

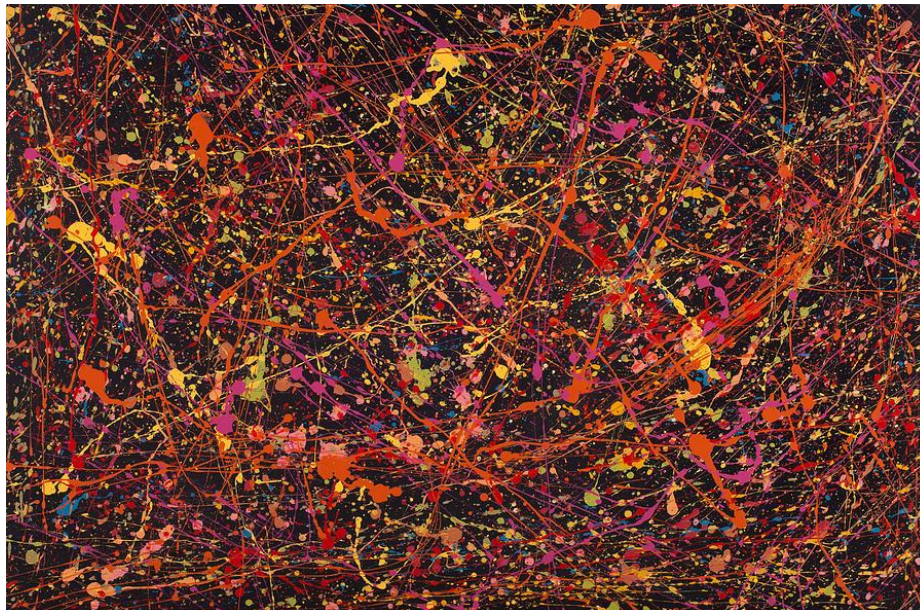
Stakeholder engagement - What is, can or should it (not) be?

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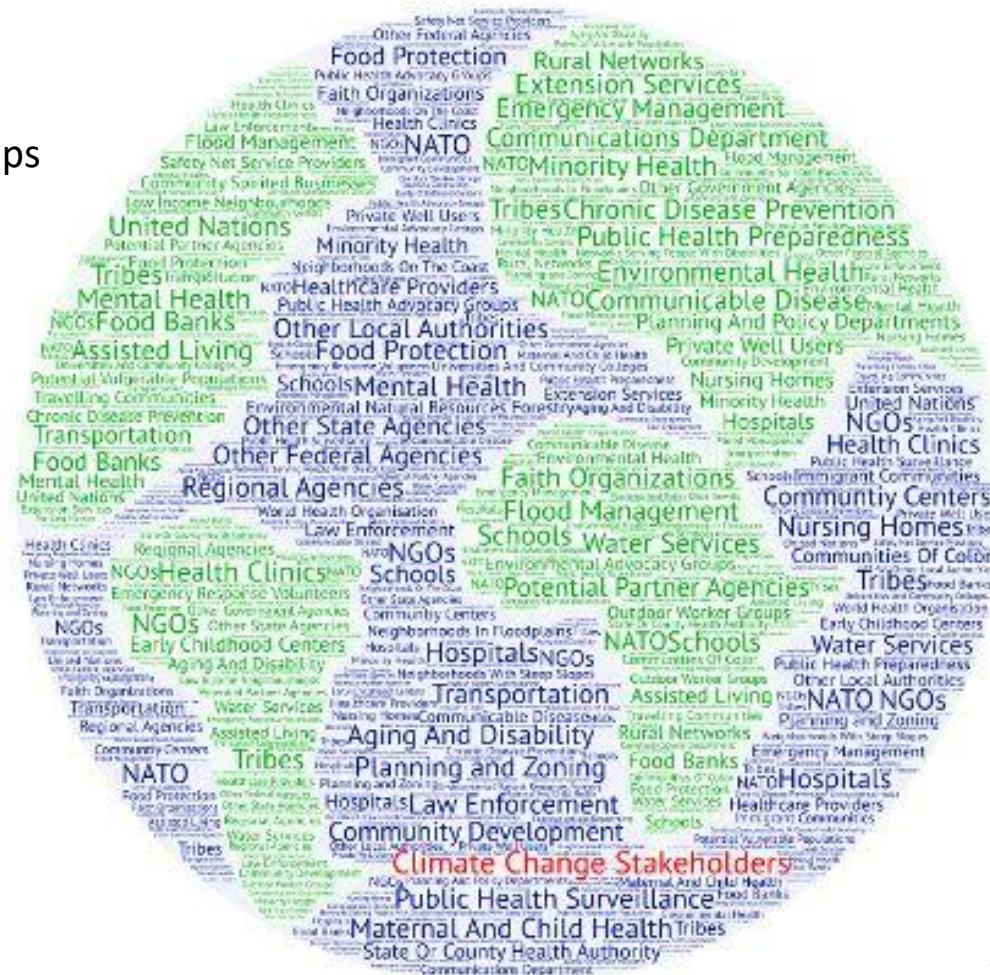
- Introduction in Stakeholder engagement
 - General theories and paradigms in stakeholder participation
 - Complexity within the ENGAGE project
 - Pragmatic decisions made within the ENGAGE project
 - Themes



