

### RP Culture in the Field of Emergency Preparedness and Response: First Outcomes from the European Project ENGAGE

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NERIS WORKSHOP 2019 3 – 5 April 2019 Roskilde, Denmark





#### Introduction

- ENGAGE: ENhancinG stAkeholder participation in the Governance of radiological risks for improved radiation protection and informed decisionmaking (2017-2019)
- Identify and address key challenges & opportunities for stakeholder engagement in relation to ionising radiation exposure situations:
  - Medical use of ionising radiation,
  - Exposure to indoor radon and
  - Emergency preparedness and response.
- WP3: Investigate the processes for enhancing RP culture and their role in facilitating stakeholder engagement in RP, and develop guidelines for building RP culture
  - Analysis based on case studies in the three exposure situations





#### Case studies on EP&R

## Case studies addressing preparedness phase of emergency and post-accident management

- France: Elaboration of "Policy elements for post-accident management of nuclear accident" in the framework of CODIRPA
- Italy: Preparedness to nuclear emergency management at the level of hospitals
- Slovak Republic: Improving and strengthening the emergency and postaccident preparedness and recovery management at all levels: national, regional and local

#### Case study addressing post-accident situation (long term)

 Belarus: Radiation protection knowledge and culture in education and in Public Information / mass media, after the Chernobyl accident

Case studies available on www.engage-h2020.eu





# Target Stakeholders – Aim of RP Culture (1/4)

#### In preparedness phase of emergency and post-accident management (1)

- Stakeholders involved in the various processes (elaboration of guidelines or handbook, exercises, workshops, ...):
  - Professionals that would be involved in the emergency phase: public authorities, civil security, firemen, health professionals, ...
  - Professionals that would be involved in post-accident management, due to their function and responsibilities: public authorities (national and local level), health professionals, teachers, economic actors, ...
  - Representatives of populations





# Target Stakeholders – Aim of RP Culture (2/4)

#### In preparedness phase of emergency and post-accident management (2)

- Aim of RP culture for these stakeholders:
  - To allow stakeholders to make their mind on what is at stake in case of a nuclear accident for the daily life
    - Understand the complexity of a nuclear accident
    - Identify possible concerns of the population (health effects, daily life,...)
  - To identify their role during emergency and/or post-accident situations and the consequences of their actions/decisions
    - Identify possible protectives actions (collective and individual) and their effectiveness
  - To build capacities to participate and to interact in the process of elaboration of EP&R plans and exercises, and to identify needs for policy framework, tools, guidelines,...





# Target Stakeholders – Aim of RP Culture (3/4)

#### In the emergency or post-accident phase (1)

- For the local communities, general population affected by an accident, the aims of RP culture are:
  - To understand their environment (characterization of the radiological situation, interpretation of measurements) and to get a grasp on the potential health effects
  - To be able to act (individually or with the support of local authorities or professionals) in their day-to-day life
  - To take informed decision, participate to decision-making processes
  - To better discern the consequences of exposures and the other consequences, other disturbances in their daily life





# Target Stakeholders – Aim of RP Culture (4/4)

#### *In the emergency or post-accident phase (2)*

- For the professionals involved in the emergency or post-accident management, due to their function and responsibilities, the aims of RP culture are:
  - To identify which role they have to play for the management of the situation
  - To consider the consequences of their actions/decisions from the RP point of view
  - To act as relay in disseminating RP culture in order to favour the involvement/empowerment of affected population in the decision-making processes





## Tools methods and process to build RP culture (1/2)

#### For the stakeholders involved in the preparedness phase of emergency and postaccident management

- Working groups, seminars, training sessions, nuclear emergency exercises, ...
- Some key elements from these processes:
  - Practical issues rather than theoretical knowledge.
  - Practical experimentation or real-situation based exercises: testimonies, feedback from past accident situations, use of models and simulation tools...
  - Put the radiological risk into perspective
  - **Key role of the European projects in EP&R** (EVATECH, EURANOS, NERIS-TP, PREPARE, CONFIDENCE, TERRITORIES, ...)
  - Key role of INEX
  - Use of network to identify stakeholders (eg: ANCCLI, GMF)





### Tools methods and process to build RP culture (2/2)

For the local communities, general population affected by an accident, and the professionals involved in the management of the situations

- Not fully addressed in the case studies, except in guidelines for the population, and in the Belarus case study
- Need to train experts that would be in charge of answering questions from the various stakeholders
  - Experts to be mobilised in processes of co-operation with local stakeholders to share local knowledge and scientific expertise
  - Co-expertise process contributing to the empowerment of the local population and to the development of the radiological protection culture





## Lessons learned – Key issues in developing RP culture in EP&R (1/2)

- In the preparedness phase of emergency and post-accident management:
  - Issue related to the capacity to involve and motivate the stakeholders for addressing the preparation of guidelines, policy framework, tools...
  - Essential to provide them ability to cope with the complexity of the postaccident management without direct experience
  - Needs for setting up involvement processes and preparedness objectives where RP culture can be mobilized and shared among various categories of stakeholders.
    - Usefulness of networks of stakeholders, such as national association of local liaison committees, or education professionals, health professionals...
  - Multi-disciplinary approaches combining RP culture with other dimensions to cope with the complexity of the situation





## Lessons learned – Key issues in developing RP culture (2/2)

- In both, preparedness phase and phase of emergency response or recovery
  - Contribution from the RP experts together with the stakeholders
    themselves allowing to favour the development of skill, knowledge and
    practical measures combining science, expertise and practical experience:
     co-construction of RP culture.
  - Considerations on radiation-induced health effects and more broadly on disturbances of daily life
  - RP Culture should be integrated into a broader context, addressing wellbeing, health, economic, social aspects and Safety Culture







### ENGAGE Final Workshop 11-13 September 2019 Bratislava, Slovak Republic



http://www.engage-h2020.eu/

