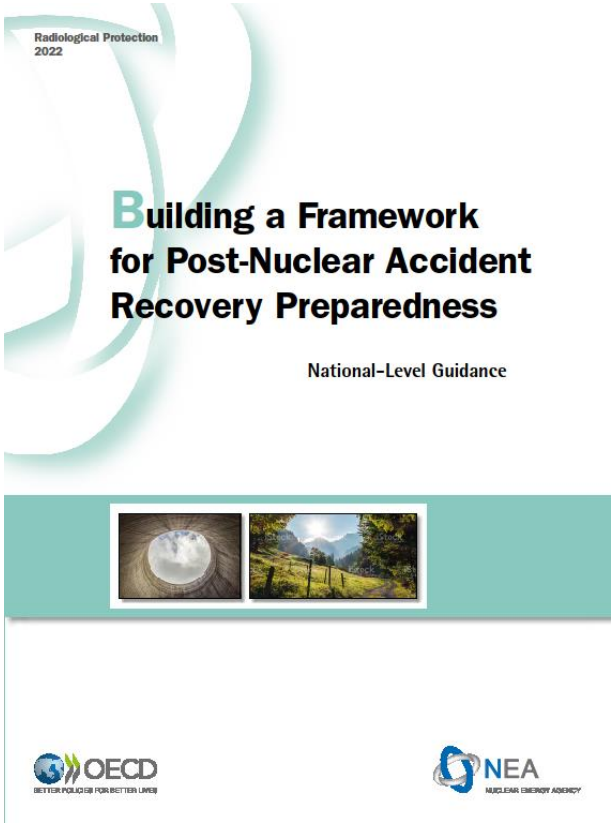

NEA Workshop on Preparedness for Post-Nuclear Accident Recovery

The Importance of Stakeholder Involvement and Effective Communication for Recovery Preparedness

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27-28 October 2022, hosted by IRSN in Fontenay-aux-Roses, France

Presentation overview

1. Introductory remarks
2. The co-expertise process
3. The practical radiological protection culture
4. A challenge for recovery preparedness
5. Concluding remarks

Introductory remarks

- The post-nuclear accident experience of Chernobyl and Fukushima has demonstrated that the **engagement of stakeholders**, especially those affected, based on an **effective communication/dialogue with experts**, was instrumental for the success of the recovery process

- In its recent **Publication 146** on the protection of persons in the event of a large nuclear accident, **ICRP recommends** implementing the so-called **co-expertise process** to engage effectively and with dignity these stakeholders

The co-expertise process (1)

Combining:

Technical expertise

Two-way communication

Trust building

Citizen participation/ empowerment

Dialogue, measurements and **local projects** are the three pillars of the co-expertise process

The co-expertise process (2)

- The close **cooperation between experts, professionals and local actors** makes it possible to better understand the local radiological situation, to develop individual and collective **protection actions** within the communities concerned, and to **improve living and working conditions**
- This cooperation favours the development of a **practical radiological protection culture** among affected people, the restoration of their **confidence** in radiation measurements, their **trust** in experts and authorities, as well as their **dignity**
- The process is an integral part of the practical implementation of the **optimisation principle** with the **involvement of stakeholders** as recommended by the Commission in ICRP 103

Dialogue with affected people, Belarus

Self-help measurements, Belarus

Dialogue with affected people, Japan

Self-help measurements, Japan

The key role of dialogue between experts and the affected people

- To bring together **various skills and sensibilities** and helps to identify the **real concerns and expectations** of people
- To abolish the duality between the experts and the laymen, i.e. **those who know** and **those who do not know**
- To open a space to share freely and openly **experiences** and for everyone to listen to different **view points** and **opinions** on the situation and put her/himself in **the shoes of others**

