Participatory Risk Governance

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Background

- Research on risk governance includes understanding of how governance frameworks across diverse risk policy areas shape decision making processes.
- Human factors such as risk perceptions, cognitive biases, cultural perspectives and public or social acceptance.
- Stakeholders processes and interactions, as well as methods of participatory modeling, games and multi-criteria decision analysis.

SafeLand project

- Participatory process in communities at high risk of landslides in Nocera Inferiore
- Development of risk mitigation strategies, involving local communities and integrating their feedback on technical, social, environmental and economic aspects of the problem

Results

- Co-production of risk mitigation strategies based on experts' specialized knowledge and local knowledge and values
- Coupling of stakeholders discourses with option design
- Based on theory of plural rationalities, a range of technical mitigation options is developed and deliberated in participatory process to reach compromise solutions for landslide risk mitigation

MENA-SELECT project

- Participatory process in Jordan, Morocco and Tunisia
- Stakeholders views on risks and benefits of different electricity generation technologies, including fossil fuels, renewable energy sources, nuclear and shale oil
- Methods: multi-criteria decision analysis (MCDA), simos negotiations and criteria ranking, DecideIT

Results

- Evaluation of each technology according to the set of criteria for its contribution to national development objectives and local conflicts sensitivity
- Identification of potentials for conflicts in views of different stakeholders groups: policy-makers, financing sector, academia, youth, NGOs, local communities
- Identification of preferable alternatives for each stakeholders group and for compromise solutions between different groups

Participatory governance methods developed in SafeLand and MENA-SELECT projects

- Legitimacy of decision-making outcomes
- division of complex decision-making processes on components and parts for better understanding and transparency
- improvement of decision-making outcomes by involving local knowledge
- acceptance of outcomes and compromise solutions on complex issues

References

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