

Dialog on the rehabilitation of living conditions in areas contaminated by the Fukushima accident

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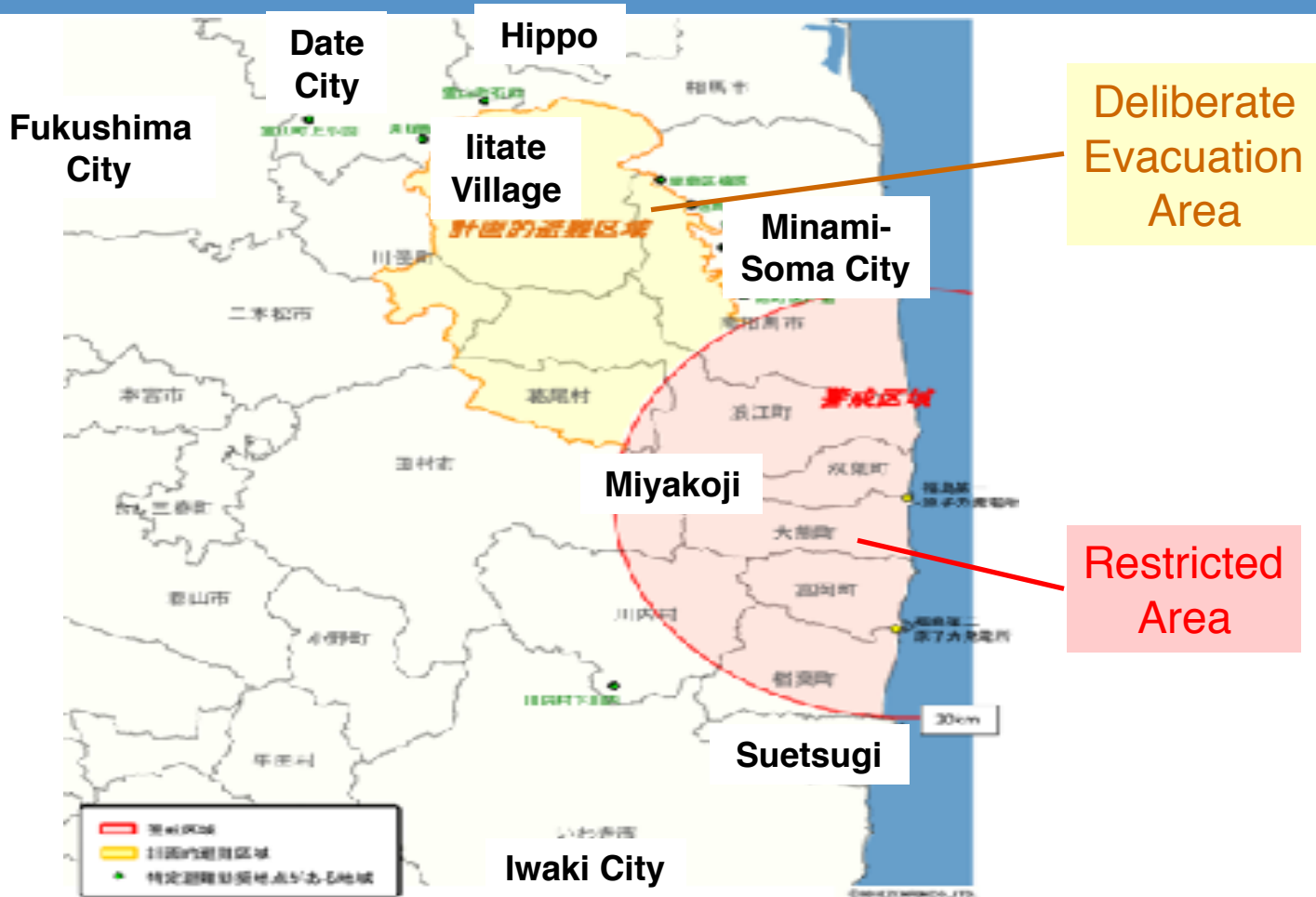
ACN - European round table

« Emergency Preparedness and Response »

