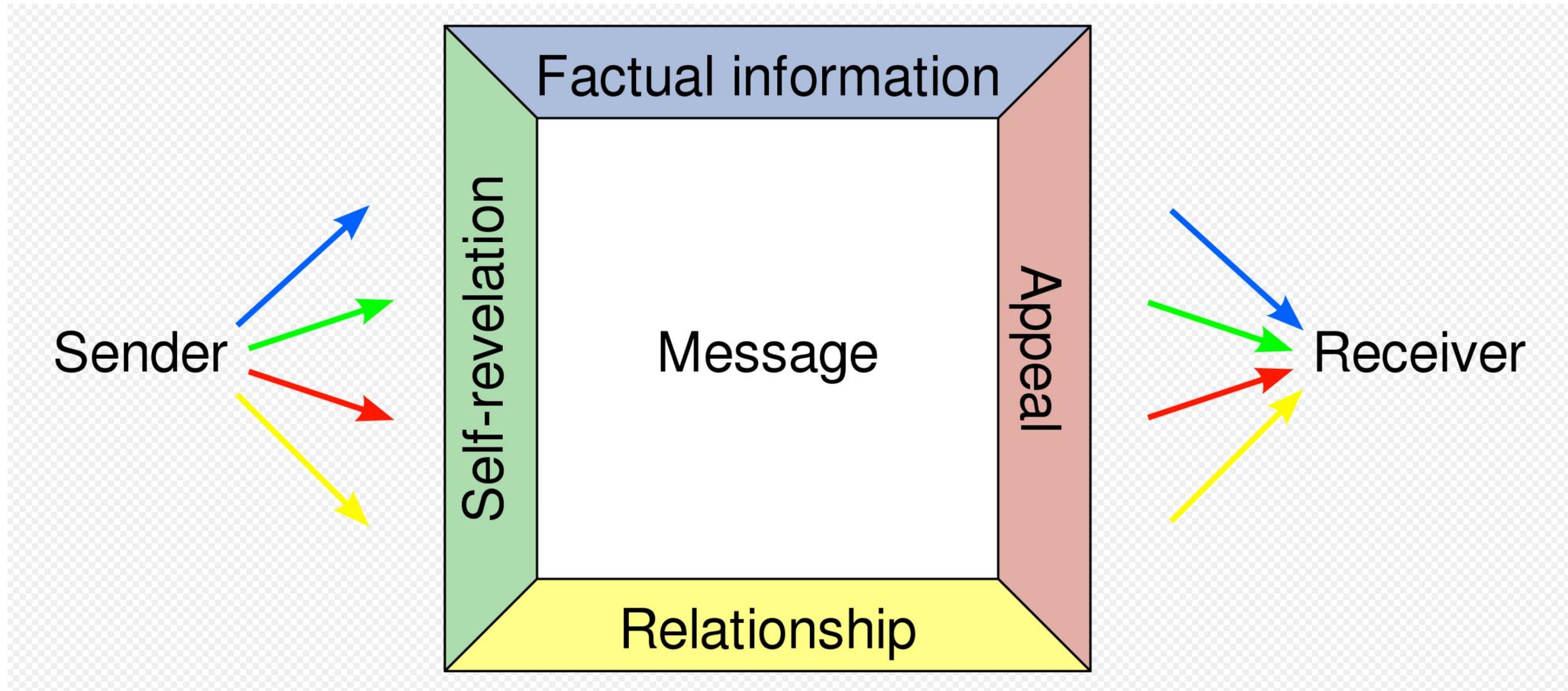
# Paul Watzlawick

*„The belief that one's own view of reality is the only reality is the most dangerous of all delusions.“*



