

Japanese experience in stakeholder involvement - FAIRDO project -

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Contents

- Outline of FAIRDO project
- Outcomes of action research on stakeholder involvement
 - Initiatives of Municipalities
 - Statements of citizens at a series of area-wise round table
- Construction of Information platform

FAIRDO Project

➤ **Objective :**

FAIRDO aims at providing substantive inputs to the ongoing decontamination/remediation operations, reflecting the realities of local conditions for effective designing and implementation

➤ **Leader: Dr. Hiroshi Suzuki, Professor Emeritus, Fukushima University
Chair of Reconstruction Committee in Fukushima Pref.**

➤ **Components and mode of operation :**

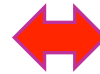
(1) Governance for Effective Remediation/Decontamination Operations

**IGES and Institute for Advanced Sustainability Studies (IASS)
Tokyo Keizai University, Chiba University of Commerce, etc**



**(2) Development of remediation /
decontamination strategies**

**Tokyo University of Agriculture and
Technology, Fukushima University, KIT,
Bundesamt für Strahlenschutz (BfS)**



**(3) Effective communications to
promote collaboration**

**Tokyo Institute of Technology, Fukushima
University, Berlin Freie Universität**

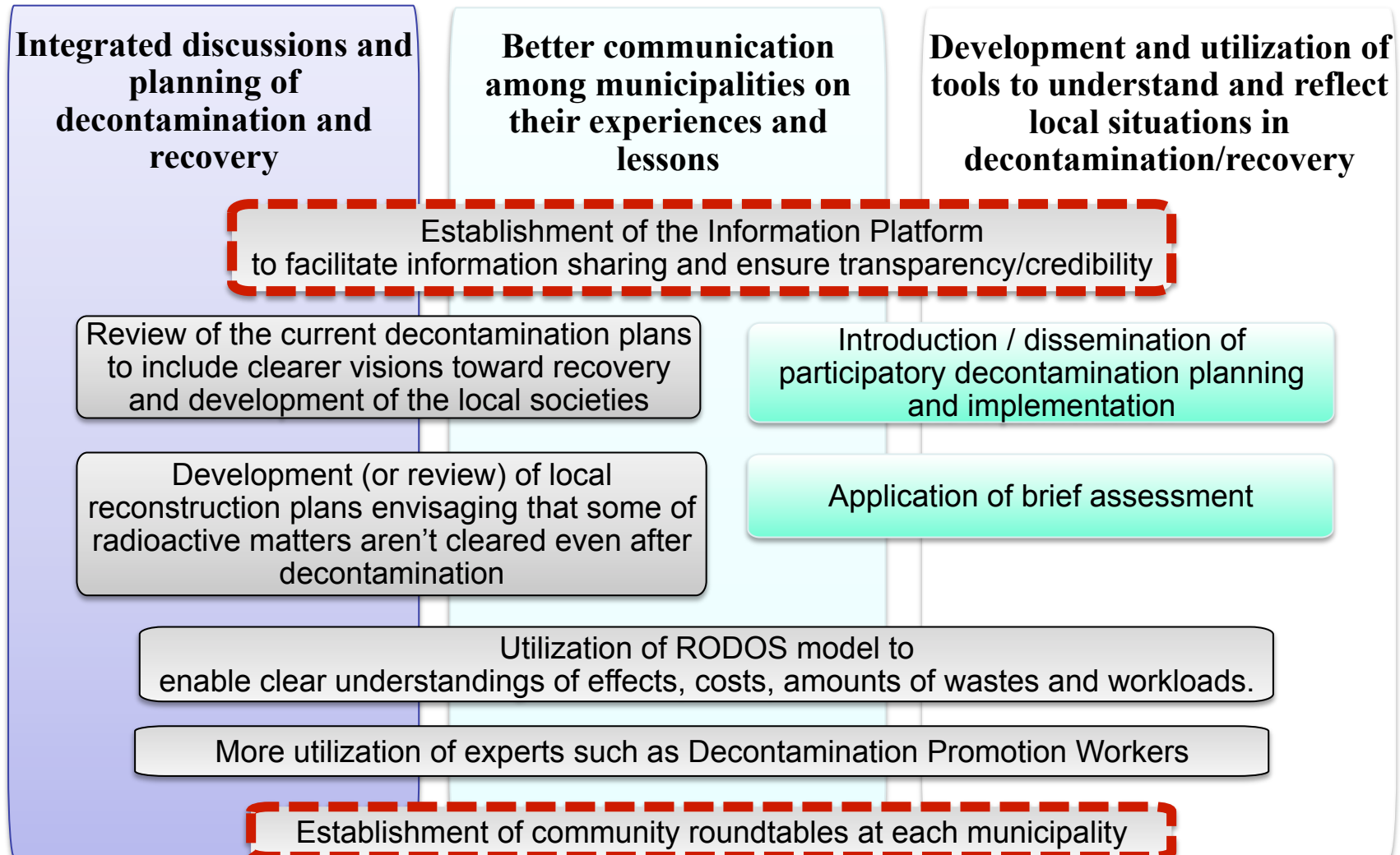
➤ **Major outputs/outcomes :**

- **Substantive inputs to the ongoing decontamination/remediation operations through relevant experts' channels**
- **Japan optimal model based on EURANOS/RODOS developed**
- **Guidelines for effective decontamination/remediation operations shared**