The key role of radiation measurements

- To make **visible** the presence of radioactivity in the direct environment of people
- To allow everyone to understand **where, when and how they are** exposed and to take control of the situation
- To progressively **regain confidence** in the information disseminated by the authorities
- To facilitate **neighbourhood exchanges** and contribute to restoring the **quality of the living together** in communities
- To exercise the necessary **vigilance** to live in a territory affected by radioactivity
- To be the foundation of the **practical radiological protection culture**

The key role of local projects

- Support **individual and collective** protection in addition to the actions of public authorities
- Promote the development of "**citizen vigilance**" in relation to the radiological situation within the affected communities
- Contribute to restoring **sustainable livelihoods** and to improving the **well-being of individuals** and the **quality of living together** for communities
- For the people affected, to regain the feeling of **personal fulfilment** stopped after the accident and look positively towards the **future** again
- Favour **cooperation** between affected people and experts, as well as with competent authorities, public and private bodies, which is essential to restore **trust**

About practical radiological protection culture

Defined as ‘the knowledge, know–how and means enabling citizens to make **informed choices and behave wisely** in situations involving potential or actual exposure to ionizing radiation’ this culture allows citizens:

- To **interpret** the results of the measurements of radiation
- To **make their own decisions** to protect themselves and their loved ones (self help-protection)
- To **assess the effectiveness** of the protective actions implemented by themselves or by authorities and organisations

In other words, this culture aims to make people as much as possible **autonomous** with respect to radiation

What are the key constituents of the practical radiological protection culture?

- A **narrative** on the situation faced by the affected people including references on **past experience** and the **history** of radiological protection
- A set of **values** derived from the **ethical foundations** of the radiological protection system
- A **radiation 'alphabet'** associated with the **measurements** carried out to **characterize** the radiological situation at stake

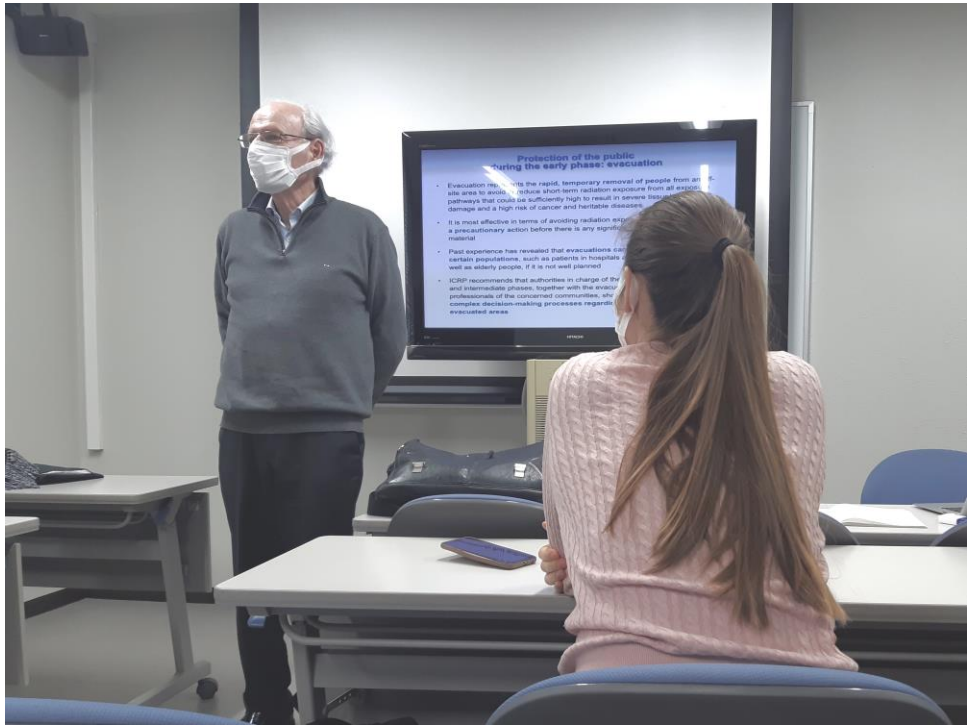
A key challenge for recovery preparedness