# Four sides model of communication

→ *Are we willing to take the perspective of the receiver?*



# Risk and Crisis communication

*What is our goal? What does „successful“ mean?*



# Affected persons will check the statements (ethics of communication!)

- Rule of **accuracy**



- Rule of **fairness/ justice**



- Rule of **completeness**

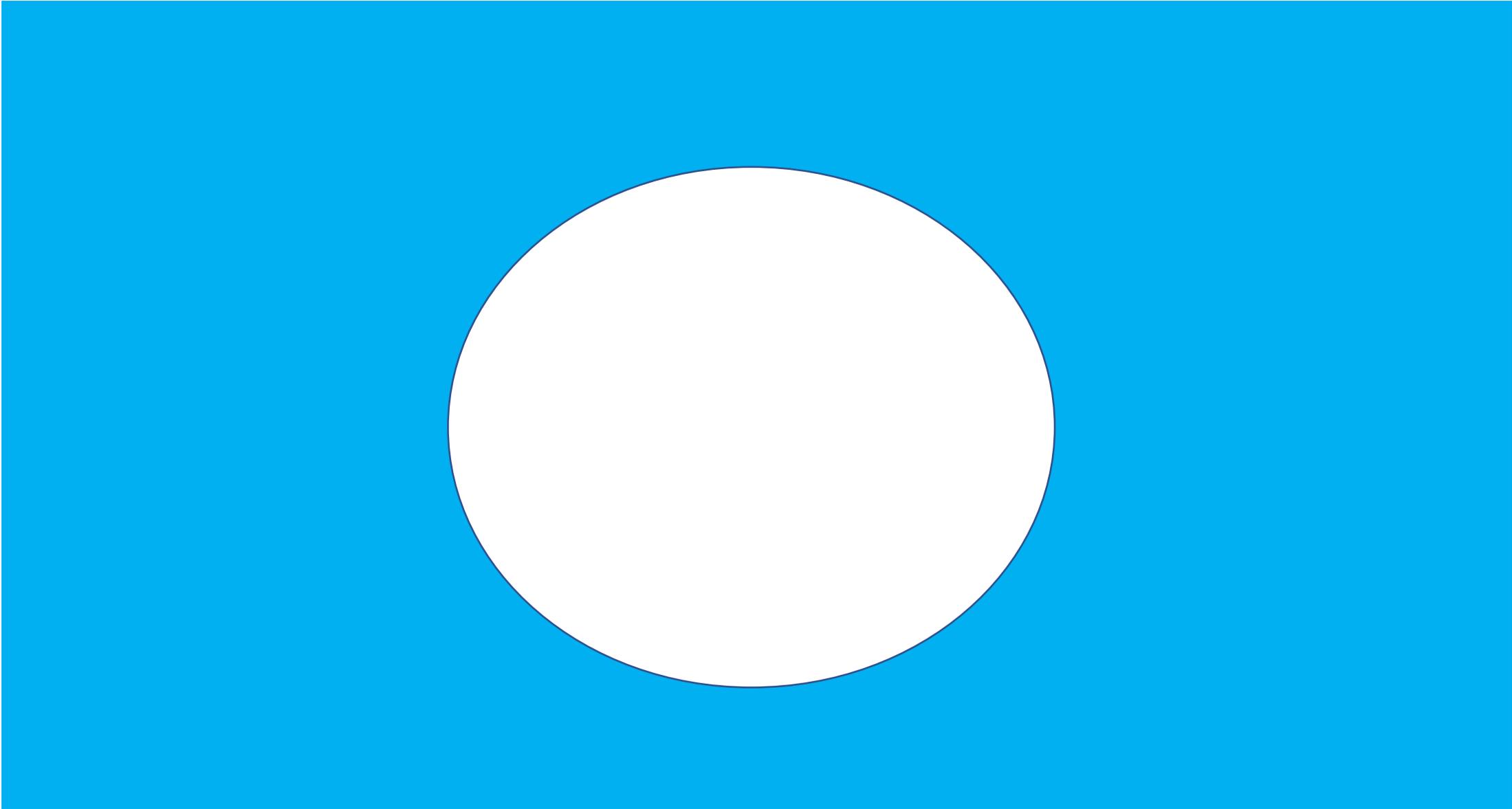


- Rule of **intelligibility/clarity**



- Rule of **honesty**

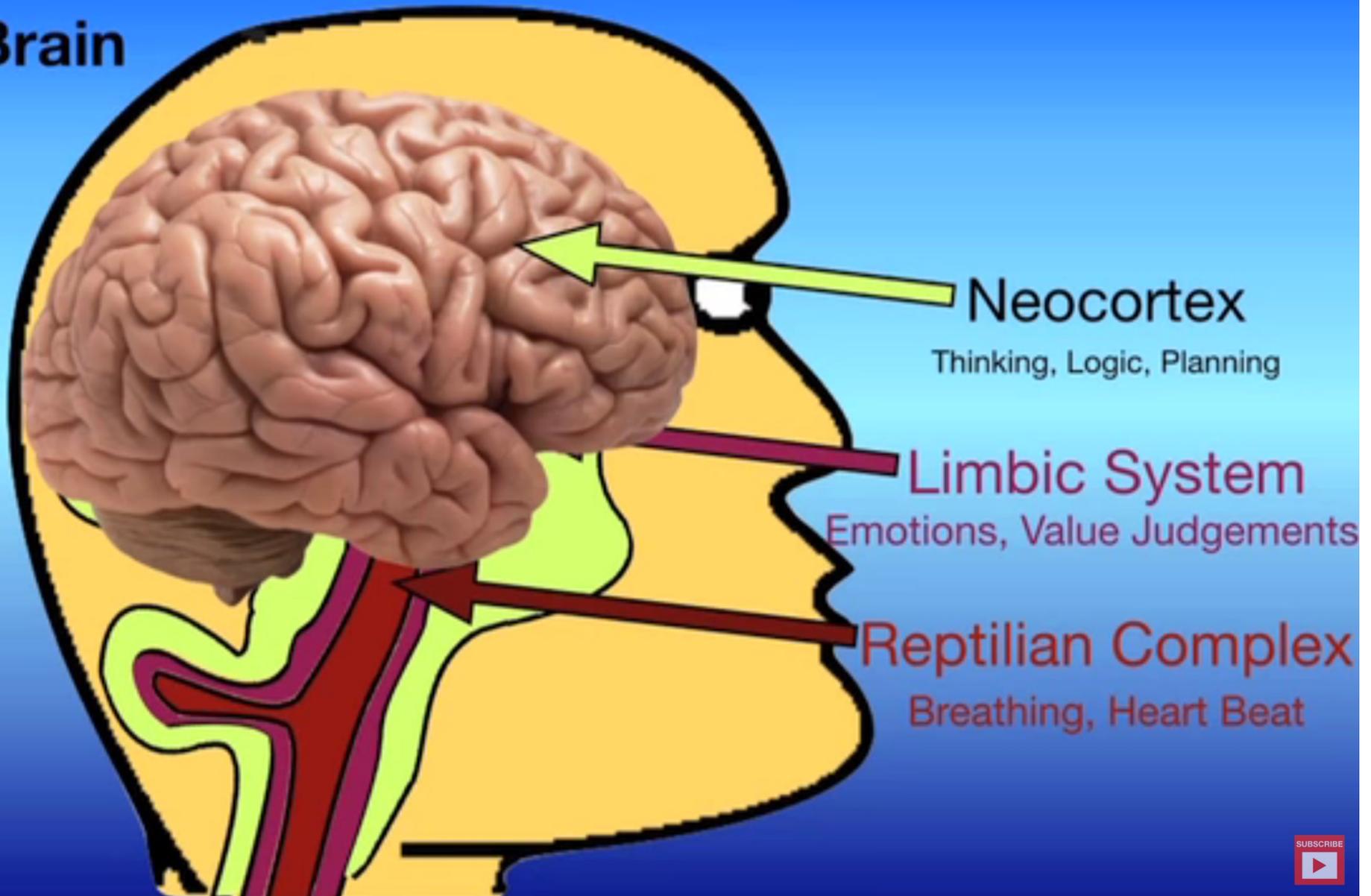




