

RISK PERCEPTION, COMMUNICATION AND MANAGEMENT

A CASE STUDY OF FOSU LAGOON, GHANA

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Brief Introduction

Methodology

Results

Discussion

Recommendation

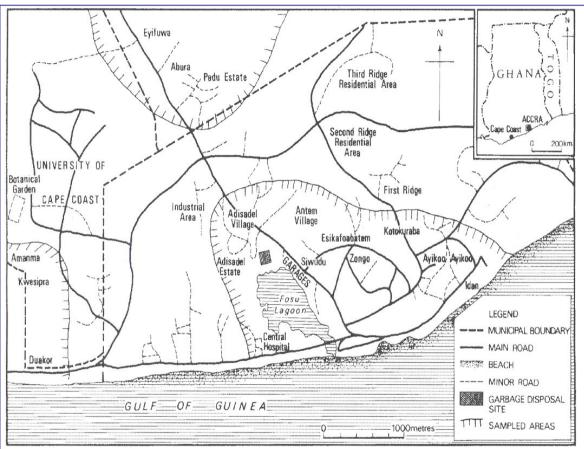


"To the rich fishing is a passion, to the poor, it is survival"









Source: Survey of Ghana.



Introduction Cont'd

- Objectives
 - Examine fish consumption and risk perception of fishermen in the Fosu Lagoon
- Research Questions
 - 1. How do fishermen perceive risk in relation to eating fish from a polluted lagoon?
 - 2. What level of knowledge do fishermen have that may influence their decisions about eating fish from the lagoon



- Study site and sample Siwudu
- In-depth Interviews

20 fishermen with knowledge about the history and fishing in the lagoon

Survey Questionnaire

120/132 fishermen (response rate 91%)
SPSS Version 12 was used for analysis

Results: Table 1:Selected Demographics of fishermen (N=120)

	Percent	No of fishermen
Age	(%)	
21-30	17.5	21
31-40	30	36
41-50	40.8	49
51-60	7.5	9
61-70	4.2	5
Ethnicity		
Fante	87	104
Hausa	13	16

Results Cont'd:Table 2: Percent fishermen consuming fish daily by education and ethnicity

Education & Ethnicity	Number of fishermen	% consuming fish daily
No formal	22	100.0
Basic/primary	62	90.3
Middle/trade	36	100.0
Fante	104	94.2
Hausa/ frafra	16	100.0





Factors Influencing fishermen Knowledge and Beliefs

Informal education

- no information about health risks of eating the fish
- relied on information handed down from generation to generation
- Personal experience
 - Sensory characteristics
- Tradition
 - honoring the gods so they bless them with bumper fish



Sources of Pollution

Wrong siting of facilities

-building the district hospital close to the lagoon; garages

Poor sanitation facilities

- -lack of toilet facilities for individuals living close to the lagoon
- -lack of refuse collection system



Management and Conflict of Interest

Government versus fishermen

-Tourist attraction, food, income and tradition

Public participation

- building of bridge without consulting/involving fishermen
- -use of indigenous knowledge to help build the bridge



- Similar to other research involving anglers from US perceived risk was low
 - -Beehler et al. (2003); Beehler et al. (2001); Burger et al. (1998); May & Burger (1996)
- Management & conservation of Lagoon
 -taboos, cultural practices



Indigenous versus Science Knowledge

Education

- -mixing indigenous knowledge and science
- Management of physical & chemical environment of the Lagoon
 - -use adaptive management



Discussion Cont'd

- Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) (1980)
 - -oxygen demand of a ton of mineral oil equals sewage generated by 40,000 persons
- Anthropogenic load (heavy metals, PAH)
 - -garage inputs Cd, Ni and PAH
 - -residential area inputs Mn and its associated PAH



- Fishing is a means of survival for the study population contributing to lower perceived risk
- The value of fishermen's understanding of the environment and fishing practices may not be enough to help reduce their exposure to risk of eating polluted fish.
- Therefore educational programs based on the importance of tradition, experience and scientific information may be an appropriate intervention



Recommendation

- Decisions about the lagoon and management of its resources should involve the fishermen:
- 1. because they may have alternative knowledge and perspectives based on their locally developed practices of resource use
- 2. they could contribute to enhance management of the Fosu Lagoon by co-management.

THANK YOU