Luxemburg 29-30 November 2016

Origin of the ICRP initiative to set a Dialog in Fukushima

- Meeting in Tokyo in September 2011 between ICRP members and one member of the NGO “Radiation Safety Forum Japan” involved in the decontamination process in Date City
- Common view on the role of local stakeholders during the recovery phase and also about the difficulty for the national authorities and experts to cooperate with local stakeholders
- Decision to organise a Dialog in the Fukushima prefecture involving all stakeholders in order to identify problems and challenges in the rehabilitation of the long-term living conditions in affected areas



Organisation of the Dialog

- Meetings organised in cooperation with NGOs “Radiation Safety Forum Japan” and “Ethos in Fukushima”
- Items selected by local stakeholders
- Invited attendees and observers
- ICRP members as facilitators
- Use of common language
- Structured talks and dialogs
- Presence of media: newspapers, TV, web
- Testimonies about Chernobyl post-accident experience from Belarus and Norwegian people
- Support from FMU, Date City, IRSN, ASN, NRPA, OECD/NEA and Nippon Foundation

Themes of the 12 Dialogs

- 1st (Nov 2011): Lessons from Chernobyl and ICRP recommendations
- 2nd (Feb 2012): Situation in Date City
- 3rd (July 2012) Quality improvement of foodstuffs
- 4th (Nov 2012): Children and young people education
- 5th (March 2013): Stay or leave? Return or not?
- 6th (July 2013): Situation in Iitate Village
- 7th (Nov 2013): Self-help protection in Iwaki and Hamadori
- 8th (May 2014): Challenges in Minamisoma
- 9th (Aug 2014): Raising children in Fukushima
- 10th (Dec 2014): Importance of tradition and culture in Fukushima
- 11th (May 2015): Role of measurement
- 12th (Sept 2015): Experience shared together

1st Dialog - Nov 2011



6th Dialog - July 2013



Major findings (1)

- The human dimension of the post-accident situation, after Fukushima like after Chernobyl:
 - Loss of control of daily life
 - Worry about health and future, especially for children
 - Disintegration of family and social life
 - Threat on autonomy and dignity of people
 - Impact on the relationship between man and himself, the others and his environment
- The discrimination of areas, products and inhabitants
- Loss of confidence in authorities and experts

Major findings (2)

- The stakeholder's engagement: authorities, members of the public and experts
- The development of the practical radiological protection culture:
 - Self-measurement
 - Ability to interpret results, with the help of experts
 - Ability to build her/his own benchmarks against radioactivity in day-to-day life
 - Ability to make her/his own decisions as well as to protect her/himself and loved ones = self-help protection → regain freedom and dignity

International workshop in Dec 2015

International Workshop on the Fukushima Dialogue Initiative
"Rehabilitation of Living Conditions after the Nuclear Accident"

Date City Silk Hall, Fukushima Prefecture, 2015 December 10-12



Photo © Jun Nishii

Hosted by Date City

Organized by the International Commission on Radiological Protection

in cooperation with:

Date City - IIR in Fukushima - French Institute of Radiation Protection and Nuclear Safety - French Nuclear Safety Authority - Fukushima Medical University - Fukushima Prefecture - Japan Health Physics Society - Japanese Cabinet Office (Support Team for Residents Affected by Nuclear Incidents) - Japanese Nuclear Regulation Authority - Ministry of the Environment of Japan - The Nippon Foundation - Norwegian Radiation Protection Authority - OECD Nuclear Energy Agency - Radiation Safety Forum Japan

Hosted by:  伊達市
DATE CITY

Organized by:  ICRP The International Commission on Radiological Protection

International workshop in Dec 2015



The main dilemma (1)

- The main dilemma for affected people is to stay or leave, or to return or not
- The decision is complex and depends on many factors: familial, social, economic, political, ethical...
- RP & health are only one aspect
- What is good for the community is not necessarily good for individuals, especially for weakest people (children...)
- People should not be forced to live in contaminated areas
- To live in a contaminated areas should not be a deny of the pollution

The main dilemma (2)

- The disaster happened, many people have seen their lives broken, the question now is how to reconstruct their lives
- Each decision has to be respected
- The empowerment of inhabitants is a key for addressing the situation

Dialog in Fukushima



<http://www.fukushima-dialogues.com>

Thank you for your attention