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## Lessons from the Field: Principles for Successful Stakeholder Engagement

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# Key Principles and Considerations

- There is "no one size fits all".
- Engagement programs need to consider country, region and even project specifics;
  - Customs, cultures, language, literacy, prior knowledge.
- Notwithstanding this, there are some generic key principles and reflections to consider.
- In some countries (e.g. USA, Canada, Australia) it is imperative to specifically consider the concerns and aspirations of indigenous citizens and groups.

# The Evolution of Stakeholder Engagement

Stakeholder Engagement Process	Summary Detai
Decide – Announce - Defend	One way process, usually a to explain what has been ur
Stakeholder Communication	One way process whereby t explains the work which is t undertaken and why.
Stakeholder Engagement	Two way process whereby t stakeholders are additional
Active Participation	Stakeholders are invited to alongside the operator in o propose and appraise a rar

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- after the event, indertaken.
- the operator to be
- the views of the ally sought.
- work order to nge of options.

# **Remediation Drivers**

- Specific remediation drivers may include;
  - A known incident or accident.
  - A groundwater plume migrating across the site.
  - Contamination known to be moving outside of the site boundary.
  - Part of a decommissioning strategy.
  - De-licensing or partial de-licensing of the site.
  - Achieving an interim or final site end state.
  - Other regulatory requirements.
  - Stakeholder concerns.
    - Stakeholder opinion/concerns will be influenced by these remediation drivers.



## Stakeholder Concerns and Aspirations

## **Stakeholder Categories**

- Political Government, local and regional councils.
- Economic Funding organisations, local community, workforce unions.
- Environmental Local community, environmental regulator, NGO's.
- Social Local community, site workforce, tourist industry.
- Technical Nuclear regulator, universities, R&D institutes, consultants.

Please note that there may be some overlap within each category.



# Stakeholder Concerns and Aspirations

## Areas of Potential Interest

- Political Overall costs, impact on the local community, incentives and investments.
- Economic Improved infrastructure, employment security, overall costs.
- Environmental Visual impacts, environmental conservation, impact on groundwater and surface water, noise.
- Social Health and safety, employment security, incentives and investments.
- Technical Nuclear safety, research, innovation, technical support.



# Stakeholder Concerns and Aspirations

## Is it possible to satisfy all stakeholders?

- Many areas of potential interest;
  - There is some overlap between the different stakeholder categories.
  - But there are also completely differing concerns and aspirations.
- The balancing act;
  - Greater dose reduction vs cost.
  - Greater dose reduction vs increased waste volumes.
  - Greater cost vs less support to local infrastructure.
  - Applying innovation vs uncertainty.





## TRUST

- TRUST is very difficult to regain once lost and if you have not developed such TRUST your project is likely to fail.
- Integrity you must undertake what you say you will, don't promise something and then not carry it out.



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## TRUST

Citizens or stakeholder advisory panels

Nurses, physicians and other health professionals

Safety and emergency response professionals

Professors/educators

**Professional scientists** 

Government officials

Media

Industry officials

Consultants from profit making organisations

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# Decreasing Trust



# Enhancing TRUST

- Maintain transparency and inclusivity within the decision making process;
  - Ensure you have considered and notified all potential stakeholders.
  - Explain what remediation options might be available.
  - Explain how and why an eventual decision was reached.
- Utilise individuals for engaging with citizens who have a greater chance to be trusted.
  - These individuals may work within your organisation.
  - They may reside within the local community.
  - They may have a medical or religious background/role.
- If the individual used for engagement does not live locally it is harder for that individual to be trusted.

# Enhancing TRUST



# Utilising appropriate personnel

## THANK YOU





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