FAIRDO Project

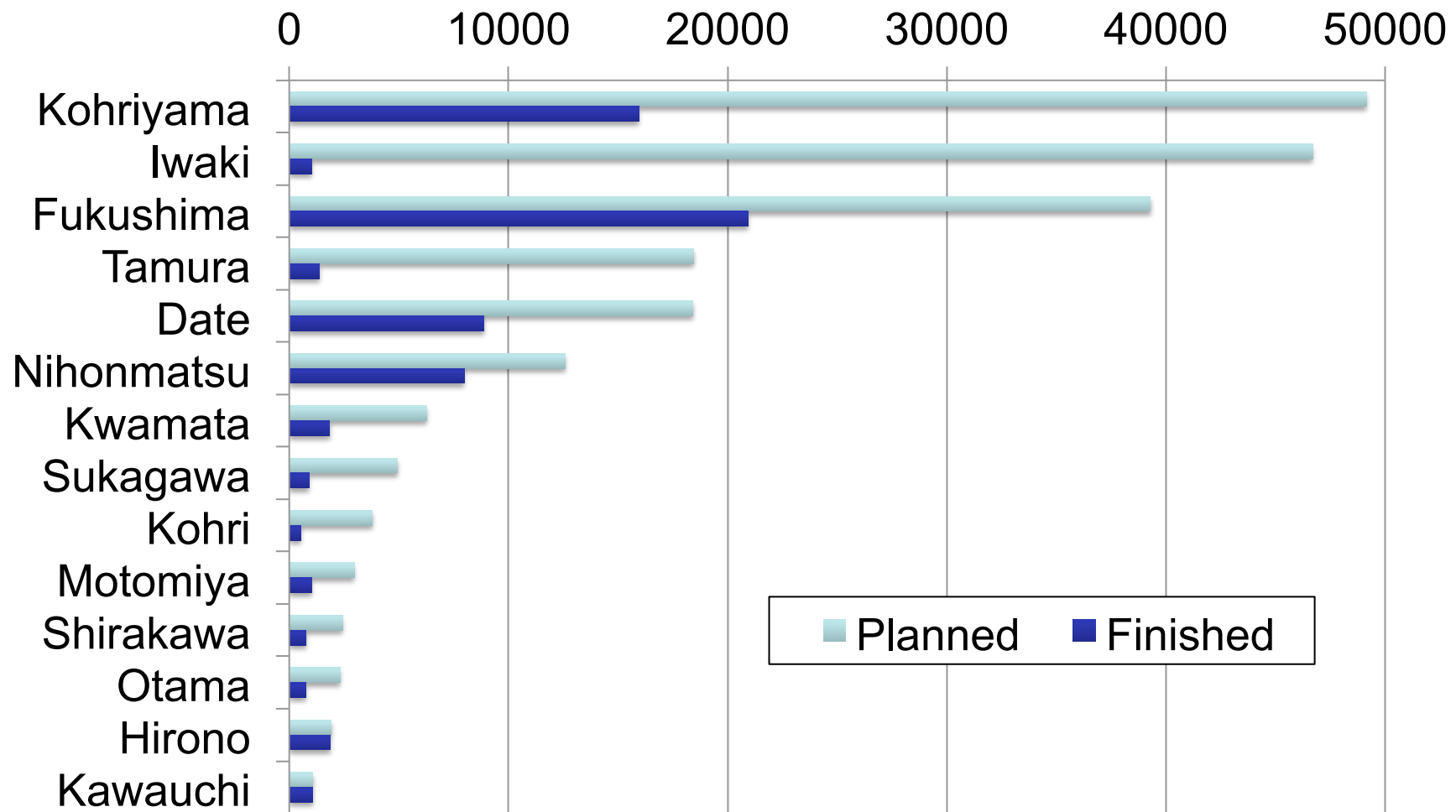
FAIRDO's messages

Toward better decontamination and recovery



Ratio of progress to planned decontamination in FY2012



