

27th Fukushima Dialogue (English)

27th Fukushima Dialogue -Impressions of Hometown: voices from Fukushima residents -Where do we come from, and where are we going?

Date: Saturday 6 and Sunday 7 December

Co-organized by: Institute for Future Creation Research, Fukushima University

Supported by: ASNR (French Authority for Nuclear Safety and Radiation Protection)

Endorsed by: Ōkuma Town

In cooperation with: CEPN, Japan Health Physics Society , and the Society for Risk Analysis Japan

Purpose:

A nuclear disaster, through environmental contamination caused by radioactive materials, has a profound impact on the connection between people and the land. This impact is especially significant for lifestyles and occupations deeply rooted in the natural environment and local traditions. In the case of the Fukushima accident, traditional ways of life in mountainous areas, as well as occupations that engage directly with nature—such as agriculture, forestry, and fisheries—remain affected even 14 years later.

Moreover, many people were forced to evacuate, driven from their homes, and separated from the land they had long been familiar with. Although evacuation orders have been gradually lifted, the prolonged displacement has altered communities, and physically, the land itself has undergone major transformations due to decontamination and reconstruction projects.

The connection between people and the land is not merely a material matter of residence. Through emotional and spiritual bonds, land becomes part of a person's identity. A nuclear disaster transforms the relationship between people and their land, possibly altering the foundations on which their lives are built. Such intangible assets, also referred to as “social capital,” are widely recognized for their importance.

In this 27th Dialogue, we aim to create an opportunity to share and reflect on how the connection between people and the land has changed, and how new relationships with the land can be nurtured and rebuilt for the future.

Program:

■ Day 1 (Saturday, December 6)

Trail with Open Radiation

Location: Along the Fukushima Coastal Trail (approx. 5 km from Tomioka Station to Yonomori)

Details: Radiation measurement and site explanation at several points

11:20 Assemble in front of Tomioka Station

11:30 Start of the walk

15:30 Arrival at Yonomori

■ Day 2 (Sunday, December 7)

Venue: 1st Floor Meeting Room, Krevu Okuma

Morning Session

10:00 Introduction of the Dialogue theme: Ryoko Ando (Chair, NPO-FD)

10:10 1st Speaker: Jean-Marc Bertho (ASNR)

10:30 2nd Speaker: Daiki Sasaki (NPO Fukushima Dialogue)

10:50 3rd Speaker: Presentation on the current situation in Fukushima

11:10 4th Speaker: Inger Marit Eira-Åhrén (Director, Sámi Parliament of Norway)

11:40 General discussion

11:55 Poster description

12:00 Lunch and poster viewing

Afternoon Session

13:30 IDPA Dialogue (8 participants)

15:00 Break

15:30 Interventions by observers (3 min × 10 people)

16:00 Synthesis: Win Thu Zar

16:20 Closing remarks: Ryoko Ando

16:30 End

8 Participants *(in no particular order)*

- **Hiroshi Sakakibara** — Resident of Futaba Town, Fukushima prefecture
- **Emi Ishida** — Head, JA Fukushima Sakura Women's Group, Futaba Branch
- **Norio Kimura** — Representative Director, Okuma Mirai Juku (Okuma Future Academy)
- **Kaori Nishijima** — Secretary General, Nuclear Disaster Archives *Furusato*
- **Kunihiko Konno** — Vice Chair, Akougi Record Paper Editorial Committee
- **Shotaro Abe** — Director, ReFruits Co., Ltd.
- **Haruna Takagi** — originally from Iwaki City, Fukushima prefecture
- **Keiko Washizu** — Member, Kawamata Town Community Revitalization Team

The Identification, Diagnosis, Prospective, and Action (IDPA) facilitating method is a means of promoting active listening, participation, and dialogue among stakeholders facing complex situations. Experience has shown that the IDPA method makes it possible to develop responses to problems posed in very different contexts and, in many cases, to find compromises regarding their solutions. Even if such a positive result is not always achieved, The IDPA method has the merit of allowing each of the participants to better understand the situation they are facing.

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