













Living in a contaminated area

• Uncertainties:

 Lack of information and data tailored to daily life citizens

• food, health, radiation exposure?

How has citizen science responded?

• Citizen science:

- Respond to request for measurement (cheap or free)
- Measure individual cases
- Means to measure and decide own safety standard
- Adapt to needs local community



Straichin Disastier Brackpottt Deriverk F Baustations Measuring Center, Tarachine

Living in a contaminated area

Uncertainties:

• Whom can I talk to about radiation?

How has citizen science responded?

• Citizen science:

- "Place to communicate and to exchange" 「交流の場」(kōryū no ba) (Interview with member of Tanpopo sha, Tokyo, 2018)
- "Release of feelings of anxiety"「不安の気 持ちの開放」(fuan no kimochi no kaihō) (Interview with member of the Aizu Radiation Information Center, Aizu Wakamatsu, 2018)



Aizu Radiation Information Center, Aizu Wakamatsu city Source: http://etsuya.cocolog-nifty.com/blog/2013/06/2013613-7c6e.html

Addressing distrust towards government and experts

• Uncertainties:

Can I trust governmental data?Can I trust experts?

How has citizen science responded?

• Citizen science:

- Second, alternative information hub
- Check and monitor official data
- Provide analysis for citizens by citizens

The Fortress of Hope in Nasu

Uncertainties about citizen science

- Citizen radiation measuring center:
 - What is citizen science?
 - Data accuracy?
 - Reputation?
 - Future prospects?
 Funding?
 Members?
- "Two sides of the same medal"「表裏一体」 (*hyōri ittai*) (Interview with member of Aizu Radiation Information Center, Aizu Wakamatsu, 2018)
 - Being confronted with radiation and the accident might also increase uncertainty



What can citizen scientists contribute? (Fieldwork + literature)

- Fill information gaps
- Highlight discrepancies between expert and lay appreciations of risk
 e.g. "just good enough data": broader discussion about what data are for
- Initiate contextual learning about disasters
 - e.g. why Japan? "debunking the safety myth"
- Assist in post-disaster recovery
 - e.g. meeting centers
- Orient science towards meeting societal needs
- Forge new partnerships and approaches
- Move from "predication and control" to living with uncertainty (humility)
 - invites the question, why reduce uncertainty?
 - amplifying uncertainty can give us the truth of lived experience, the truth of emotional and psychological
 effect, rather than a cool appraisal of fact (R.N. Lebow)
- Inevitably limited: problem-solving capacity is uncertain and undeveloped

