



**Islands of
Innovation**
Interreg Europe



Good practice : JAFA programme

Environmental Health Prevention and Promotion Programme

A Public Health Program

- Environmental Health Prevention and Promotion Program
- Took place from April 1st, 2009
- Was launched by IREPS and partners (national services, medical and pharmaceutical sectors, and associations)
- Was financed by the ARS (Regional Health Agency)
- It is part of the National Chlordcone Action

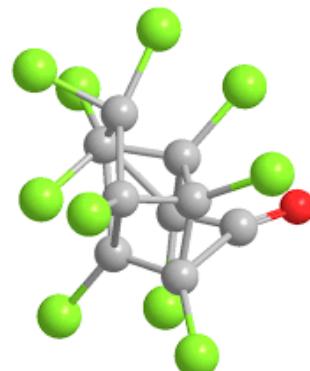


A Particular Local Context

- Creole garden is a strong component of the Guadeloupean identity
- Hard competition regarding “banana dollar”
- The growing need for housing puts enormous pressure on land, some producers prefer to sell their land to real estate developers
- Those farmers used several pesticides including those with chlordenecone
- Obviously, the areas which are involved in new housing are contaminated ones
- As a result, people have regular consumption of food from their polluted gardens and/or informal circuits

Focus on a Deadly Molecule: the Chlordécone

- Pesticide mainly used in Guadeloupe as a substitute for lindane in banana plantations, but also in tobacco, ornamental shrubs, and citrus crops fields
- Used from 1972 to 1993 as a pesticide against banana weevil and insects
- Chlordécone is a very toxic and carcinogenic product forbidden in France since 1990
- But the rest of stock have been sold to the French West Indies departments of Guadeloupe and Martinique until 1993
- Unfortunately, it is very hard to eliminate and chlordécone is present in large quantities in soil and groundwater
- In polluted areas, chlordécone can be found in food products as it contaminates livestock and plants growing (entire food chain including fishes)



JAFA Programme: Goal and Issue

- Reduce exposure to chlordenecone of populations with habits of supply and self-consumption of animal and vegetable products from private allotment gardens
- Inform Guadeloupe populations of negative impact of the molecule on health
- Avoid that people buy more from supermarkets and switch more to food industry that is often too fat, too sweet, too salty in a region where there is a high prevalence of obesity, diabetes, and hypertension