Conversation With Jackson Pollock No.41 is a painting by George Sanen which was uploaded on November 26th, 2015.

Stakeholder engagement - Stakeholders

- **Stakeholder:** *person, group or organisation with an interest (or stake) in the decision*
 - ⇒ directly affecting the decision or
 - ⇒ being affected by it.
- Organised according to various relationships
 - Homogeneity (groups-)
 - Relationship between groups
 - Relationship to frame or setting



● COMPLEXITY

- No consensus
 - ‘Who’ and ‘what’ – NO ‘ONE’ DEFINITION
 - Consensus versus dissensus
- Power dependent
 - Dependent on who gives the argumentation
- Context dependent
 - Situational
 - Cultural
 - Worldview



- Pragmatic consensus
 - ENGAGE defines **stakeholders** as:
 - actors: individuals or groups, institutional and non-institutional
 - with a tangible or intangible (yet to be shaped or discerned) interest in the radiation exposure situation and the related radiation protection issues,
 - directly affecting decisions,
 - or affected by the formulation and resolution of a problem or challenge.
 - This includes wider publics
 - Implies that the notion of stakeholder is not fixed, but changes over time.

- Conceptualisation of ‘participation’ from the 1960’s
 - Time influenced by powerlessness of the “have-nots”
 - Arnstein’s “ladder of participation” (1969)
 - Redistribution of power is **essential**
- Participation in the 1970’s
 - Political turmoil fe US: Anti Vietnam War movement
 - Confrontation politics by those outside
- Participation in the 1980’s – 1990’s
 - Link with development and sustainability
 - Institutionalisation of participation
- Participation in the 1990’s
 - EPA citizen involvement into environmental protection programmes
 - Move towards social participation, citizen participation and participatory methods
- Beginning of 21th century
 - Shift of focus from conceptualisations to methodologies



- Motivations for participation

- Instrumental

- “better way to achieve a particular end”
- Most dominant motivation
- Example
 - “to enhance transparency and accountability”
 - “to increase effectiveness of planning”

