NERIS criteria for describing, assessing and comparing preparedness or management processes in Europe

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Origins and objectives of the proposed criteria

- In the framework of NERIS-TP WP3, initiatives for post-accident preparedness or management in different EU countries, Belarus and Japan have been followed up.
- A need for a tool to facilitate cross-comparison of these initiatives.
- The proposed grid of criteria aims at a consistent description and evaluation of the considered national/local processes.
NERIS follow up processes with different purposes:

**Preparedness** to potential radiological events
- to develop TODAY capacities for off site emergency management and post-event recovery

**Management of nuclear emergencies**
- to create conditions for emergency off-site decisions of the various concerned actors to ensure radiological protection during the emergency phase

**Management of post-accident situations**
- to create conditions for the various concerned actors to achieve a sustainable rehabilitation of their living conditions in affected areas
### Four potential contexts to be considered

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<th>Preparedness processes</th>
<th>Management processes</th>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Nuclear or Radiological Emergency</strong></td>
<td>X</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Post-accident recovery</strong></td>
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The NERIS GRID

1. Context description
2. Characterisation of the process
3. Description of the process
4. Methods, tools, resources & expertise
5. Outcomes, cooperation, changes
6. Resilience progress, sustainability,
7. Rehabilitation of living conditions, sustainability of the management
1- Context description

- Has the considered country been impacted by past nuclear or radiological events (in or outside its territory)?
- Is the country hosting nuclear activities? Or considering possible future nuclear activities?
- What are the previous preparedness or management actions undertaken in your country?
- What is the origin of the present process? Who initiated it and why?
- Does the process ground on a legal or regulatory framework or is it an informal initiative? Or a research activity?
2 - Characterisation of the process

What particular stage of a potential radiological event is considered?

- Emergency, involving evacuation, decontamination, health protection, water management, compensation, radioactive waste management, agriculture management, food supply and retail…

- Post-accident management involving zoning, compensation, relocation, management of activities such agriculture in the contaminated areas, water supply, rehabilitation of living conditions in the contaminated areas, community revitalisation, etc.
3 - Description of the process

- What are the **objectives of the process**?
- Does it take place at **local level**? In several local communities? At **national level? Or both**? Does it involve **trans-boundary or international cooperation**?
- Is the process **temporary or permanent**?
- **Who** are the actors involved in the process?
- What are the specific **motivation** of each category of actors to participate in this activity?
  - Is it a legal or contractual requirement? Is it part of a larger goal entailing other dimensions?
- Do some participants play a **leading role** in the process?
4 - Methods, tools, resources & expertise

- Does the process entail the use of particular tools (such as handbooks, software, etc.)?

- Does the process ground on methodologies in order to produce a co-expertise of the different categories of actors involved?

- Does the process involve mediation or facilitation capacities?

- What are (human and financial) resources involved? How is it funded?

- Have the involved actors access to a relevant expertise?
  - Do they have the capacity to develop their own expertise on the situation? To what extent is the available expertise reliable in the eyes of the population & CSOs
5 - Outcomes, cooperation, changes in the framing of issues, regulatory changes

- What are the outcomes of the process?
- Was the process subject to some evaluation? By whom? How?
- Do the different stakeholders have a better understanding of their role and duties in the context of a post-accident situation?
- To what extent does the process contribute to change the patterns of relation between the involved stakeholders?
- What are the synergies between national & local dimensions?
- Has the framing of the emergency or post-accident issues changed along the course of the process?
  - To what extent is the radiation protection goal embedded into a larger perspective involving the several aspects of life quality that would be potentially affected?
- Has the process provoked some change of the legal or regulatory framework of emergency or post-accident situations?
- What are the main lessons brought by the considered process?
6 - Resilience progress, sustainability, extension of the PREPAREDNESS

- Is the country (and local communities) more resilient after the process and better prepared?
- Are the progress sustainable?
- Have the involved actors developed a common understanding of what is preparedness?
- Can one expect the preparedness process to expand up to a full coverage of the country?
- To what extent does the involved actors foresee future activities involving new stakeholders or new issues?
Are the progress **sustainable**?

Can one expect the process to expand up to a **full coverage of the country**?

Does the management process open the way to a **long term sustainable rehabilitation of the living conditions** of the affected populations?