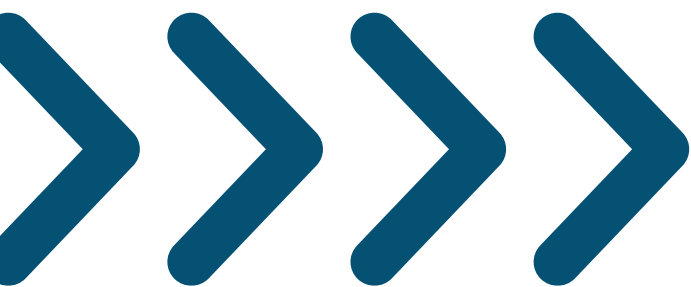Understanding Risk Focus Day Session

RISK KNOW-HOW HACKATHON

EMPOWERING COMMUNITIES TO HELP SOLVE REAL-LIFE RISK COMMUNICATION CHALLENGES

FRIDAY, 21 JUNE 2024 | 11.10AM – 12.45PM

Understanding Risk Global Forum
Himeji, Hyogo Prefecture, Japan

	Programme	
11.10–11.15	Session Briefing	Dr Olivia Jensen, Deputy Director, LRF Institute for the Public Understanding of Risk (IPUR)
11.15–11.35	Presentation of Case Studies	Dr Olivia Jensen, Deputy Director, LRF Institute for the Public Understanding of Risk (IPUR)
11.35–12.15	Division of Teams and Hack Commencement	David Reid, Director of Global Advocacy and Partner Campaigns, LRF
12.15–12.45	Presentation of Solutions	Teams & 1. David Reid, Director of Global Advocacy and Partner Campaigns, LRF 2. Dr Olivia Jensen, Deputy Director, IPUR 3. Dr Mariko Nishizawa, Committee Member, Nuclear Reform Monitoring Committee 4. Mr Jared Ng, Communications Manager, IPUR
12.45–12.50	END	Dr Olivia Jensen, Deputy Director, IPUR

ABOUT RISK KNOW-HOW

The Risk Know-How Project is led by Sense About Science in collaboration with the Institute for the Public Understanding of Risk, and supported by the Lloyd's Register Foundation.

- Risk Know-How (RKH) helps communities navigate risk information.

- Supports community risk practitioners by providing useful resources and case studies, and the opportunity to request tailored help.

Scan to visit the RKH Platform:

ABOUT RISK KNOW-HOW

RKH helps practitioners and experts make sense of risk by:

- Encouraging questions about specific risks

- Finding suitable and reliable risk information

- Understanding how the framing of the information can be manipulated

- Understanding information about the magnitude of a risk and the effectiveness of a response

- Being aware of the consequences of a decision made regarding risks

ABOUT RISK KNOW-HOW

- Connects practitioners and experts with others around the world in an effort to learn from and share resources/experiences with.

RISK KNOW-HOW FRAMEWORK

The RKH platform is built around the Risk know-how Framework:

- Summary of the key concepts needed to unpack risk information, developed with leading risk experts and community representatives.

- Framework sets out what is needed to make sense of risk.

- Developed through discussions and interactions with communities and risk experts to facilitate those decisions.

REQUESTING FOR HELP AND SUPPORT

- Practitioners are invited to seek tailored and specific help for their respective communities.

- This can come in the form of external resources or connecting with other practitioners who share similar challenges.

Scan to visit the RKH Platform:

PRESENTATION OF CASE STUDIES

Water quality risk for
a community in Mexico

Adoption of land-based livelihoods for
coastal communities in the Philippines

Fotografía: Antonio Uruñuela

Agua para el Ambiente is a Mexican initiative focused on community-based water monitoring in five regions of the country that currently face serious pollution issues. The initiative also aims to improve communication about these issues and the strategies people can follow to monitor their rivers.

Aims:

- Improving the monitoring and water quality in Mexico

- Conducting community-based water monitoring

- Generating information about their rivers to make decisions

Fotografía: Rocío Ortiz

Fotografía: Óscar Cárdenas

Who's involved in and supports Agua para el Ambiente?

They are a 40-people multidisciplinary team. Supported by several organisations:

- Red Mexicana de Cuencas (REMEXCU)
  The Mexican Basins Network

- Red de Monitoreo de Reservas de Agua (RedMora)
  The Water Reserves Monitoring Network

- Red Mexicana de Periodistas de Ciencia (RedMPC)
  Mexican Network of Science Journalists

- Fondo Mundial para la Naturaleza (WWF)
  World Wildlife Fund for Nature

PAPALOAPAN

Location of the community

The initiative supports five regions in Mexico
- Tabasco
- Veracruz (Papaloapan)
- Jalisco
- Durango
- Querétaro

We are focused on Papaloapan first:
Population: ~500,000 people

WHAT AGUA PARA EL AMBIENTE NEEDS

1. Where can the organisation find the information they need on water quality standards in other countries?

2. What strategies can the organisation implement to maximise residents participation in a citizen-led data collection, based on previous successful experiences?