- Substantive

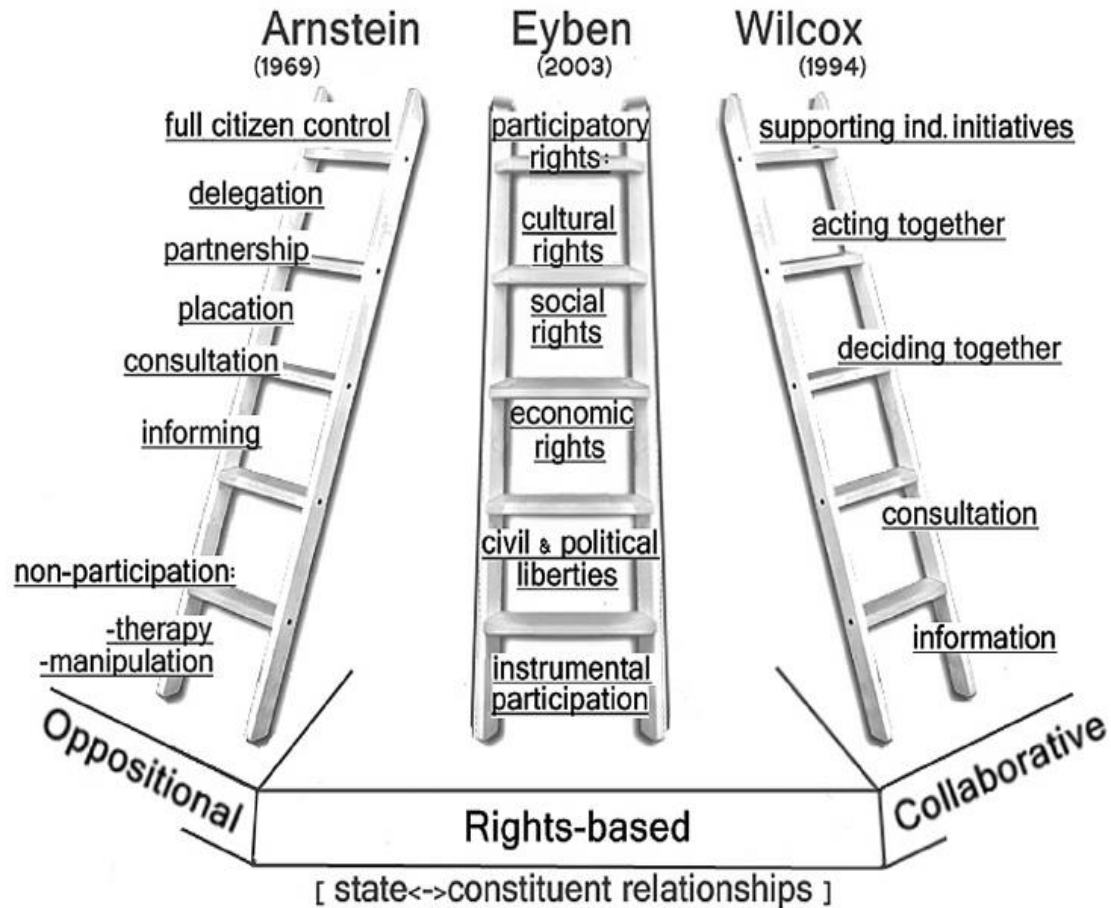
- “it leads to better ends”
- Example
 - “stakeholder engagement [...] results in sustainable decisions”

- Normative

- “it is the right thing to do”
 - “from a human rights perspective [...] the right to be involved in processes that may profoundly affect them”



Stakeholder engagement - Participation



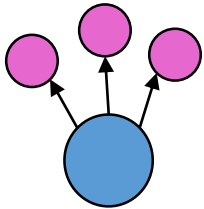
Stakeholder engagement - Participation

Low involvement

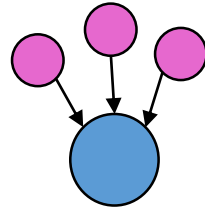


High involvement

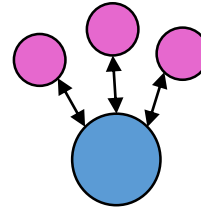
Inform or educate



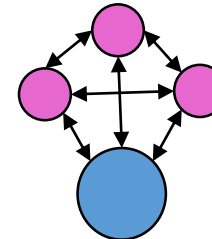
Gather information



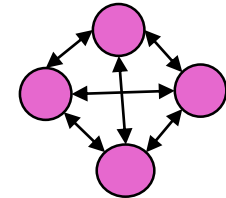
Discuss, dialogue



Engage on complex issues



Partner in implementation of solutions



Communicate



Listen



Consult



Collaborate



Empower

Level of influence on decisions

Source: Health Canada Policy Toolkit for Public Involvement in Decision-Making. <https://www.canada.ca/en/health-canada/corporate/about-health-canada/reports-publications/health-canada-policy-toolkit-public-involvement-decision-making.html>