# Examples for helpful theoretical models and empirical results of psychology

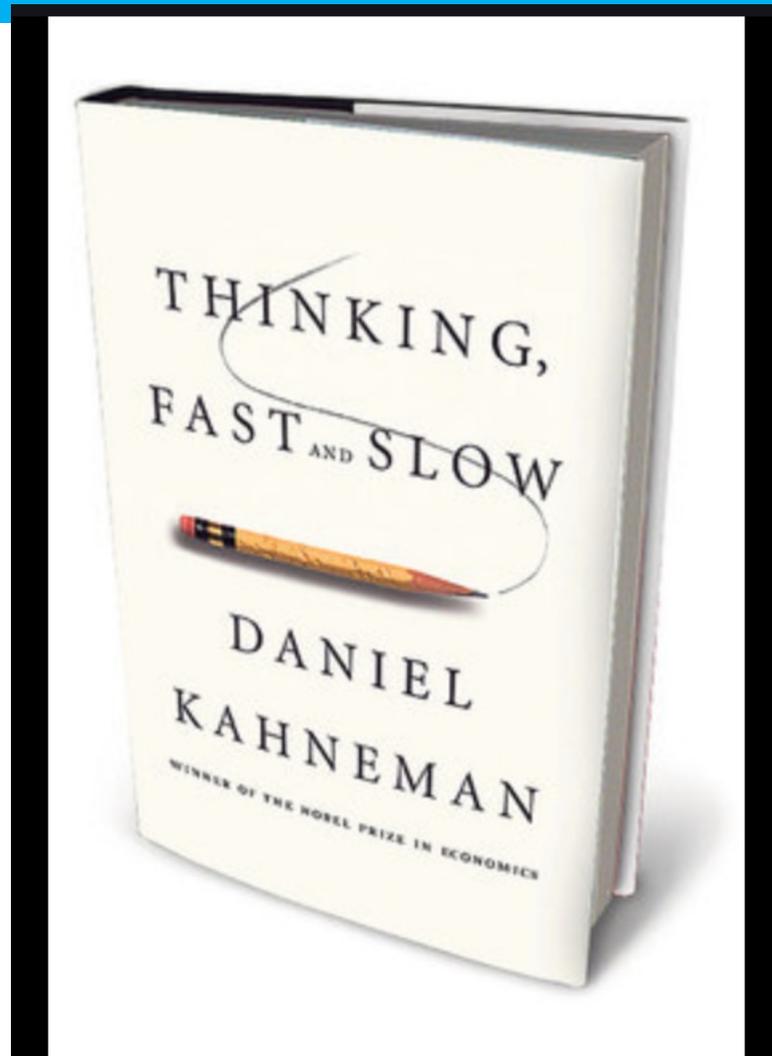
1. human brain /biological aspects (general psychology)
2. perception / risk perception
3. emotion
  - stress and coping
  - trauma and resilience
4. motivation; helping behaviour (in disaster)

# Triune Brain



1. Human Brain: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=hAMLo7c5f7Y>

# The quick and slow processing of information (LeDoux)



# Factors that influence risk perception

## Relation person/risk

- Familiarity with the source of risk
- Possibility to influence the risk
- Trust in regulating authorities
- Causation by people/natural disaster
- Utility of the source of risk for the individual/society
- Distributive justice of utility/risks

## Characteristics of the source of risk

- Awfulness of danger
- Catastrophe potential
- Affection of children
- Duration/time limitation of loss and consequences
- Irreversibility of consequences
- Comprehensibility of risk potential