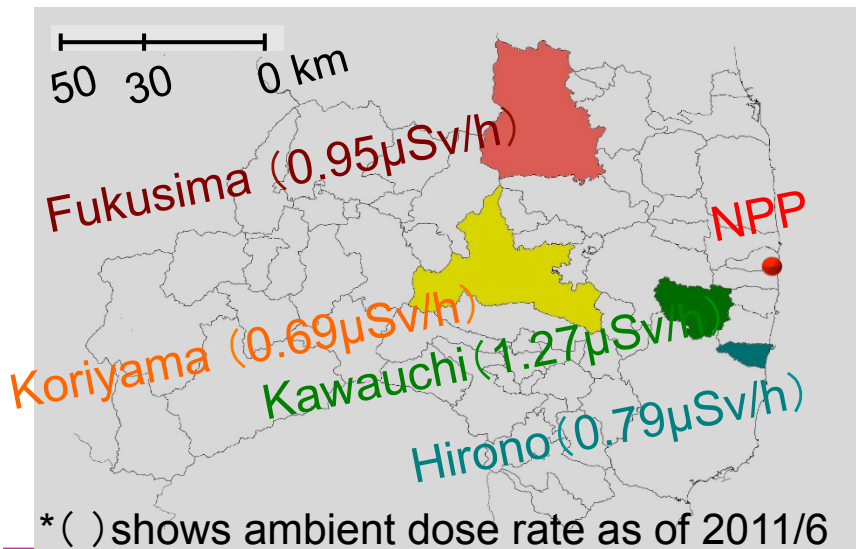


Decontamination progress for houses by municipalities

(Source: based on data from Fukushima Prefectural Government)