- **COMPLEXITY**
 - Power dependent
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- Pragmatism

- Stakeholder involvement in decision making
 - What is it NOT?
 - Stakeholder participation ≠ communication
- Redistribution of power
- Combination of
 - Multi-directional knowledge sharing
 - Co-development/design
 - Co-decision making
 - Co-reflection
- Stakeholder participation **REQUIRES** contextualisation
 - No “one-size-fits-all” solution
 - No “fit-for-purpose” solution

- COMPLEXITY

- Findings

- Consensus versus dissensus  Consensus AND dissensus
- THEMES**

- Recommendations

- Discussion at RICOMET
 - Should we give recommendations? Are they applied? By whom, how and why?
 - “Recommendations are not used so why should we make them?”
 - “Projects should have some kind of ‘impact’ and should therefore make recommendations”
 - “Recommendations are subjective and simplistic, they loose the complexity”

- **COMPLEXITY**

- Consensus versus dissensus  Consensus AND dissensus

THEMES

- Theme 0: 'The connection between stakeholder engagement prescriptions and practice'

- 'What is being asked' and 'what is actually being done'

- **COMPLEXITY**

- Prescriptions AND practice
- Should we align?
 - Align prescriptions with practice?
 - Align practice with prescriptions?
 - Both?

- **COMPLEXITY**

- Consensus versus dissensus  Consensus AND dissensus

THEMES

- Theme 1: ‘The conditions for meaningful participation and commitment of institutional and non-institutional stakeholders’

- Motivations for stakeholder engagement
- **COMPLEXITY**
 - What is the influence of the motivations on the content and form of engagement?
 - Is this influence important?
 - ‘Is one motivation better than an other?’
 - ‘Should all types of motivations be included?’

- **COMPLEXITY**

- Consensus versus dissensus  Consensus AND dissensus

THEMES

- Theme 2: ‘Broadening the scope of ‘participation’ in radiation protection beyond formal institutional approaches’

- Regarding ‘stakeholders’ AND ‘participation’
- Formal and informal participation
- **COMPLEXITY**
 - Prescriptions AND practice
 - ‘Who SHOULD be involved?’
 - ‘What type of participation could be?’
 - Who SHOULD be involved? in what manner? when?

- **COMPLEXITY**

- Consensus versus dissensus



Consensus AND dissensus

THEMES

- Theme 3: 'Alignment of different decision levels: local, regional, national and international'

- 'How can all stakeholder at different levels of governance be engaged?'

- **COMPLEXITY**

- Should all levels be engaged at all times?
 - Prescriptions versus practice

- **COMPLEXITY**

- Consensus versus dissensus



- Consensus AND dissensus

THEMES

- Theme 4: ‘Bridging risk assessment, risk management and risk communication approaches and stakeholders’

- “Bridging stakeholders and notions of participation from the different risk fields to create a more holistic approach”

- **COMPLEXITY**

- In which fields?

- **COMPLEXITY**

- Consensus versus dissensus



Consensus AND dissensus

THEMES

- Theme 5: 'Informed decision-making (role of communication, access to information, informed consent)'

- 'How can stakeholders make informed decisions?'
- **COMPLEXITY**
 - What is 'informed'?
 - What level of 'informed' is needed for decision making?
 - Complexity of common language

- **COMPLEXITY**

- Consensus versus dissensus  Consensus AND dissensus

THEMES

- Theme 6: ‘Radiation protection cultures, including objectives, target stakeholders, content, tools, evaluation processes & Education, training and capacity building’

- ‘What is, can and should be radiation protection culture, and education and training in all three fields?’

- **COMPLEXITY**

- Stakeholders AND participation
 - How to develop RP culture?
 - How to integrate in existing practices?
 - Who should be involved?
 - Strategies?

Thank you for your attention