To **transfer the practical radiological protection culture** among experts, professionals but also the general public through :

- Education at school
- Academic courses
- Training course and field visits
- Practical guides
- Exhibitions and cultural events

Education at school

Academic courses

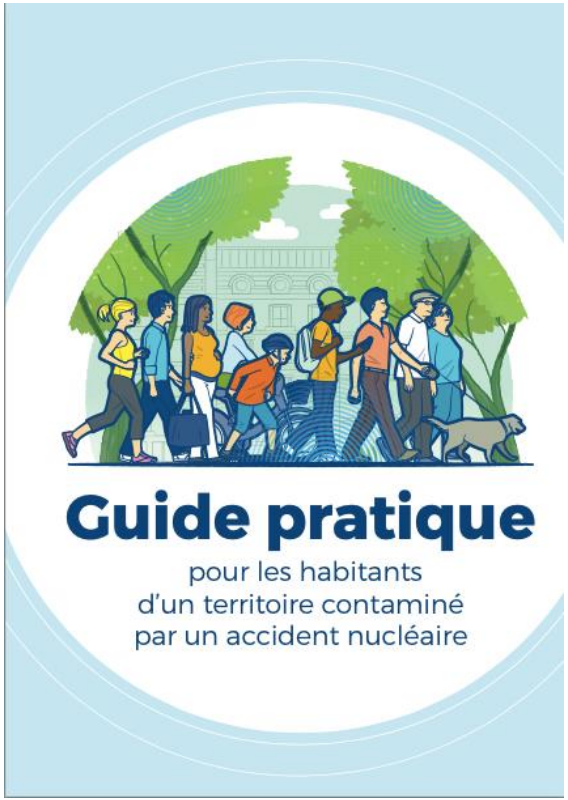


Training courses and field visits

Initially developed for the Nagasaki **students**, the training course has been transformed in 2019 in an International Training Course **including experts and professionals**

Professor Takamura will say more in his presentation

Developing practical guides with stakeholders



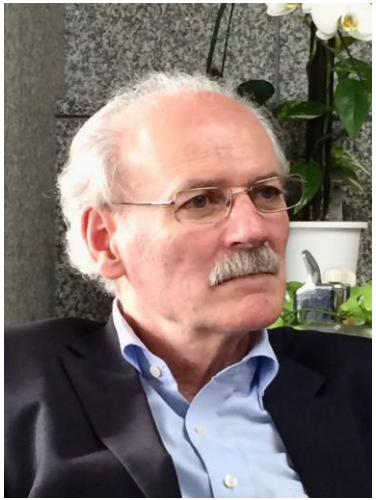
Practical guide for the inhabitants of a territory contaminated by a nuclear accident

- **The stakeholders**:
  - ASN, Nuclear Safety Authorities
  - IRSN, Institute of Radioprotection and Nuclear Safety
  - CEPN, Nuclear Protection Evaluation Centre
  - ANCCLI, National Association of Local Information Committees and Commissions.
  - CLIs, Local Information Committees
  - EDA, Environment and alternative development NPO
  - Rural families, Rural families NPO
  - CLCV, National Association for the Defence of Consumers and Users
  - IFFO-RME, French Institute of Major Risks and Environmental Protection Trainers NPO
- **Co-steering**: ASN-CEPN

Exhibition and cultural events

Concluding remarks

- Past experience has shown that to involve concerned stakeholders in the co-expertise process in order they become **autonomous** in controlling their exposure and in taking **informed decisions** about their protection, is feasible and effective
- In order to integrate this experience in the preparation for recovery, RP professionals must acquire, **beyond the mastery of radiation risk assessment and management**, the necessary expertise concerning:
  - the **experience** of the co-expertise process
  - the **ethical values** that underpin radiological protection and apply to recovery
- They also need to build their expertise to go beyond traditional risk communication and acquire the **skills to dialogue with stakeholders and become facilitators**



Jacques Lochard

Thank you for your attention