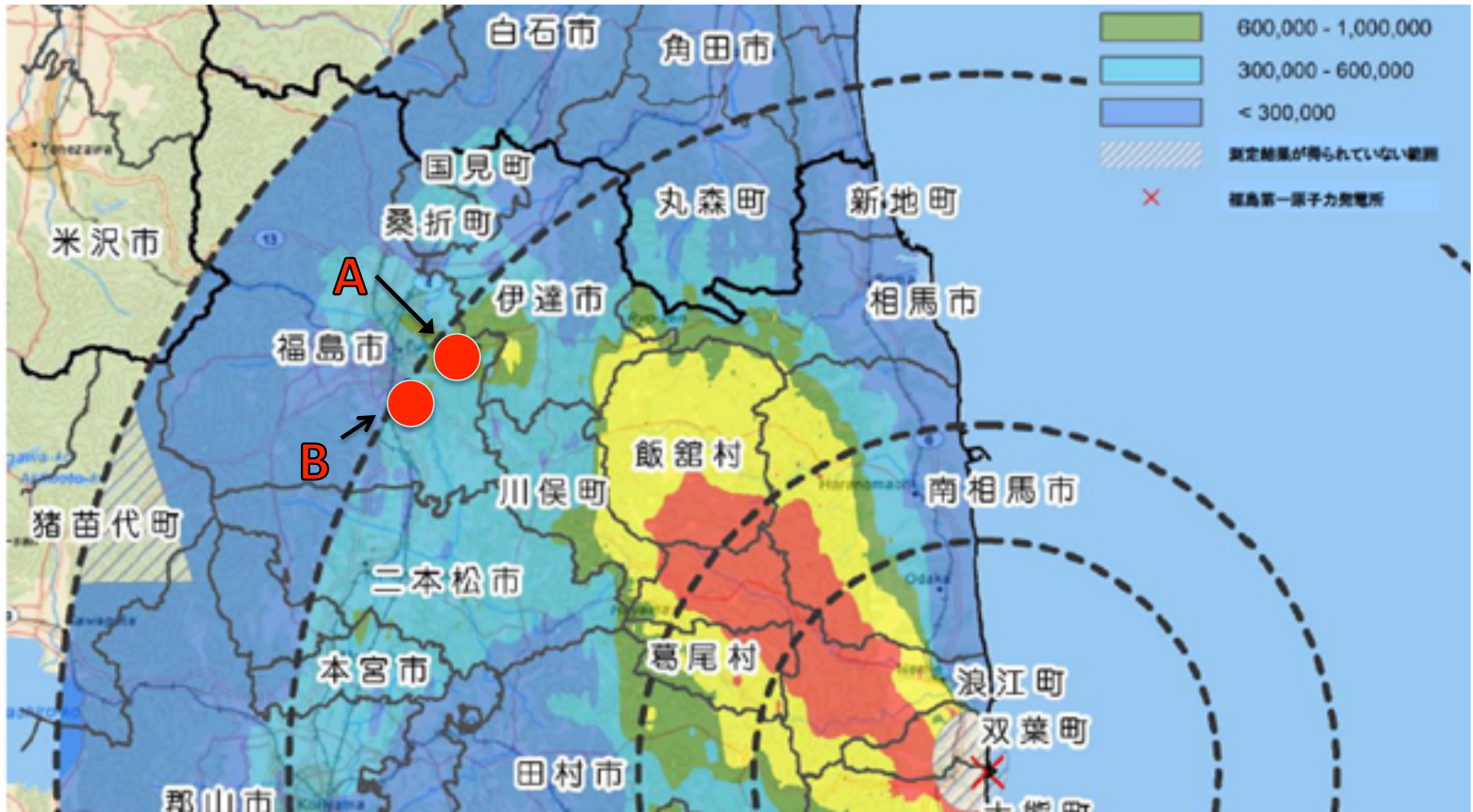
Comparison on Initiatives of Decontamination Operations for houses

- Purpose:
 - To clarify the characteristics of communication of with citizen and the promotion of decontamination operation under the limited resources and information.
- Methodology:
 - By clarified situations of chosen municipalities with three aspects; communication “planning stage” , “implementation stage” and “ diversity of means”
 - Target municipalities : 2 cities, 1 town and 1 village



Target	Contents
Fukushima City	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Background of Decontamination, and the status • Status of temporary storage area • Status of Awareness raising and explanatory meetings and the responses
Koriyama City	
Kawauchi Village	
Hirono Town	

