Technical Workshop on Remediation of Radioactive Contamination in Agriculture October 2016

Chernobyl: Socio-economic and environmental impacts and prospects

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IAEA International Atomic Energy Agency Ultimate goal that the area 'fully overcomes the stigma it now suffers, communities take full control of their lives, and normalcy becomes a realistic prospect'





Priorities for UN and International Organisations 2006-2016:

- (a) community-based development;
- (b) information provision to the affected communities;(c) infrastructure;
- (d) health;

(e) radiation mitigation and standard setting;(f) reactor safety and nuclear waste management;

(g) environmental sustainability.



Community Based Development - Belarus

- Maria Sharapova Foundation Scholarship for Youth from Chernobyl-affected Areas
- Sports Recovery in Chernobyl-affected regions
- Support to local development in the Republic of Belarus:
 - Involvement of 11,000 citizens in local decision-making through implementation of 61 community-based initiatives
 - Establishment of 6 ICT centers in affected communities for skills training and creation of employment opportunities
 - Local households increased their market profit by 5-20%
 - 10 local radiation monitoring centers opened in local schools.







Community Based Development - Ukraine

- 279 community-based organizations, 8 ICT centers, and 3 entrepreneur support centers were established, and 190 infrastructure projects implemented in the most affected communities.
- The area-based development approach to local development. USD 40 million to support 2,500 community initiatives with a lot more underway.



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Community Based Development - Ukraine

- Building local planning and decision making capacity for improvement of local governance and boosting entrepreneurial activity (Oblasts Rivne, Zhitomir and Kiev).
- Information on the consequences of the Chernobyl nuclear accident in the form of practical advice on healthy and productive lifestyles.





Information provision to the affected communities

- International Chernobyl Research and Information Network (ICRIN), a joint initiative by the IAEA, UNDP, the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) and the World Health Organization (WHO) implemented with support from the UN Trust Fund for Human Security, was successfully completed.
- Improved access to information significantly helped people live safely and productively in the Chernobyl-affected areas and enabled them to implement community-driven recovery initiatives.
- The ICRIN project was successful in addressing a broad range of interconnected issues and responded to multi-sectoral demands for human security, including health, environment, socio-economic and cultural spheres. It provided concrete and sustainable benefits to the targeted around 200,000 people, with special focus on vulnerable groups in rural areas.





Infrastructure

Post Chernobyl Recovery Project (2006-2013, USD 80 million) improved livelihood of 300,000 Belarusians (Oblasts Brest, Gomel, and Mogilev):

- Energy-efficient and reliable heat and hot water services
- 300 schools, hospitals, and kindergartens with improved lighting, heating, window and door replacements, and other energy-efficiency measures
- 3000 homes connected to gas, benefitting from improved, more reliable & affordable heat supply



Infrastructure

Water Supply and Sanitation Project:

 efficiency, quality and sustainability of water supply and sanitation services to 1.7 million people, including in Chernobylaffected areas

Energy Efficiency Project:

• EE improvements in heat and power generation; 120,000 people including Mogilev and Gomel

Forestry Development Project:

silvicultural & forest management in radioactive contamination areas



Health

- radiotherapy services for oncological patients from Chernobyl-affected areas.
- radiotherapy quality assurance
- national calibration services for radiotherapy dosimetry
- UNICEF in Belarus: health professionals and caregivers in affected areas, provided with essential easy to understand information on child's health and development
- Parents of young children in selected Chernobyl affected areas supported with parenting programmes (counselling, workshops and educational materials) covering aspects of early development, nutrition and health.
- Created with UNICEF support: information centres at schools continued their activities aimed at awareness raising on radiation safety among children and youth.
- UNICEF supported local initiatives on promotion of healthy lifestyles (11 cities in three Chernobyl-affected regions joined the Initiative: Brest, Dobrush, Gomel, Gorki, Kostiukovichi, Mogilev, Mozyr, Pinsk, Pruzhany, Shklov, Svetlogorsk).



Radiation mitigation and standard setting

- Harmonization of national concepts, documents and decision-making tools used in Belarus, the Russian Federation and Ukraine
- IAEA supports an ongoing regional project on radiological management of abandoned areas, and a national project in Belarus on transuranium assessment







Environmental sustainability

Global data repository



- Chernobyl Environmental Center
- IAEA prepared two documents with recommendations on optimising environmental monitoring and transition to normal life conditions



Knowledge Products: "Recovery from Chernobyl and other Nuclear Emergencies: Experiences and Lessons Learnt."



Post-2016 International Cooperation on Chernobyl

- Rehabilitation and sustainable development of the affected territories, achievement of economic and social growth with an active participation of local communities.
- Preservation and sharing of the unique knowledge and experience in the Chernobyl disaster recovery for the benefit of the international community.
- Strengthening of national and regional capacities of prevention and response to emergencies, including environmental monitoring, timely forecast of risks of emergencies, education and training programs.
- Maintaining and strengthening healthcare systems and continue long-term medical follow up of exposed populations and effective medical assistance to the high-risk individuals.



Post-2016 International Cooperation on Chernobyl

- Epidemiological studies on medical consequences of the Chernobyl catastrophe with a view to improve the understanding of low-dose radiation risks for human health and to increase the effectiveness of medical assistance to individuals residing in the radioactive-contaminated areas.
- Knowledge management, policy advice and informational support with a special focus on the needs of children and women.
- Rehabilitation and putting back to safe economic use, including in agriculture and forestry, of the abandoned territories and manufacturing of safe and clean products.
- Enhancement of conditions for promoting scientific exchanges and environmentally sound technologies tailored for the affected territories.
- Strengthening of scientific and technological cooperation in the field of safe use of nuclear energy.



Many Thanks for your attention !!