3. How should the organisation prioritise the contaminants to analyse, according to the interests of the community?

4. What can the organisation say about this resource to encourage interest from other communities in using it?

5. What design elements can be incorporated to make this a more useful communication tool?

6. How can someone bring across all this information in a format that remains engaging and usable?
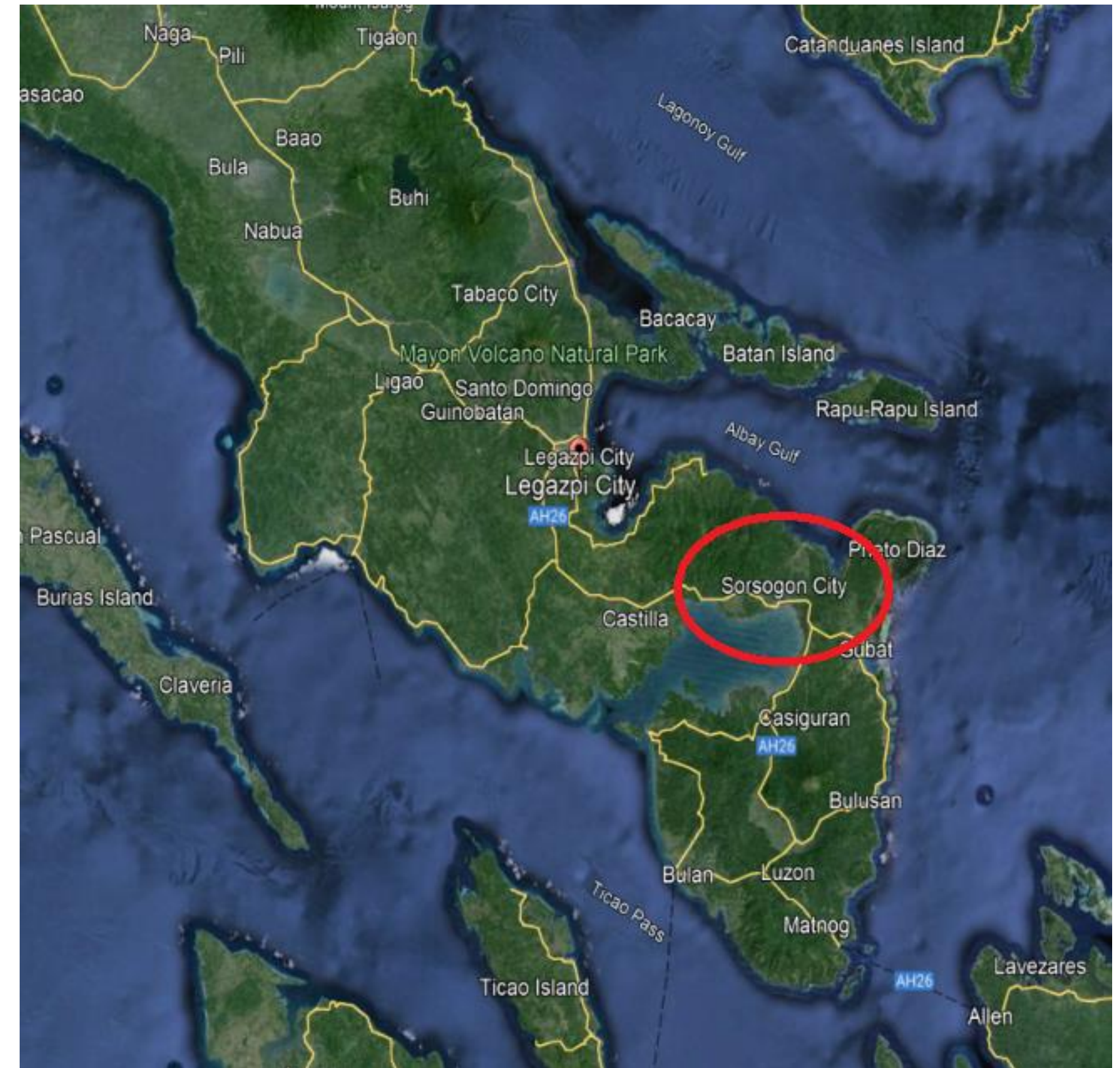
Water Quality in your community – monitoring contamination in your watershed

Land use summary /
Sources of contamination
(general or per basin?)

-

-

-

1

Modified schematic of
basin – annotated with
water quality risks

WQ monitoring needs
based on sources of
contamination
-   e.g. nutrients; fecal
    contamination;
    pesticides; industrial
    effluent **2**

WQ data summary from
each basin, based on
available data. **6**

WQ concentration guideline
or standard values for
environmental monitoring
- e.g. nitrate 5 mg/L as N **3**

WQ measurement techniques:
-   Observations (ecological
    impact, turbidity, colour, odor)
-   Field testing (e coli. Bag testing;
    test strips)
-   Lab testing **4**

Key WQ monitoring actors in each
basin? (academic, community orgs
that have done/are doing studies)

Locations of accredited WQ testing
laboratories?? **5**

ABOUT COASTAL CORE

- NGO based in Sorsogon City in the Philippines.

- Advocate for the rights of coastal communities and ensure the welfare advancement of the local people.

- Ensure the needs of local communities are prioritised by the local government.

- With support from partner communities, they organise workshops and skills training to introduce other capacities to develop climate-adaptive, resilient complementary or alternative livelihoods

TARGET AUDIENCE & OBJECTIVES

- Fishing folk with limited access to education.

- Fishing families/households who are highly dependent on marine and coastal resources.

- Main sources of livelihoods are capture fishing, sea shells gleaning, and some also do fish processing like drying.

- Coastal Core has been trying to introduce land-based alternatives as a means to secure jobs, food, and a more sustainable livelihood.

CHALLENGES

- Climate change, increased frequency and severity of typhoons, and decreasing fish stock has meant fishing as a means to protect livelihoods is no longer as viable.

- Communicating climate change risks and its impacts to natural resources and livelihoods.

- Members of the communities are hesitant to adopt land-based options because of a lack of familiarity and cultural considerations.

- Gap in understanding the risk and benefits in relation to current and alternative sources of food and income security.

WHAT COASTAL CORE NEEDS

- What information should organization collect about the community in order to develop their strategy?

- What methods are appropriate for them to engage the community to understand their perspectives?

- What external sources of information would be relevant to coastal core?

- How can they best communicate and articulate this information to their communities?

- How can Coastal Core evaluate their interventions?