First two decontamination areas in Fukushima city

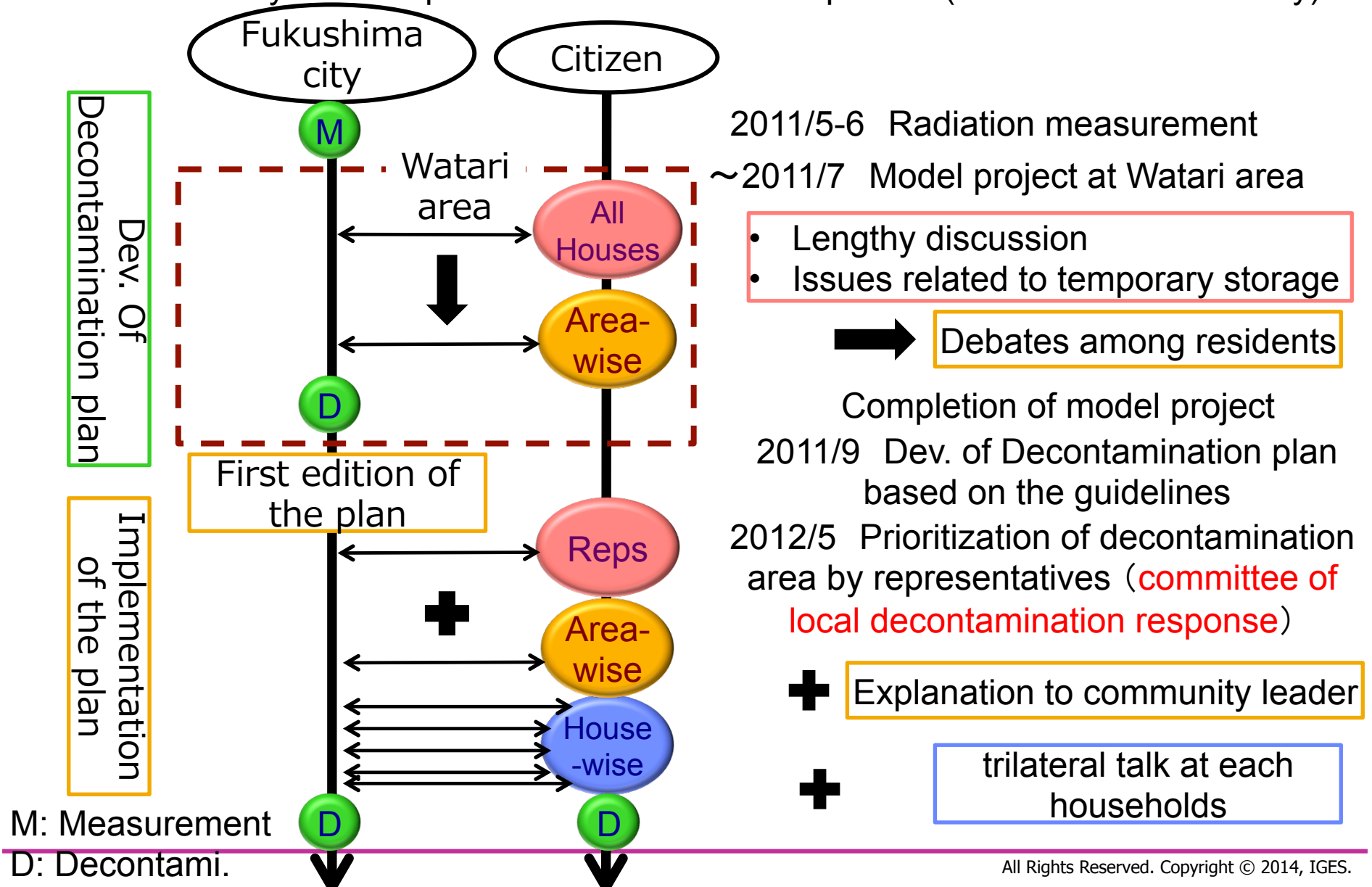


OUTCOMES

Initiatives of Municipalities

Statements of Citizens

- Results: analysis of responsiveness of the municipalities (case of Fukushima city)



