

Japanese experience in stakeholder involvement

ICRP Dialogue Seminars

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Contents

- Outline of Dialogue Seminar
- Issues discussed
- Benefits and challenges

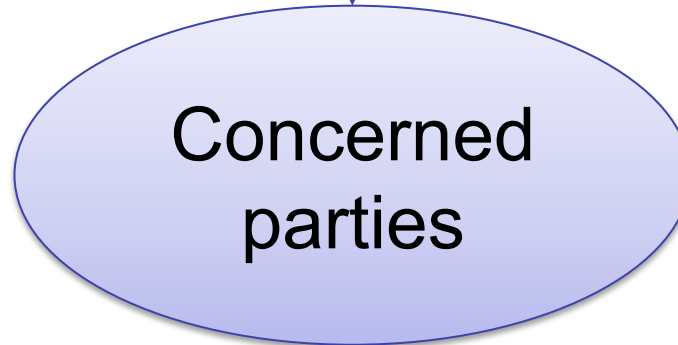
ICRP Publication 111

Authorities should facilitate the setting-up of local forums involving representatives of the affected population and relevant experts.

Such engagement (stakeholder engagement) is considered by the Commission to be key to the development and implementation of radiological protection strategies for most existing exposure situations.

Setting up a forum for dialogue

ICRP + Radiation Safety Forum Japan



ICRP Dialogue Seminar

Rehabilitation of living conditions after the Fukushima accident: Lessons from Chernobyl and ICRP recommendations

Participating parties

- Local people
- Farm producers
- Authorities
- Distributors
- Consumers
- School teachers
- NPO
- Local media
- Experts
- Foreign rep
- CRPPH
- ICRP

History

- 1st November, 2011
- 2nd February, 2012
- 3rd July, 2012
- 4th November, 2012
- 5th March, 2013
- 6th July, 2013
- 7th November-December, 2013

Form of meeting

■ Format

- Two-day program
- Language: Japanese and English
- Facilitator: Jacques Lochard

■ Program

- Self-introduction
- Presentations
- Dialogue
- Rapporteur's report and discussion

Program of the 7th Dialogue (1st day)

- Opening
- Session 1
 - Challenges of Suetsugi (4 presentations)
- Session 2
 - Solidarity and friends from outside (4 presentations)
- Session 3
 - Dialogue on working together to develop self-help protection actions. Part 1: What is at stake?
- Rapporteur's report and Discussion

Program of the 7th Dialogue (2nd day)

- Session 4
Challenges of Iwaki and Hamadori (7 presentations)
- Session 5
Experience with cooperation from Chernobyl
- Session 6
Dialogue on working together to develop self-help protection actions. Part 2: What are the conditions and means?
- Rapporteur's report and Discussion
- Closing



6th Dialogue
(Fukushima City)

7th Dialogue
(Iwaki City)





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Issues discussed in Dialogue

■ 1st Dialogue

- People's concerns
- Identification of problems

■ 2nd Dialogue

- Decontamination
- Agricultural rehabilitation
- Measurements
- Health surveillance and counseling

Issues discussed in Dialogue

■ 3rd Dialogue

- Control of food contamination
- Young generation's leaving
- Discrimination of people

