# Nexus project

Seminar



- Very clear core idea
- Having a real case as a reference (Access to real "data")
- Strong end users involvement

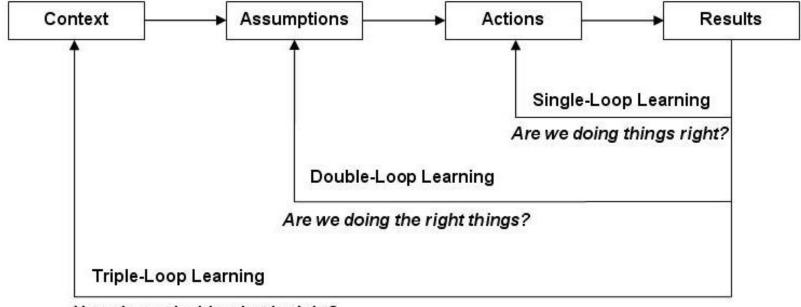
# Improvement/clarification opportunities

- Learning vs implementation
- Change vs Impact
- Expectations vs actual results
- Measuring difficulties
- Communication vs confidentiality
- Risk reduction vs resilience

### Learning vs implementation

- What does learning mean?
- From risk assessment to risk reducing measures
- From lessons learned to lessons implemented
- Learning loops (the depth of learning)

## Antecedents in KM LO literature



How do we decide what is right?



• Does change mean learning or improvement?

 Measuring change could be easier than estimating real impact of changes Balance between change promoters and affected by change

• The interviewed group should include both profiles

• Identify unjustified changes, if any.



• Measures were implemented with some purpose in mind.

• We should not forget the initial expectations

• These measures can have had the expected results or some unexpected but still valuable results.

# Expected results of implemented measures

• It would be very convenient to explicitly identify the expected consequences of implemented measures

 It would also be convenient to gather information about the (expected) associated cost / effort and implementation difficulties



 Measuring cultural change cannot be done directly: we do need some tools

- We need to:
  - Identify the concrete measures and
  - Estimate the increase of the level of societal safety and emergency preparedness.

#### Measuring

- Define classification criteria, the level of detail of the measures.
- How do we estimate (measure) risk reduction?
- If we "only" do this are not we staying on the thinkable side?
- In addition:
  - Indicators
  - Maturity states

Communication vs Confidentiality

• The use of confidential info could be one of the major constraints of this project

• Specially relevant in the case of insider threat



Some of the measures might require trust among involved agents

• Analysing the evolution of the trust level among them could explain the behaviour of the communication



 "Cultural dynamics" here refers to the interaction between people with different backgrounds, frames of reference, interests and understandings of risk.

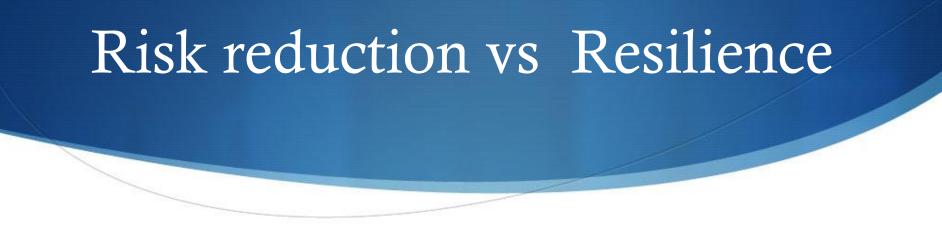
 Interaction among people does not imply cooperation among them.



 Stakeholders could have different, even diverging, perspectives on implemented measures

• They could also have different objectives regarding these measures

 The information about perspectives and objectives must be collected



 Risk reduction is focused on reducing already identified risks

• Unthinkable events would stay out of the radar.

Thinkable – Unthinkable Expected – Unexpected Particular - Generalist

- The implemented measures counteract only thinkable events (risks)
- Could they also contribute to counteract other events?
- Do these measures counteract one single event type or are they more generalist?

### **Open Questions**

• Is risk reduction synonym of societal safety and emergency preparedness?

Is risk management approach specially inefficient against "black swan" events?

• Why does not resilience concept have a more relevant role in the project?