OUTCOMES

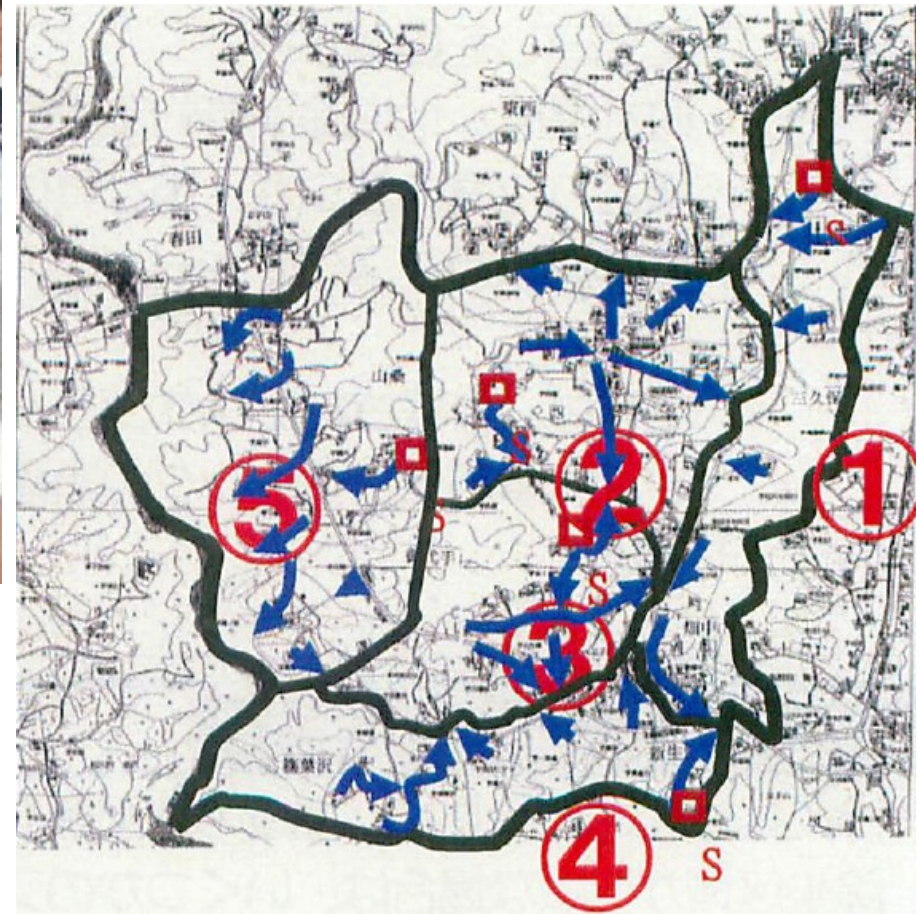
Initiatives of
Municipalities

Statements of Citizens

- Workshop of committee of local decontamination response in Fukushima city



- Identification of rain flow
- Classify and prioritize the decontamination area

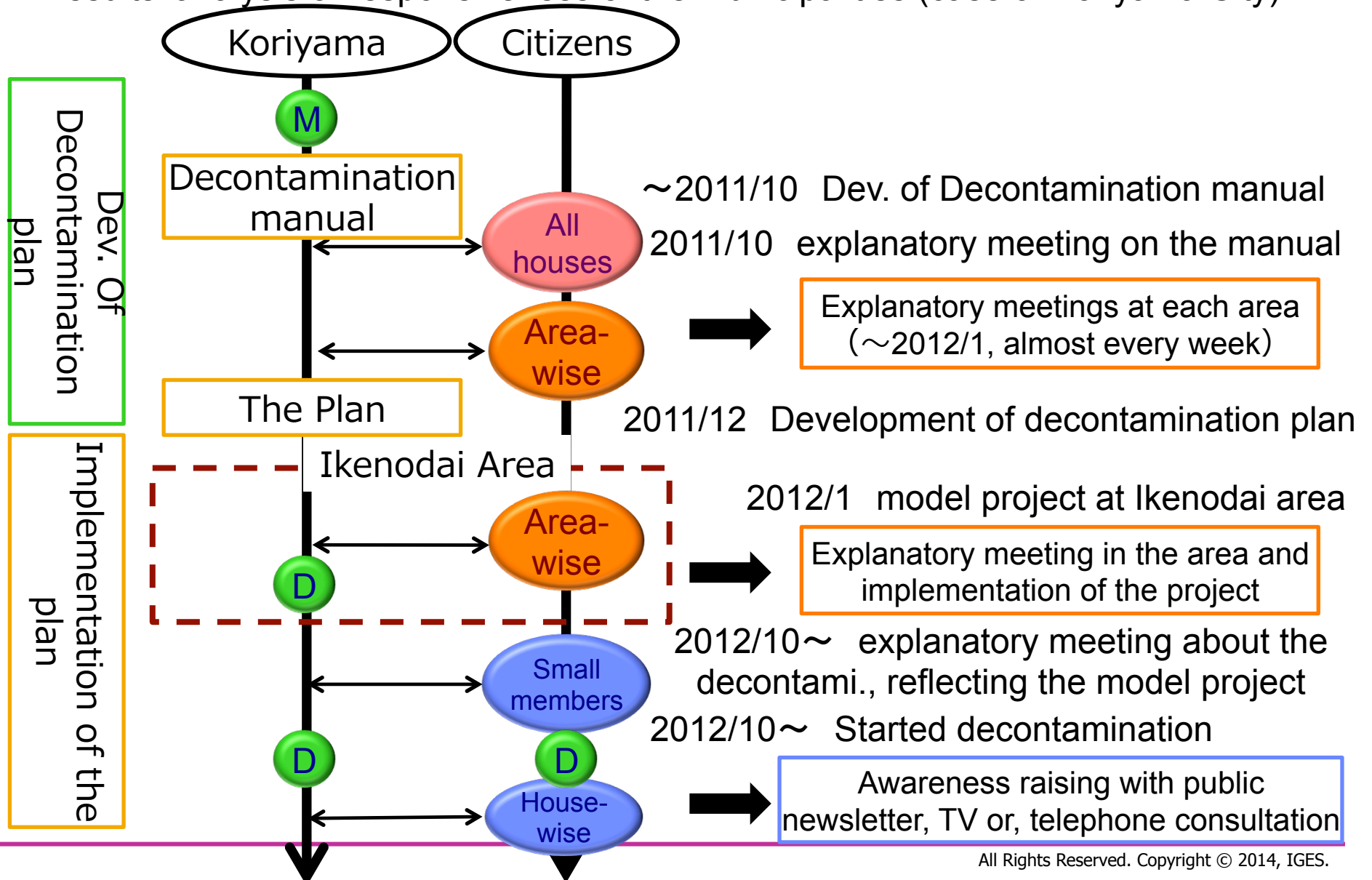


OUTCOMES

Initiatives of Municipalities

Statements of Citizens

- Results: analysis of responsiveness of the municipalities (case of Koriyama City)



Results : Comparison Analysis among the municipalities

	Fukushima	Koriyama	Kawauchi	Hirono
Involvement at planning stage	Relatively strong	Relatively strong	Relatively weak	Weak
Involvement at implementation stage	Strong	Relatively weak	Relatively strong	Relatively strong
Diversity of means	Relatively high	Relatively high	Relatively low	Relatively high

Characteristics of the municipalities

- Fukushima City: widely opened communication windows. Took advantages well from the model project
- Koriyama City: dealing with the various approaches even though there is a limited communication at implementation stage.
- Kawauchi Village: low diversity of means, but conducting in-depth trilateral talk at implementation stage. Also generous support to scattered evacuated shelters.
- Hirono Town: In addition to the trilateral talk, enhancing communication at implementation stage by establishing the office for external affairs at each area.

Causes of the differences in responses among the municipalities

- ① accumulation of knowledge/experiences from reaction to hotspot
 - Experiences required the good Liaison with national and prefectural government, communication with local residents, quick responses to various requests from residents. → accumulation of knowledge
 - Utilized the experiences for discussion on responses to contaminated area with stakeholders

