



**KEY
RECOMMENDATIONS
FROM THE
ABSTRACT**



01 Systemic education and risk awareness

Establish continuous, systematic education for citizens about risks and behavior during and after disasters, with a special focus on psychosocial consequences and the risk of conflict and violence escalation in conditions of disrupted everyday life.



02 Awareness programs and periodic training

Develop "awareness-raising and awareness-raising" programs for all generations through schools, colleges, social networks, and periodic training in the public and private sectors (e.g., in six-month cycles), with clear, practical instructions on what citizens should specifically do in crises.



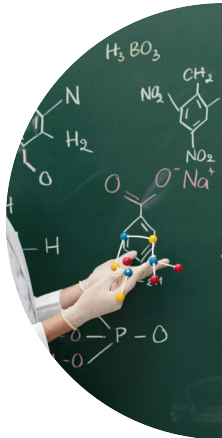
03 Reporting mechanisms and inter-institutional response

Define and make visible mechanisms for reporting and responding to violence and deviant behavior in crises (who to report to, who responds, what protocols are in place, what support services exist for victims), with inter-institutional coordination as a mandatory standard.



04 Evacuation drills and "lessons learned" in schools

In educational institutions, introduce and/or improve the regular planning, execution, and post-analysis of evacuation drills (with records of deficiencies and "lessons learned"), as a systematic approach that directly contributes to reducing risks and increasing safety.



05 Risk education and practical skills

Develop teaching content on natural hazards that simultaneously encourages the cognitive, affective, and psychomotor domains of learning: understanding risk, forming attitudes that prevent panic, and developing practical response skills.



06 Alert systems and public trust

Improve emergency alert systems as a public policy instrument, not just as a technical solution: clear activation rules, coordination of institutions, transparent and timely information to the public, and measures to strengthen trust in institutional protection mechanisms.



07 Geospatial technologies for guidance and response

Integrate location and geospatial services (LBS/GIS) into the risk management system to guide civilians through risk areas, increase situational awareness, optimize movement in high-risk areas, and reduce the burden on protection and rescue services, enabling better resource allocation during the response.



08 Higher education and resilience development

Strengthen the role of higher education as a key actor in resilience: integrated risk management is not sustainable without a strong educational foundation, interdisciplinarity, and the development of a security culture through formal programs and practical competencies.



09 Incident assessment and legal framework

In the field of information security, develop standardized incident assessments that distinguish between a security incident and a criminal offense, ensuring timely action by competent authorities while respecting the scope and principles of criminal law protection.



10 The resilience of the banking sector to earthquakes

In critical infrastructure, treat the banking sector in earthquake scenarios with special attention: assess vulnerability, ensure business continuity, improve risk management, and consider appropriate insurance and financial protection measures.



11 Responsible reporting on terrorism

Encourage responsible, balanced media reporting on terrorism to prevent moral panic, generalizations, and social exclusion, as the quality of reporting directly affects risk perception and the rationality of public security policies.



12 Economic risk frameworks and algorithms

Develop unified analytical frameworks and algorithms to assess economic disaster risk (with explicit consideration of hazard, exposure, vulnerability, and adaptive capacity), enabling comparable risk assessments across regions and sectors and supporting decision-making.