



STUDIECENTRUM VOOR KERNENERGIE
CENTRE D'ETUDE DE L'ENERGIE NUCLEAIRE

Stakeholder Engagement in Emergency Preparedness and Response

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NERIS Workshop 2018
25-27 April 2018
Dublin, Ireland

- Rationale for research

- ENGAGE project (Enhancing stakeholder participation in Governance of radiological risks for improved radiation protection and informed decision making)

- <http://engage-concert.eu/>



- NERIS SRA (2018)

- Research Area 3: Challenges in setting-up a trans-disciplinary and inclusive framework for preparedness for emergency response and recovery
 - Key Topic 8. Stakeholder engagement, involvement of the public & communication
 - » Stakeholder engagement processes including the public
 - » Citizen Science
 - » Communication

- Mixed method approach
 - 2014 (Stakeholder Participation (SP) & Knowledge Sharing (KS))
 - 2015 (Chronological systematic review - SP)
 - 2016 (Realist review of SP & KS)
 - 2018 (SP in EP&R)
 - Conceptualisations and frameworks (models)
 - “Stakeholder”
 - “Stakeholder engagement”
 - Web of Science – (2007-2017)
 - (nuclear OR radiologic) AND (emergency OR accident) AND (stakeholder participation OR engagement OR involvement)
 - Document analysis (preliminary – non-exhaustive) (2007-2017)
 - IAEA, ICRP, IRPA, OECD-NEA (n=13)
 - Academic literature (WoS) (n=2674)
 - » Abstract extraction from WoS database
 - » Search ‘stakehold*’ (n=35)

Participation throughout the decades

- Conceptualisation of 'participation' from the 1960's
 - Time influenced by powerlessness of the "have-nots"
 - Arnstein's "Ladder of participation" (1969)
- Participation in the 1970's
 - Political turmoil in the US : Anti Vietnam War movement
 - confrontation politics by those outside
- Participation in the 1980's – 1990's
 - Link with development and sustainability
 - Institutionalisation of participation
- Participation in the 1990's
 - EPA citizen involvement into environmental protection programmes
 - Move towards social participation, citizen participation and participatory methods
- Beginning 20th century
 - Shift of focus from conceptualisations to methodologies

Results: Participation & knowledge sharing

- Divide between science and management
 - Science = “experts” & Management = “decision makers”
 - Need for bi-directional knowledge exchange and co-decision making
- “Stakeholder participation” is NOT merely a right, it is a reality
 - Passive participation
 - Active participation
- Stakeholder participation ≠ communication
- Stakeholder participation ≠ research methodology
- “Stakeholder participation” is NOT a tool for decision making
 - It is INTRINSIC

“Evolution towards co-management and co-decision making”

“Who are the stakeholders?”

Results: Participation & knowledge sharing

- Address the lack of consensus
 - No consensus on ‘who’ has a “stake”?
 - ‘who’ AND ‘what’
 - Consensus versus dissensus
 - Pragmatism
- What is “Stakeholder participation”?
 - No “one-size-fits-all” solution
 - No “fit-for-purpose” solution
 - Stakeholder participation **REQUIRES** contextualization

(Preliminary) Results: Participation in EP&R

- Contradictions in conceptualisations of “stakeholders” in International guidelines and recommendations
 - For example
 - International Commission on Radiological Protection (ICRP). 2016. ICRP Publication 126: Radiological Protection against Radon Exposure. Annals of the ICRP, 43 (3).
 - “[...] stakeholders [...] include individuals who have a personal, financial, health, or legal interest in policy or recommendations that directly affect their well-being or that of their environment. “
 - International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA). 2007. Terminology used in nuclear safety and radiation protection. IAEA Safety Glossary. (P. 190)
 - “The term stakeholder has disputed usages and is misleading and too all-encompassing for clear use. In view of the potential for misunderstanding, use of the term is discouraged in favour of ‘interested parties’ or ‘concerned parties’, for example.”

(Preliminary) Results: Participation in EP&R

- Limited use of participation models
 - Ladder of participation (Arnstein, 1969)
- Motivation for participation
 - Instrumental “Secure the end point”
 - To increase acceptance
 - To inform decision makers
 - Substantive “Achieve better decisions”
 - To improve decision making
 - Normative “The right thing to do”
 - Very rarely mentioned

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1969	Ladder of citizen participation	Sherry Arnstein	04
1992	Ladder of children participation	Roger Hart	05
1996	Typology of participation	Sarah White	06
1997	Degrees of participation	Phil Treseder	07
1998	Wheel of participation	Scott Davidson	08
2001	Active participation framework	OECD	09
2001	Pathways to participation	Harry Shier	10
2001	Clarity model of participation	Clare Lardner	11
2001	Strategic approach to participation	UNICEF	12
2002	Triangle of youth participation	Jans & de Backer	13
2002	Youth participation in society	Jans & de Backer	14
2002	Dimensions of youth participation	David Driskell	15
2003	Ladder of volunteer participation	Adam Fletcher	16
2003	Youth engagement continuum	FCYO	17
2006	Four Cs of online participation	Derek Wenmoth	18
2006	Power law of participation	Ross Mayfield	19
2006	Levels, spaces and forms of power	John Gaventa	20
2006	Four L Engagement Model	Tony Karrer	21
2007	Participation 2.0 Model	New Zealand	22
2007	Spectrum of public participation	IAP2	23
2007	Engagement in the policy cycle	Diane Warburton	24
2007	Online Participation Behaviour Chain	Fogg & Eckles	25
2009	Key dimensions of participation	Driskell & Neema	26
2009	Matrix of participation	Tim Davies	27
2009	Pathways through participation	NCVO & IVR	28
2010	Changing views on participation	Pedro Martín	29
2010	Ladder of online participation	Bernoff & Li	30
2010	Online participation across age	Rick Wicklin	31
2010	Three-lens approach to participation	DFID-CSO	32
2010	Behavior Grid	BJ Fogg	33

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Thank you for your attention!