

**IRSN**

INSTITUT  
DE RADIOPROTECTION  
ET DE SÛRETÉ NUCLÉAIRE

*Enhancing nuclear safety*



# Stakeholder's involvement in management of contaminated goods in emergency and post-accidental preparedness and response

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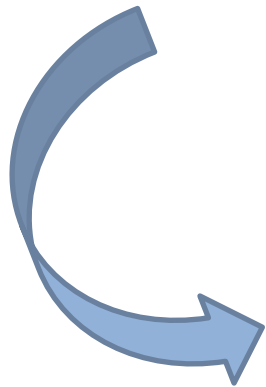
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CENTRE D'ÉTUDE SUR L'ÉVALUATION DE LA PROTECTION DANS LE DOMAINE NUCLÉAIRE

# Background

- In order to improve strategies (management of foodstuffs, feedstuffs and other commodities contaminated) which have been implemented after nuclear accident
- To support a broader reflection by taking into account expectations and skills of the local people



Contributions, participation  
of stakeholders



- Rex PREPARE/WP3 Project\*: the voice of stakeholders: dialogue engaged with producers, retailers, consumers, experts, associations, authorities, administrations, industries, universities + Japanese testimonies
- NERIS Contaminated Goods (ConGoo) WG : contribute to the development of strategies, guidance and tools for the management of contaminated products (including the involvement of Japanese stakeholders)
- CONFIDENCE and TERRITORIES projects\*: continued dialogue with French national panels (producers / distributors and consumers, institutional experts and relevant local and national authorities)
- Continued direct exchanges with Japanese stakeholders - producers, professional associations (dairy/meat industries), NGOs... - who provide us information about their management of contaminated goods after the Fukushima Daiichi accident

\* These projects were or are supported by the European Commission



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## *Main results from WP3 of PREPARE project*



- The first result is the fruitful participation of various stakeholders in the national panels in Europe and significant contribution in the reflection of the feedback provided by Japanese actors implied on the follow-up of the Fukushima accident
- It's necessary to involve stakeholders in the reflection but also to respect their values:
  - The objective is not to promote the acceptability of the accident: everything must be done to avoid the accident, citizens are victims.
  - Post-accident situation is new, unexpected and complex .
  - Preparedness is crucial but nobody will be fully ready. Be ready to react and respond quickly.



## *Feedback from the management of Foodstuff in Japan (CEPN/IRSN mission, March 2017) - Stakeholders visited (1)*

- Anti-nuke NGO: ambient dose rates, foodstuff and soil monitoring, in Fukushima
- Independent NGO: foodstuff and WBC monitoring, advising population (e.g. young mothers, decontamination workers, etc.), in Iwaki
- (Union) movement, supporting farmer families (compensation issues), soil/agricultural products sampling and monitoring, in Tokyo
- Private farmers (dairy and meat producers), in Date and in Koriyama
- Dairy cooperative (milk and milk products), in Honmiya





## *Feedback from the management of Foodstuff in Japan (CEPN/IRSN mission, March 2017) - Stakeholders visited (2)*

- Anpokaki (dry Japanese persimmon) production & prior-to-sale control facility, in Date



- National Federation of Agricultural Cooperative Association (e.g. “beef of Fukushima” cattle slaughterhouse), in Koriyama



- NPO promoting products from the Fukushima Prefecture ‘Dream Support Fukushima’, in Fukushima



## So... Possible key elements for a foodstuff management strategy (1)

- Temporary ban and restriction
- Agriculture countermeasures, new processing...
- Control is crucial, numbers are less important (propensity of consumers/distributors to refer to ND instead of MPLs). Traceability of control (certification of products), not of numbers
- MPLs useful but questionable. Their rationale is complex to understand. They are not always adapted to the actual situation. MPL should not be a black & white concept. Below is not always good (artificial radioactivity should not be here). Above is not always bad (depending on the whole diet). Dialogue with consumers (locally) and accountability based on monitoring and improvement process are crucial (solidarity & ethics).
- Standing criteria ensuring health protection + flexible criteria for quality improvement
- Quality improvement: taste, breed improvement, organic production...







## So... Possible key elements for a foodstuff management strategy (2)

- Cost policy: reduction, support
- Development of partnerships and stakeholder networks: inside the production chains, with consumers (NGOs, towns, students, foreigners...)
- Promotion, advertisement and certification of products : breaking the negative image of the products
- Circumvention (change of name, new circuit...)
- Compensations





- All stakeholders who were involved expressed that preparedness for managing contaminated goods is needed
- They say that we will never be fully prepared but we have to be ready to react promptly if an accident would occur.
  - Long-term perspective has to be considered while implementing countermeasure actions
- Feedback provided by Japanese experts and stakeholders engaged in the follow-up of the Fukushima accident is of utmost importance and these lessons must provide us with reflection to improve our national emergency and post-accidental response.

# Follow-up...

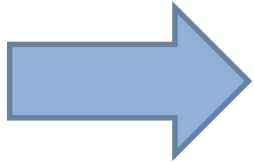
## ■ CONFIDENCE and TERRITORIES projects

- CONFIDENCE WP4 (French):
  - Brainstorming on two protective actions that would be implemented during the emergency phase: the evacuation and the prohibition/restriction of the consumption and marketing of locally produced foodstuffs
  - A panel with institutional experts and relevant local and national authorities
- TERRITORIES WP3 (French):
  - A panel with producers / distributors and consumers
- Several panel participants were already involved in the PREPARE project.

# Follow-up...

## ■ NERIS Contaminated Goods WG (ConGoo)

Discussions about lessons learned from the management of contaminated goods provided by Japanese stakeholders



Foodstuffs, feedstuffs, other goods, tap water, restarting of agricultural activities from cleaned territories after decontamination

# Thank you for your attention !

*For any question :*

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