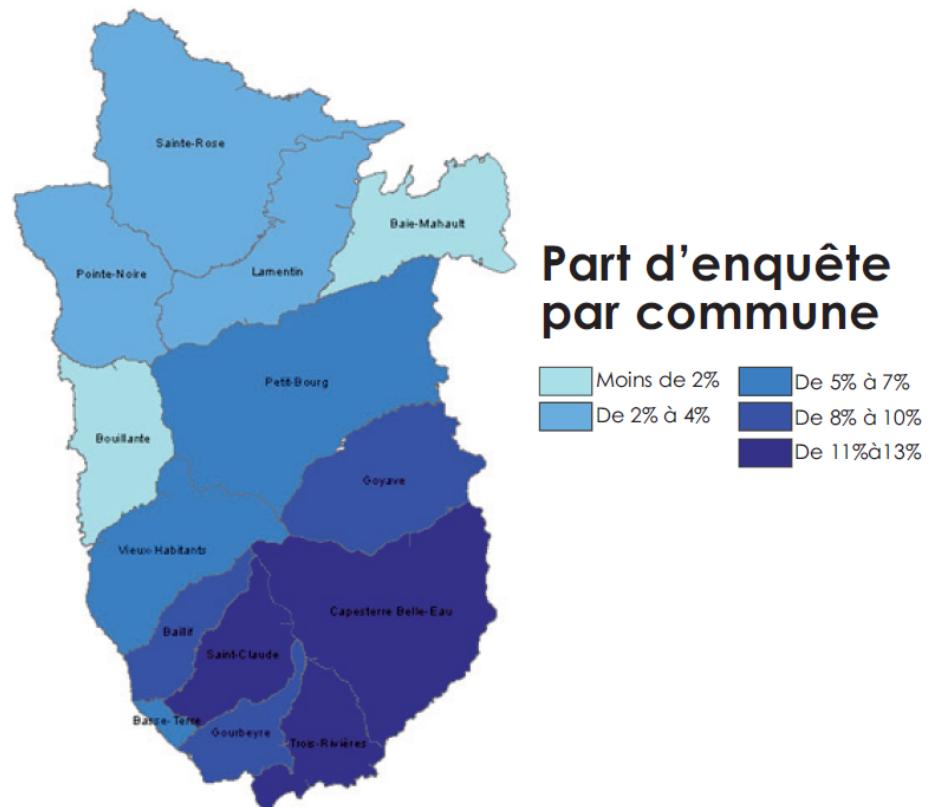


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Implementation : Diagnosis

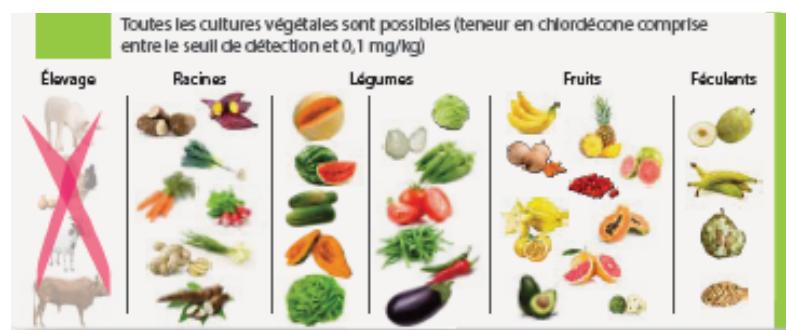
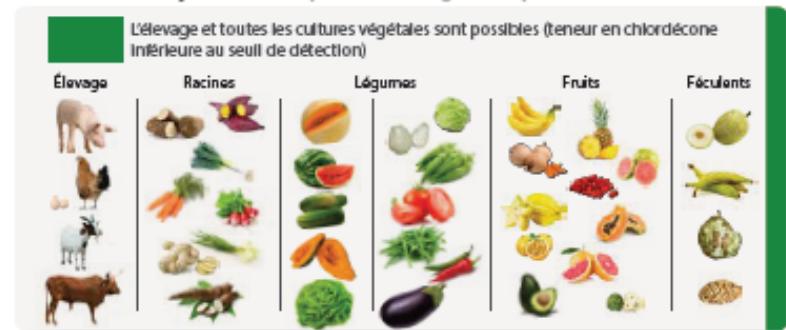
- From 2009 to 2012, door-to-door surveys were carried out with all households living in areas potentially polluted by chlordécone
 - 19,722 identified households
 - 10,447 Households surveyed
 - 80% Surveys without sample
 - 20% Surveys with sample
 - 2560 gardens analyzed
 - 2,074 Households concerned
 - 949 household overexposed >100 µg/kg (only gardens not livestock)



Implementation : Diagnosys

Légende :

- ▶ Terrains analysés avec les productions agricoles possibles :



- ▶ Terrains non analysés avec un risque de contamination par la chlordécone :

Terrains avec une présence de bananiers entre 1969 et 1997. En l'absence d'analyse de sol, il convient de se limiter aux productions non sensibles : cultures fruitières et arbustives et cultures maraîchères sans contact avec le sol.

Results and transferability

- Strong communication and prevention including proximity
 - Individual and collective support
 - Support through health and nutrition programs
- Involvement of inhabitants
- Re-appropriation of the land
- Improved control of polluted food including fishing areas and water that must be filtered (by activated carbon)
- Key results:
 - continue to use private or shared gardens using alternative techniques
 - Develop a healthy and accessible food
 - Develop more shared gardens (special communication on surveyed gardens)
- Good practice well documented and transferable in case of other pollution types
 - New opportunity to diversify the agriculture
 - Also a good opportunity to develop organic agriculture (by imported non polluted land)

INTERREG Europe, les îles de l'innovation

QUESTIONS



European Union
European Regional
Development Fund