## RISK PERCEPTION

## Individual variables

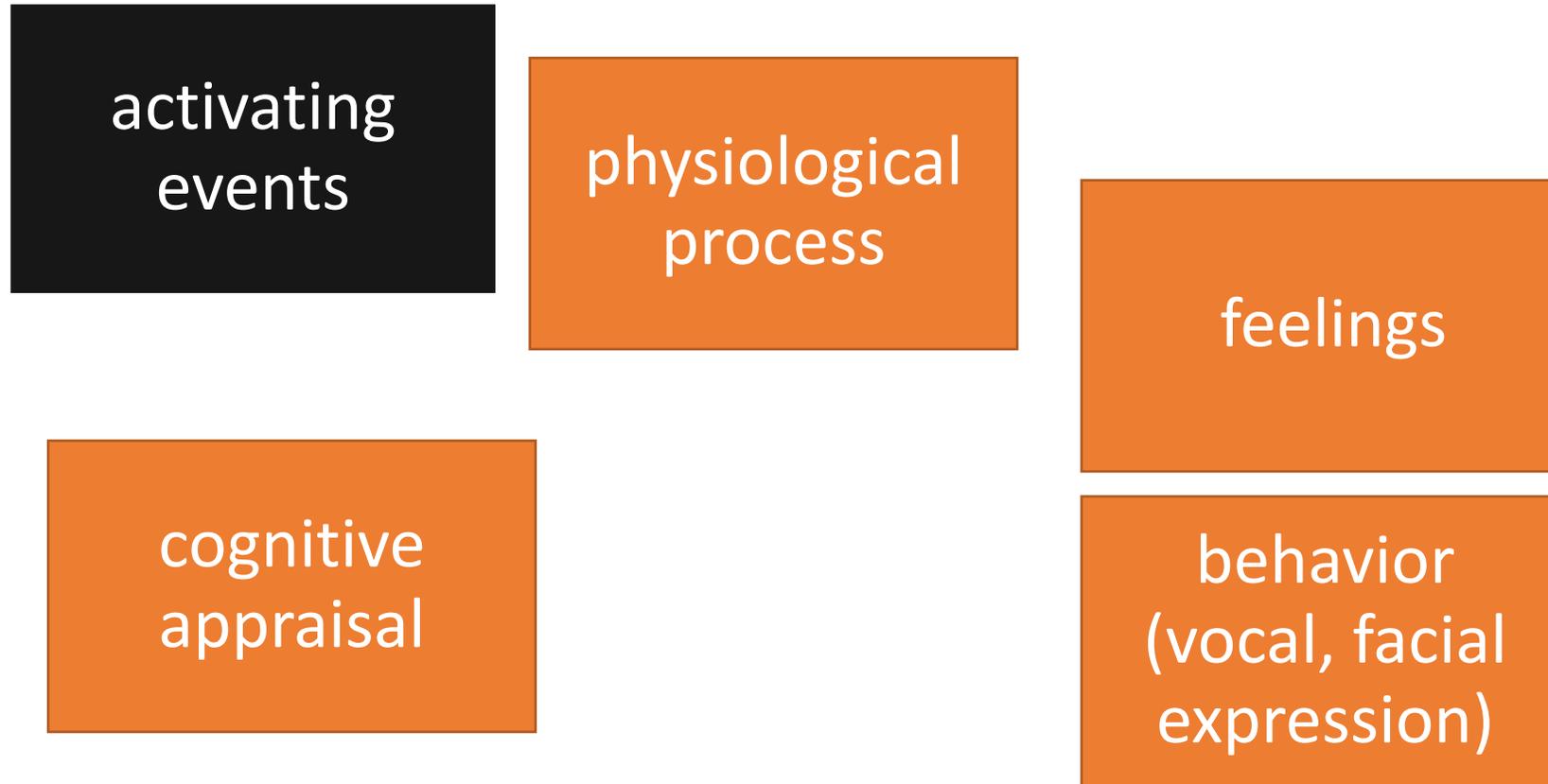
- readiness to assume a risk
- political orientation and general values