- ② Agreement of temporally storage sites
 - remote area from residential area → initiatives of municipalities for establishing temporally storage area (Kawauchi and Hirono)
 - Closed from residential area → required some efforts
 - Developed appropriate approaches through trial and errors of model project (Fukushima)

Causes of the differences in responses among the municipalities

③ Leadership of Mayors

- Statement of continuous and strong decision of returning home by mayor (Kawauchi)
- It seems that a system of municipal organization is more involved at the place where there is no clear statement from its mayor (Fukushima)

④ Organizational structure for decontamination promotion

- Establishment of responsible department and arrangement of personnel, preparing budget
 - Effective decontamination promotion with support from decontamination promoters, who were appointed by national government. (Fukushima)
- Building trust among residents by utilization of local staff of the contractor (Hirono)

Changes of citizen awareness associated with the progress of decontamination:

- Purpose: To reveal awareness change of local citizens on decontamination and rehabilitation associated with the progress from the disaster.
- Methodology:
 - Extracting the statements from roundtable (details later) and dialogues with local residents
 - Examining trends of the statements based on the citizen's categorization

Categorization	Contents
residents with special knowledge	Residents, working in the field of medical care and health sector.
Nation/Prefectural wide network	Members of nation wide organization, doing activities and making policy recommendations in Fukushima
Local network	Member of local organization, composed of local stakeholders for reconstruction at specified area.
Local residents	Residents, living in the decontamination target area.

