Consensus building

15th December 2020 Hiroyasu Takase

hiroyasu.takase@qjscience.co.jp

Sources of Conflict

Disagreement over "facts"

- · what information is relevant
- what is valid (sources, methods)
- what is certain
- how is it interpreted

Incompatible interests

- · who gets what (allocation of resources)
- how the process works (who is involved, how, when)
- what trade-offs will be made (economy vs. environment; disbursement vs. accountability; short- vs. long-term gains)

Clash of values and identities

- how the world "is" or "ought to be"
- · who has moral or legal right to do something
- who should bear the costs or risks of public action
- who is respected, and who is not

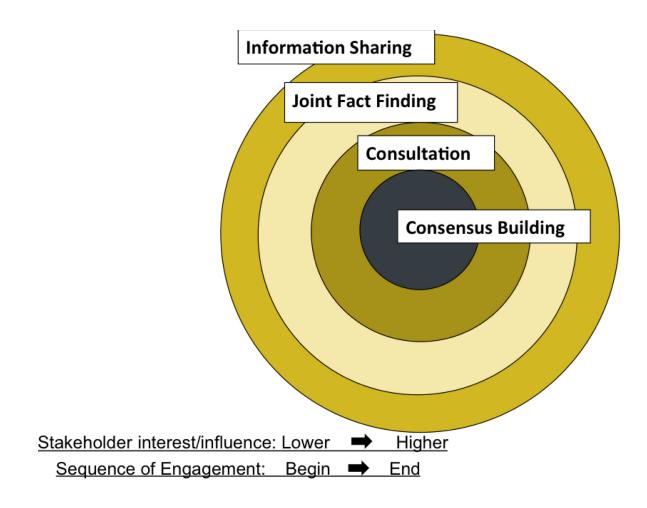
Negative relationships

- historic tension
- lack of trust, misperceptions among groups

Process factors

- · unequal representation
- · unequal control of power, authority and resources
- competing organizational missions, mandates, procedures
- time frames not matched to pace of demographic, economic and political change

Stakeholder engagement

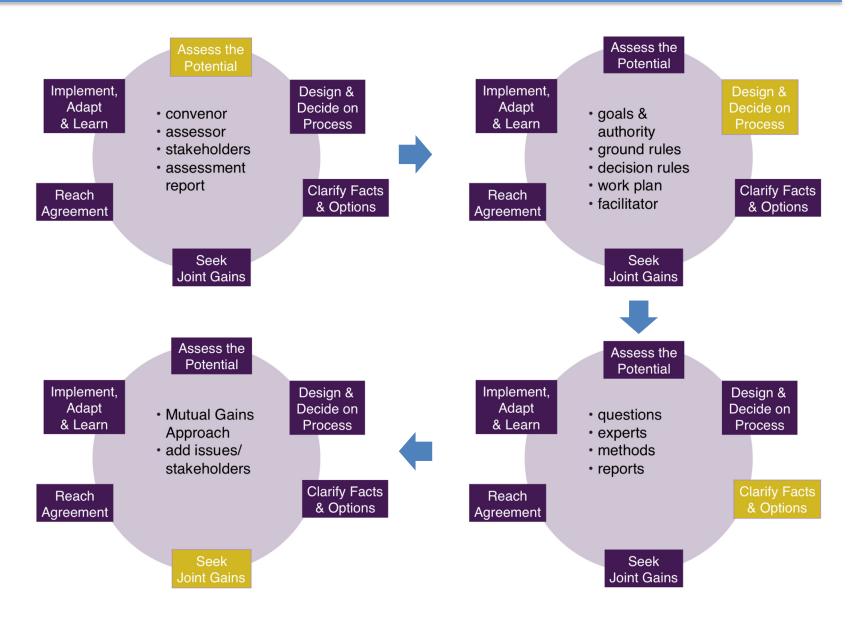


Consensus building: Approach

CONSENSUS BUILDING ⇒ Decision making processes in which groups...

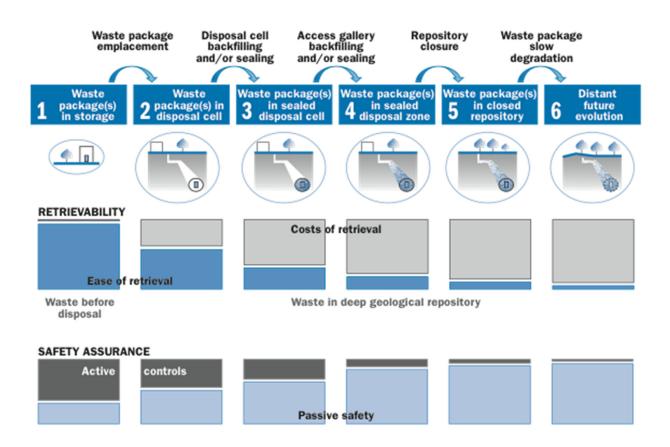
- Seek representation of all affected stakeholders
- Gain a shared understanding of each other's underlying interests and of the technical, political, social, economic and environmental issues at stake
- Jointly develop options that are more creative and widely supported than the initial proposals of any one stakeholder
- Seek agreements that satisfy everyone's primary interests

Consensus building: Procedure



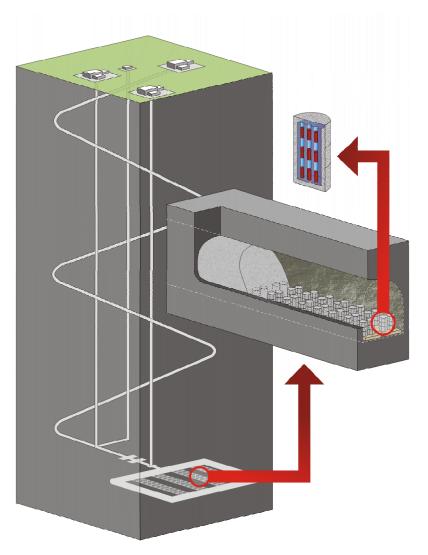
R&R in implementation of waste disposal program

"Stepwise decision making" and "adaptive staging" in which the public is to be involved in the review and planning of developments, through implementation of a consensus building process, while reserving reversibility of the project and retrievability of the wastes emplaced in a repository (R&R)



A disposal concept ensuring easy R&R

CARE: Cavern Retrieval



- Large, steel multi-purpose transport/ storage/ disposal containers (MPCs) are emplaced upright in large ventilated caverns for a period up to 300 years to allow cooling and inspection.
- The period before backfilling (i.e. until the MPCs are cool enough to backfill without detriment to the clay barrier) will depend on the type, amount and age of the waste in the MPCs
- After the open period, bentonite backfill materials are emplaced around the containers, cavern seals are emplaced and access tunnels are backfilled for final closure of the repository.

Suggested readings

■ The Consensus Building Institute, OVERVIEW OF MULTI-STAKEHOLDER CONSENSUS BUILDING

https://www.ctdatahaven.org/sites/ctdatahaven/files/HEA%20Consensus%20Building%20Steps%20CBI.pdf

- Susskind and Cruikshank, Breaking Robert's Rules: The New Way to Run Your Meeting, Build Consensus, And Get Results, 2006.
- OECD/NEA, Reversibility and Retrievability (R&R) for the Deep Disposal of High-Level Radioactive Waste and Spent Fuel, Final Report of the NEA R&R Project (2007-2011) December 2011