



Process Aims & Tools for Discussion

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Crowd intelligence

- Examine some evidence summarized by representatives of major currents
- Discuss methodological and conceptual issues in a diverse group (positions, disciplines, field of inquiry, experience)
 - Not a mandated expert committee; limited means
- Identify where there is consensus, where disagreement dominates (*different planes/levels*)
- Try to foster an integrated view of the protection system
- Prepare a statement for the IUR and beyond

Not a complicated procedure

- Plenary presentations (3 thematic sessions)
- No discussion in plenary (just short Q's for clarification)
- 2 hours for discussion in small groups (10p) - some questions & prompts (**handout**)
 - Chairperson
 - Rapporteur
 - Facilitator (moderator)
- Feedback in plenary
- Thursday plenary work on consensus statement

*And don't forget to
enjoy the
environment!*



« Consensus aims »

- *Provide a forum for discussion; encourage wider participation in debate; input to scientific development.*
1. **Identify what has been achieved since 2001 and where system development is still required.**
 2. **Acknowledge the value of scientific strategies that integrate laboratory experiments and field studies.**
 3. **Identify further research needed to understand the ecological impacts of ionizing radiation.**

Consensus?

- Identify areas of agreement
- And reasons for disagreement
- Where there is divergence, indicate what kind of research would be needed to bridge the gap
- Hopefully, by the end of the symposium express some agreed statements, principles, and priorities

Facilitation?

- Help the chair and rapporteur by asking for clarification – to reduce ambiguity
- Example: a *tension* structuring the field:

SCIENTIFIC RIGOR:

CONTROL *or* REALISM?

- Making consensus/disagreement explicit:
 - Ex. Anthro/bio/ecocentric values
- Some tools offered to foster clarity (**handout**)
 - Classes of risk (IRGC)
 - Levels of confidence and uncertainty (IPCC)

IRGC Classes of Risk

- **simple** (for which causal relationships are clear and agreed)
- **complex** (for which it is difficult to identify and/or quantify causal links, often because of a multitude of potential causal agents and effects)
- **uncertain** (when, although the factors influencing the issues are identified, the likelihood of any adverse effect or the effects themselves cannot be precisely described)
- **ambiguous** (when data or information gives rise to several meaningful and legitimate interpretations of accepted risk assessments results)

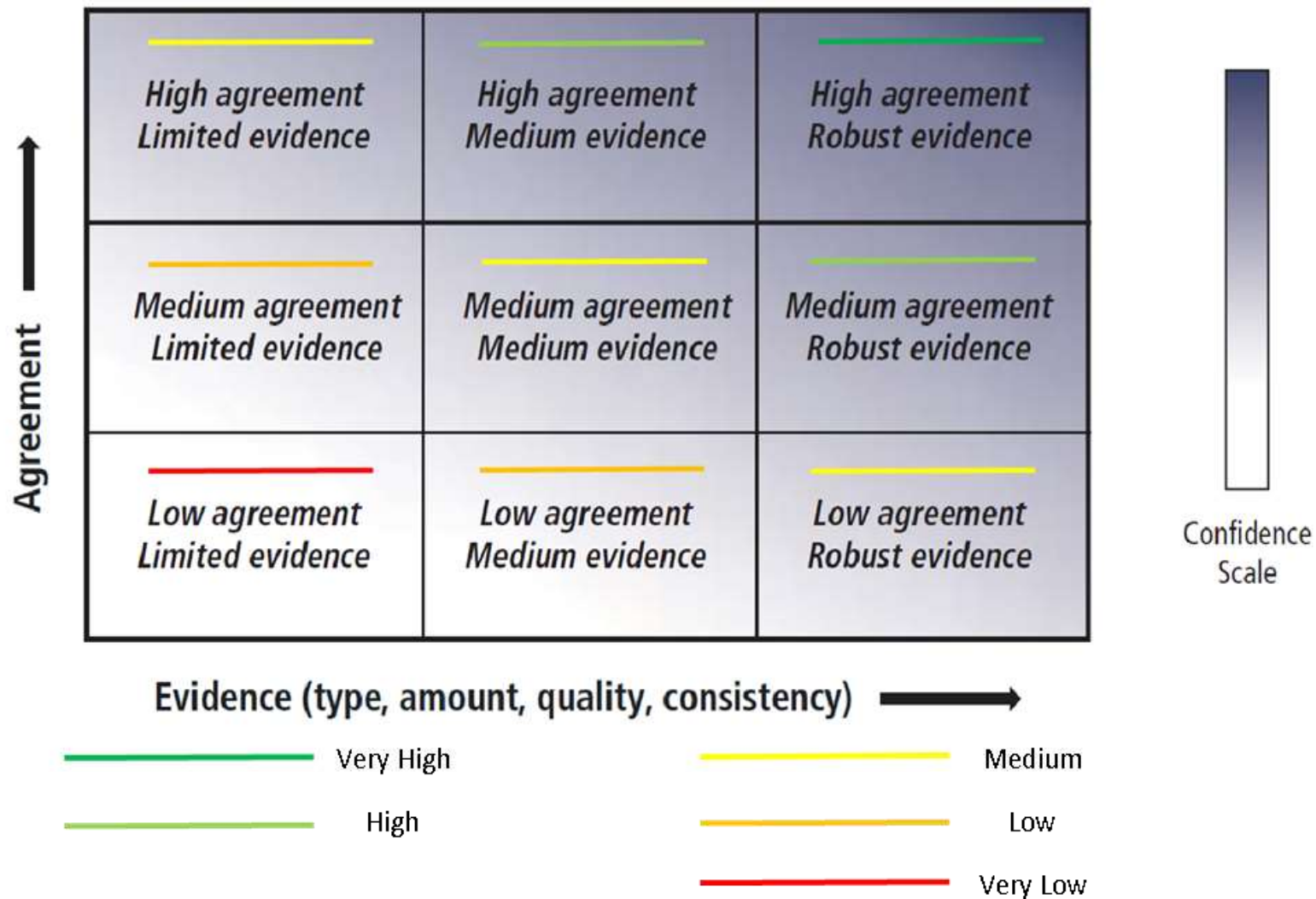


Figure 1: Confidence levels are a combination of level of agreement and evidence. There are five levels, shown with colours. (IPCC 2013)

Term	Likelihood of outcome
Virtually certain	>99% probability
Extremely likely	>95% probability
Very likely	>90% probability
Likely	>66% probability
More likely than not	>50% probability
About as likely as not	33 to 66% probability
Unlikely	<33% probability
Extremely unlikely	<5% probability
Exceptionally unlikely	<1% probability

Post-Its : at least 3, or all 6!

Number them please, and stick on column

- 1. Your main question at start of symposium;**
- 2. Your principle reaction to the former consensus statement, at this point in time;**
- 3. Your main objection to any aspect! Data, consensus, studies, approaches, this symposium;**
- 4. A major 'tension' you see structuring inquiry;**
- 5. The main priority you see for advancing radioecology at this point in time;**
- 6. The main ethical or philosophical value that inspires you in your personal [radioecology] identity today.**