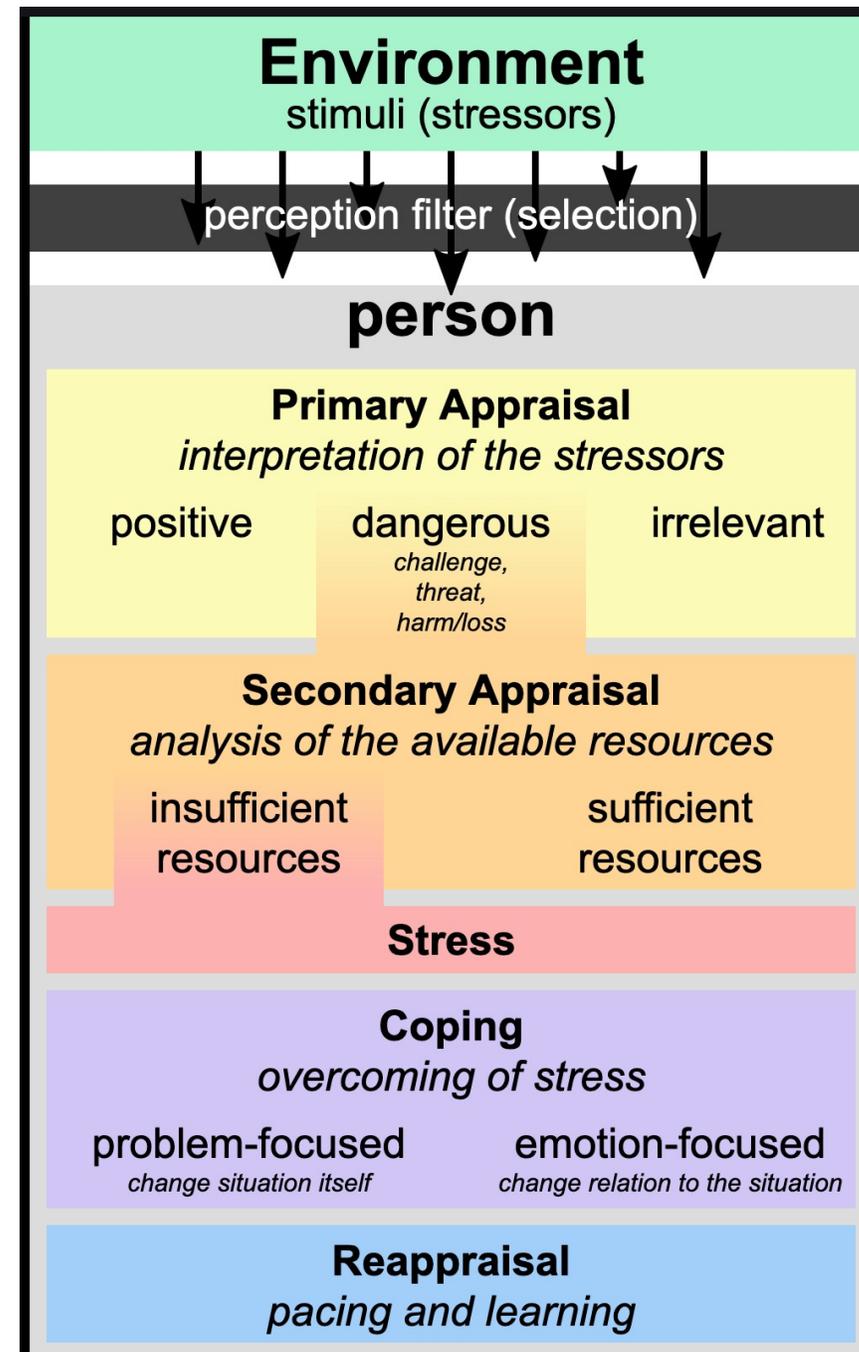
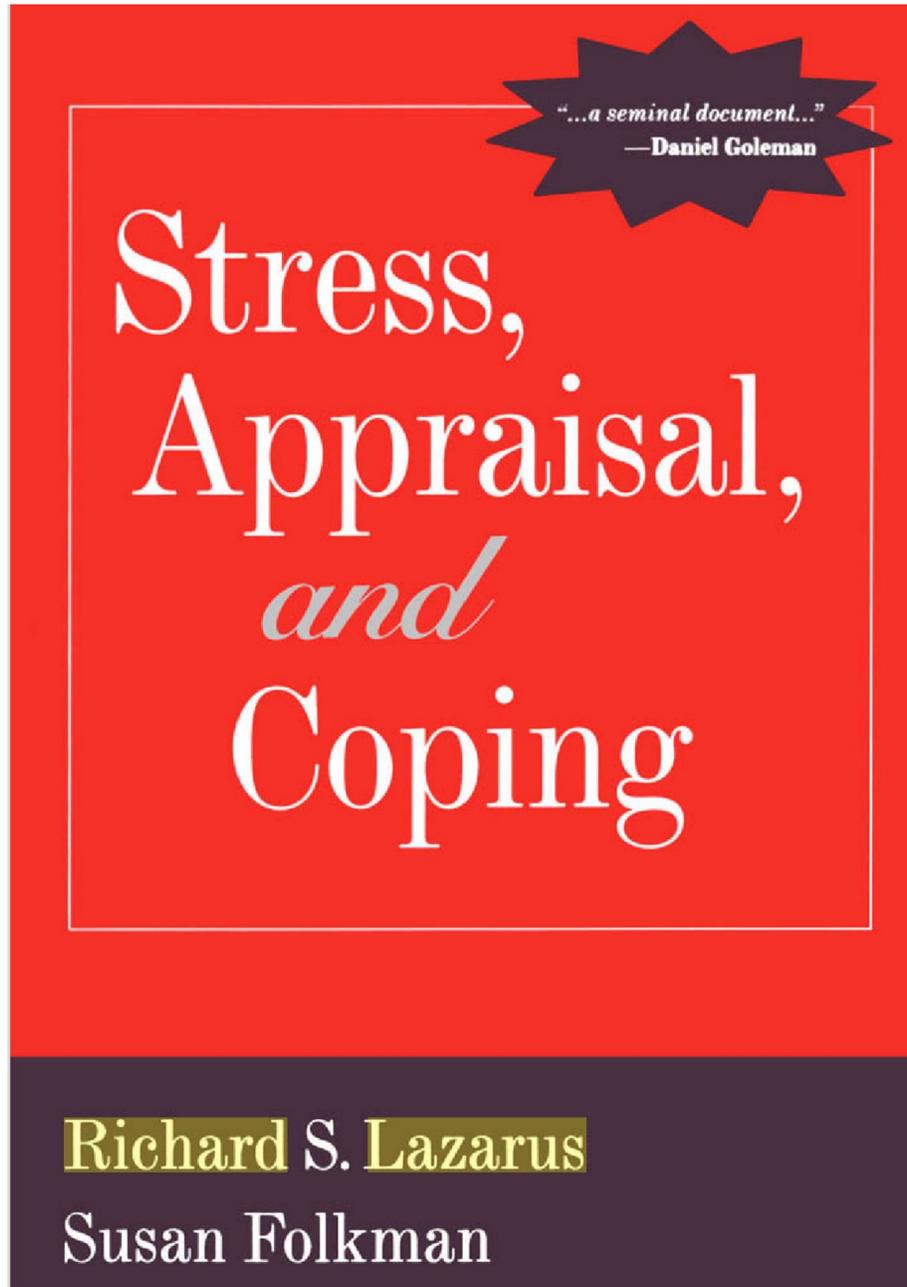
## Situation

- Influence of mood
- Influence of contextual information of the decision
- Influence of the social group („risky shift“)

### 3. Emotions

#### Components of emotions and their interaction





## 4. Motivation/ helping behavior in disaster

The social attachment model of human behavior in disasters

- Fundamentally **gregarious nature** of human beings
  - The typical response to a variety of threats and disasters is not to flee but **to seek the proximity of familiar persons and places.**
  - Flight = movement away from danger and toward people and places viewed as familiar
  - **Expressions of mutual aid** are common and often predominate/ antisocial behavior are overexaggerated

# Result of my research in DRCM: How to involve citizen?

- **Empirically based knowledge:**
  - **population's great willingness to help others, especially in extreme situations**
  - Population can be won to become an actor in local disaster management (bottom up approach)
  - Involving locally based informal actors will enable quick and flexible response to diverse needs for assistance
  - Prosocial fundament of human behavior

„Walk a distance in  
their shoes“

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