■ 4th Dialogue

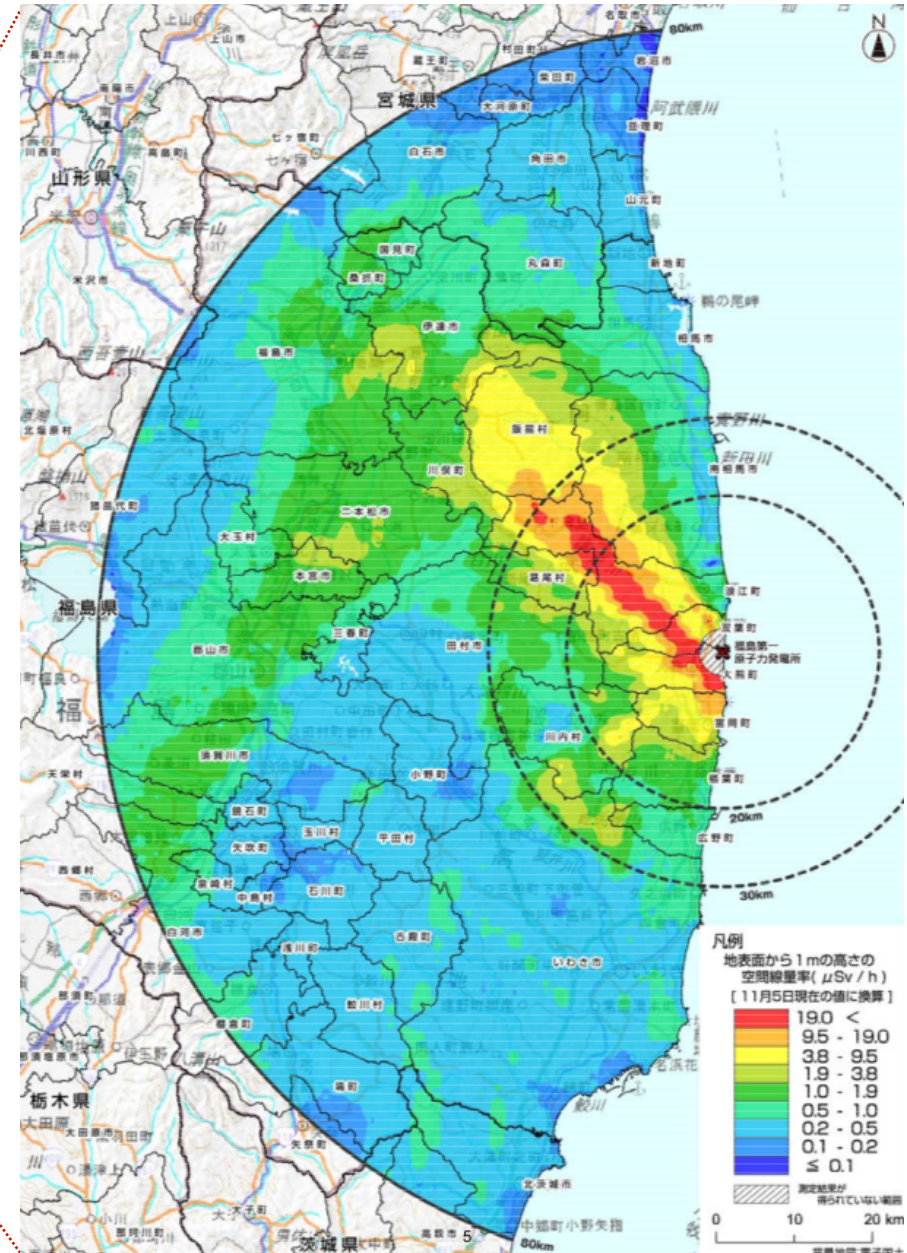
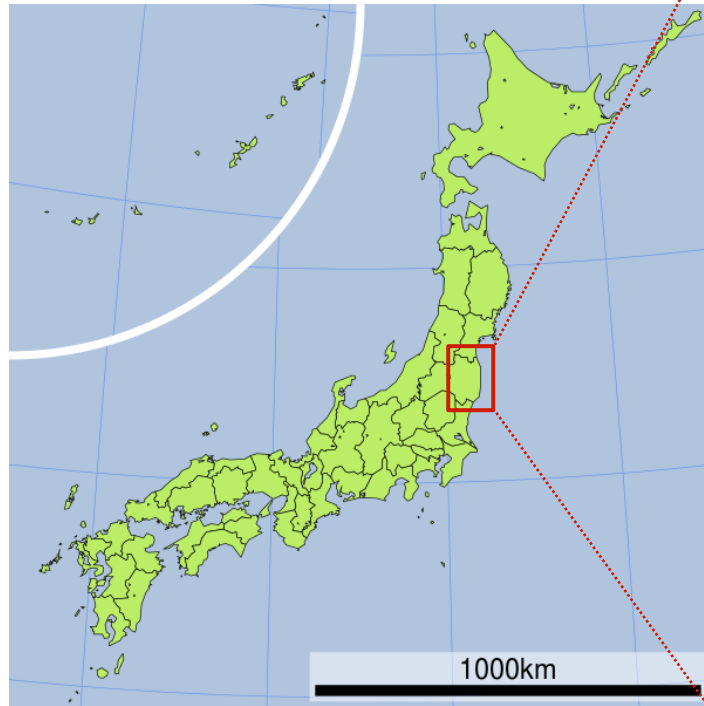
- Education and practical RP culture
- Preserving memory and experience

Issues discussed in Dialogue

■ 5th Dialogue

- Returning or not, staying or not
- Importance of human dimension
- Changes over time
- Effectiveness of decontamination
- Need to focus on specific communities

Dose rate map (as of November, 2011)





Issues discussed in Dialogue

■ 6th Dialogue

- Problems faced by litate people
- People's anger, doubts and mistrust
- Whether or not to prepare to return
- Mutual respect and understanding
- Infrastructure and job opportunities
- Decontamination program

Issues discussed in Dialogue

■ 7th Dialogue

- Self-help actions by Iwaki people in cooperation with experts
 - Dose measurements
 - Farming life
- Challenges in Minami-Soma
 - Job creation
 - Tsunami disaster

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Benefits of Dialogue

- Involved diverse parties
- Promoted understanding of the situation
- Helped share the experience
- Emphasized human dimension
- Facilitated mutual understanding
- Encouraged self-help activities based on measurements

Challenges for the future

- Community-oriented approach
- Small-scale dialogue
- Outreach to non-participating people
- Follow-up and evaluation

“If you talk to a man in a language he understands, that goes to his head. If you talk to him in his language, that goes to his heart.”

Nelson Mandela