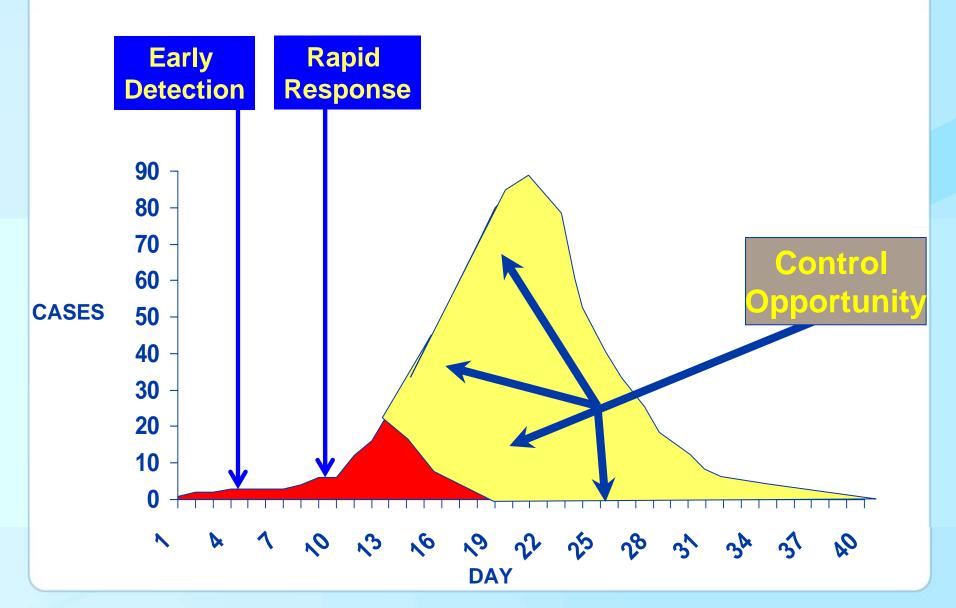
#### **Module 1**

# IHR Risk Communication Capacity: Transparency and First Announcement of a Real or Potential Risk





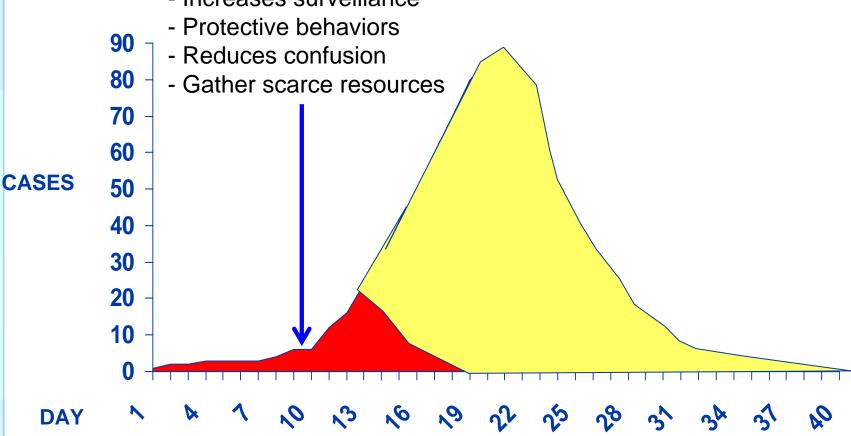
### **Effective Outbreak Management**



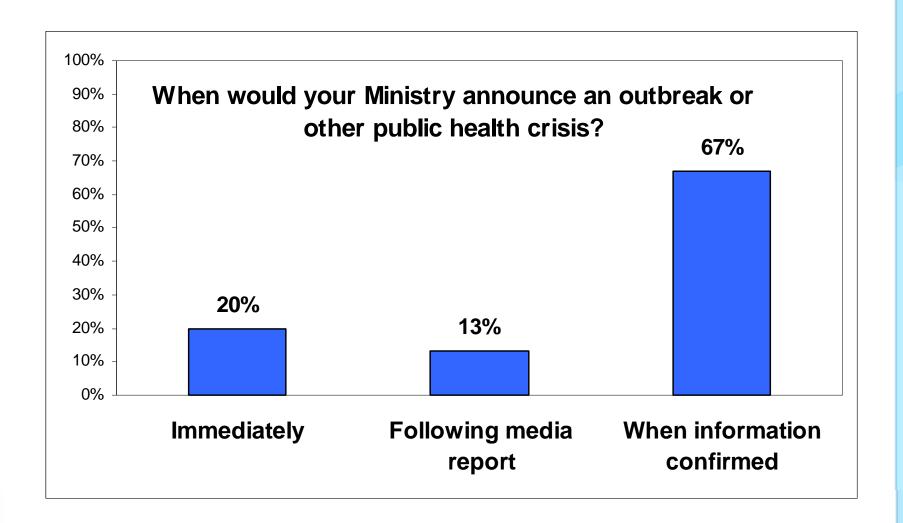
#### **Effective Outbreak Management**

#### Proactive announcement of real or potential risk:









#### The Case Against Transparency

- "The Unknowns"
- Lack of information will raise anxiety/panic
- Media will sensationalize information gaps
- Uninformed "experts" will speculate
- Say nothing, hope nothing happens
- Needless economic harm

**Loss of control** 

#### The Case For Transparency

- Rumours will fill information vacuum
- If media announce, undermines trust
- Withheld information more frightening
- Public accept uncertainty and changing risk assessment
- Encourages protective behaviors/surveillance
- Describe the situation before others do
- Emergencies can't be hidden

**Transparency increases control** 



Tokyo Electric Power Company's (TEPCO) late apology

 Initial information released was disjointed and incomplete

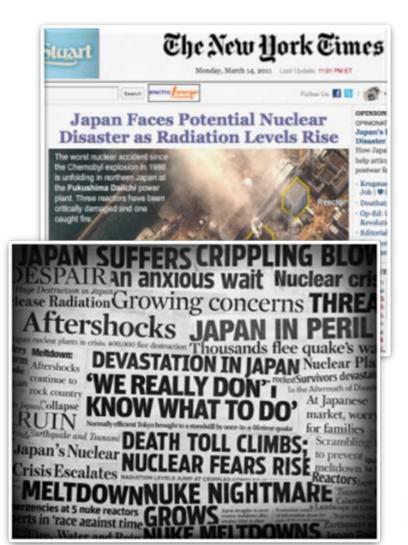
Chief Cabinet Secretary, "We could have provided information faster."





#### **Japan Radiation Crisis**

- Public recognized lack of transparency
- "Not knowing is our biggest fear."
- Missed opportunity to gain trust



#### **Transparency in Practice**

## How do you decide whether or not information should be released publicly?

- Will the release of this information:
  - help the affected community protect itself?
  - impact an economic sector?
  - stigmatize a population?
  - make the Government "look bad"?
  - introduce potential legal liability?

#### **Transparency in Practice**

#### **IHR Risk Communication Capacity:**

#### Transparency and effective information dissemination

- Establish a decision making approach for public communication during emergency
- 2. Enshrine that approach in a guideline, policy or law
- 3. Ensure it is part of emergency management system through training, exercises, leadership endorsement