

Abstract submission form

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Abstract information

Presentation type [1]	Oral
Select one or more topic [2]	Preparedness for a sustainable recovery: including non radiological consequences and effects
Subject of the presentation	Participatory stakeholders' engagement through national panels and surveys to address the issues and uncertainties arising in the preparedness and management of the transition phase
Participation NERIS Young Scientist Award [3]	NO
Proceedings of the Workshop 2020 [4]	Yes

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Operational aspects: from theory to practice

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[3] To promote young researchers, the NERIS platform awards a free participation to the 7th NERIS Workshop (2021) and diploma to the winner of the prize. To participate you must be under 35 years old in May 2020. **Answer: yes / no.**

[4] You can publish a full paper in the proceedings of the Workshop 2020 to be published by the end of 2020. The full paper deadline is 31st July 2020. If you're not sure yet, tell us and we'll come back at you on this after the Workshop. **Answer: yes / no / maybe.**

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Participatory stakeholders' engagement through national panels and surveys to address the issues and uncertainties arising in the preparedness and management of the transition phase

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Abstract

Under the framework of the CONFIDENCE project, work package 4 was focusing on the transition to long-term recovery, involving stakeholders in decision-making processes. The essential research was performed using a participatory approach, which combined scenario-based stakeholder discussion panels and transnational stakeholder surveys following the Delphi methodology. The objective was to identify and address the issues and uncertainties arising in the preparedness and management of the transition phase and to explore ways to facilitate the incorporation of stakeholders' expertise, points of view and interests in the decision-making processes. The final goal was to build best practices for planning optimal remediation strategies during the transition phase considering stakeholder involvement in the decision-making process.

Nine national stakeholder panels were set up in different European countries: Belgium, Ireland, France, Greece, The Netherlands, Norway, Slovak Republic, Spain and Portugal. The findings obtained in each national panel were cross-analysed and compiled in a structured grid according to the main issues, criteria and uncertainties identified by the panels.

In the other way, two rounds of structured transnational stakeholder consultation surveys were carried out in parallel to the panels under the Delphi study. Near a total of 100 stakeholders from the same European countries, except France, participated in the study, with 41% completing both rounds. At the end of the Delphi study, prioritisation of stakeholder preferences and a ranking of those uncertainties perceived as most important for the transition phase were obtained.

A summary of the results obtained from the work undertaken in the nine European countries is presented. Stakeholder panels can be used to consider the complexity of the relationships among the actors involved in the decision-making confronted with their different views and preferences. In a complementary way, the Delphi technique could be a valuable and efficient tool to obtain a quantitative assessment, if relevant stakeholders can be involved. Maintaining an active network of stakeholders would allow using both methodologies to assay the process of national dialogue and to be prepared for possible future nuclear emergencies.