OUTCOMES

Initiatives of
Municipalities

Statements of Citizens

- Overview of roundtable (related to research methodology):
 - Purpose: to review the way of consensus building toward decontamination and reconstruction by sharing the information among government, resident and experts
 - Date, theme, participants: as shown at the bottom right
 - Position at this study:
 - To extracting statements for reviewing the understanding and acceptances associated with decontamination operation



Dates	Topics	Participants
Jul 26, 2013	Issues to be revealed after implementation of decontamination	Governments, experts, citizens' organizations
Sept. 27, 2013	How to proceed Information sharing	
Nov 12, 2013	Status and issues in Data city	Governments, experts, citizens' organizations, Local residents
Jan 29, 2014	How to proceed regional development after the disaster	

If a government stands side of residents with sharing the feeling fight together, the distance between the government and residents would come closer and there would be a lot of potential. **I want this way of discussion (roundtable) to spread more.** 【residents with special knowledge】



When we think how reconstruct Fukushima, ambient dose in Kawauchi village is lower than Fukushima city. Reconstruction is not only the issue of ambient dose. **Key issue is whether residents can live or not.** 【Nation/Prefectural wide network】

I think limits of decontamination is getting clear. Issues of decontamination and evacuation were considered one issue, and **decontamination operation itself became the purpose.** Therefore, there was an aspect that decontamination created the obstacles of evacuation. 【Nation/Prefectural wide network】

Too much expectation of decontamination in the explanation to residents made limited choices such as evacuation. 【Nation/Prefectural wide network】

- Positive opinion evaluating the performance of communication on decontamination operation so far
- Re-evaluation of the decontamination in the reconstruction

Now, I also have this (glass badge). - (snip)- Now decontamination is completed and it seems like very calm. -- (snip)- **I worry that the ambient dose is high since I am wearing this (glass badge).** -- (snip)-- I aware that decontamination operation has been progressed in data city. But I still feel on the way. 【Local residents 】

During the disaster period, Media and people living Tokyo asked me what is going on in Oguni. But I did not understand the situation and how I live. There was electricity, water supply. I received some information **but did not understand one thing, which is radioactivity.** 【Local network】



At the time (when specify specific encouragement evacuation point) **why government decided unilaterally without asking local people.** --(snip)-- furthermore, this situation revealed personal characteristics such as slander which has not been able to see before. **This is a kind of community divide caused by the nuclear disaster.** 【Local network】

- While lack of information is still continued, people may have a psychological labeling effects.
- While safety and reconstruction measurement have shown certain effects, they also have created new challenges.

OUTCOMES

1. Responsiveness of Municipalities

2. Statements of Citizens

- Results:

There are houses with/ without appointed the specific encouragement evacuation point in one same area. There is a community divide. People who have been working together divided into half. Therefore, we could not work together anymore. **Deepened the boundary between the appointed house and not appointed house.** My house was appointed but my friend was not.

--(snip)--

After principal of school changed, school allow kids off-campus activities. I worry about the school lunch since the rice was from date city. In initially, I gave my kids rice from home. But my kids told that why I bring my own rice? And I want to eat what other kids eat.

I thought I am the only who can protect but I began to think its necessary to be living with everyone for the mental health. 【Local residents 】

- Aspect of differences of decontamination by appointed points and creation of friction among local residents.
- Conflict between to protect children from radiation and to keep the mental health of children.

Construction of Information Platform (1)

	General info.	Info. for decision-making in each area		Info. for supporting personal and families' choices
		Local-wise	Technical	
Exam ples	Condition in wide-area Mid-term waste storage Reconstruction plan of the pref. Criteria of ambient level Criteria of foods	Condition in each area Temporary waste storage Area-wise Reconstruction Plan	Decontamination tech. Issues after decontamination Method for avoiding external and internal exposures	Personal exposure Contami. level in each site Contami. level of foods Public service for recovery and livelihood support
Sourc es	National Gov. Fukushima Pref.	Municipalities	Researchers Contractors	Municipalities Agricultural and citizen cooperatives Citizen groups
Recipi ents	Citizens of Fukushima and other Prefs.	Communities	Communities	Individuals, Families
Media	Publicity papers and websites Mass media Local media Social media	Publicity papers and websites Meetings	Meetings	Personal communication Websites Local media Social media

Construction of Information Platform (2)

