



NERIS-TP

Towards a self-sustaining European Technology Platform (NERIS-TP) on Preparedness for Nuclear and Radiological Emergency Response and Recovery
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Transversal analysis of local-national processes

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What has been achieved through local-national platforms (1/2)

- Development of a **shared understanding** of issues at stake in the emergency and post-emergency (including transition and recovery phases) within a diversified group of local, regional & national stakeholders
- Development of **new types of roles & relationships** (e.g. enlargement of the range of actors engaged in planning, new role of local actors in exercises, cooperative development of tools, ...)
- Formation of a **multi-stakeholder network** of local & national actors
- Acknowledgement of the **need of a clear institutional and regulatory framework for post-emergency** preparedness & management with
 - Clear definition of roles and responsibilities of local & national actors
 - Subsidiarity

What has been achieved through local-national platforms (2/2)

- Development of **procedure & tools** (simulation tools, handbooks, dialogue procedures) as well as **skills** for facilitating multi-stakeholder discussion
- Development of **post-emergency guidelines** at the local and/or national level
- **Adaptation** of emergency plans, handbooks, guidelines
- Rise of a **trans-national and international dimension** in several cooperation processes
 - Echoes with the development of a transnational and European dimensions in nuclear issues in general

Japanese experience

- FAIRDO and DIALOG : developing multi-stakeholder forums to
 - Reframe the issues of decontamination by integrating them in a wider perspective of rehabilitation of the living conditions
 - Build a shared understanding of the local issues at stake within a wide range of local actors
 - Identify particular communities on which attention should focus
 - Answer concrete issues (prioritisation of decontamination areas, location of waste storages)
- In an actual post-accident situation, and with adequate dialogue tools, a wide diversity of actors is capable to mobilise, build skills and cooperate
- Connection with other situations of long-lasting contamination (Chernobyl) is a useful tool

Paradoxes of post-accident preparedness : complexity/engagement

- The more post-accident preparedness develops, the more local and national actors get aware of the complexity of post-accident situations and their response
- This complexity of these situations imply that it is necessary to develop cooperation between a wide range of territorial and national actors to ensure preparedness
- However, experience shows that, due to the complexity and specificity of post-accident issues, preparedness of all concerned private and public actors in a wide range of territories is not necessarily achievable

Paradoxes of post-accident preparedness : addressing resilience from a post-accident perspective

- Effectiveness of the territorial response to post-accident situations in the mid- and long- term is primarily a matter of territory resilience rather than adequate planning
 - Yet plans, guidelines, .. are a essential tools for providing a framework, identifying roles and responsibilities, ensuring the availability of resources
 - Institutional response to a post-accident situation can favour or limit resilience capacities
- But territory resilience is a very wide issue that is not likely to be addressed from the sole perspective of a nuclear accident and its consequences.

Stepping out of paradoxes: complexity/engagement (1/2)

- A realistic objective : maintain and progressively developing a pluralistic network of local and national actors who
 - develop knowledge, skills and a shared understanding of the key stakes and challenges in an emergency and post-emergency situation
 - cooperate for emergency and post-emergency planning
 - develop tools to facilitate dialogue, skills building, ...
- Fukushima experience shows that non-expert actors can quickly mobilise, develop skills, network and contribute to the development of a societal response to an accident
- In this perspective, a pluralistic local-national “post-accident community” of actors can constitute a useful resource

Stepping out of paradoxes: complexity/engagement (2/2)

- Continuity of action depends more on the capacity of some actors (public or private, local or national) to steadily mobilise resources and federate stakeholders than on the level of institutionalisation of the local-national cooperation
- Several conditions of the sustainability of this engagement are identified :
 - The existence of an institutional framework for this engagement, be it national or European/international (international exercises, research projects)
 - The engagement of actors from other levels (in particular European, international and foreign actors)
 - Availability of (pluralistic) expertise and resources
 - Tools for facilitating interactions : simulation tools, facilitated dialogue procedures
 - Contact with actual post-accident situations (post-Fukushima, post-Chernobyl)

Stepping out of paradoxes: addressing resilience

- It is possible to tackle post-accident issues as a starting point of a wider reflexion on resilience (e.g. post-accident as a component of a multi-risk approach)
- Preparation of plans, policies, ... cannot ensure resilience, but they can integrate their own impact on territory resilience
 - Cooperation with local actors is a key requirement for this
 - Local adaptation of national policies, guidelines and tools and integration of the different local sources of information is an important issue

Conclusions – proposed issues for further reflection

- In an emergency and post-emergency situation what are the conditions for a pluralistic local-national network to help the development of an appropriate societal response?
- How can this be integrated in preparedness processes?
- How to assess the impact of institutional arrangements on the resilience of a territorial community?
- What are the suitable institutional, legal, regulatory & organisational arrangements to facilitate a progressive evolution from the emergency phase to transition and recovery management?
- What can be the possible organisational tools and arrangements helping a local community to build its own complex societal response to a post-accident situation?