

Koriyama City Safe Community
Promotion Council
Disaster Prevention and
Environment Safety Task Force

Presenter: Haruo Kokubu, Chair

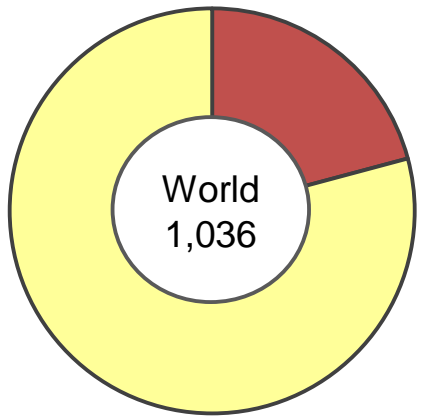
Reason (1) Japan is susceptible to disasters

Fig. 1

Of all worldwide disasters, Japan's rate of disaster occurrence is **20.5%** for number of earthquakes stronger than magnitude 6.0 and **7.0%** for number of active volcanoes. These are very high numbers for a country area that is only 0.25% of the entire world.

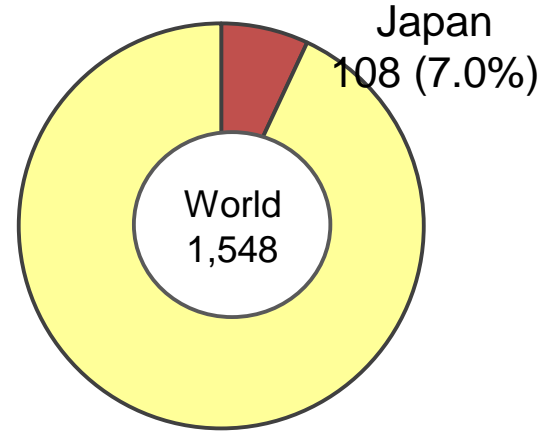
Number of earthquakes (magnitude 6 or more)

Total for 2000 to 2009



Japan
212
(20.5%)

Number of active volcanos (Volcanos that have erupted in the past 10,000 years)



Japan
108 (7.0%)

Note) Created by the Cabinet Office using data provided by the Japan Meteorological Agency for Japan, and data from the U.S. Geological Survey and Smithsonian Museum of Natural History for the world.

Excerpt from Cabinet Office official website - Disaster Prevention Information page

Reason (2) Koriyama City has also experienced a large disaster

Fig. 2

Situation of damage from the Great East Japan Earthquake on March 11, 2011

- Human casualties 1 death 2 serious injuries 2 Minor injuries
- Building damage

	Complete collapse	Partial collapse	Partial damage	Others	Total
Public facilities	0	8	61	134	203
Homes	2,294	18,749	32,062	168	53,273
Stores, etc.	278	918	4,333	30	5,559
Total	2,572	19,675	36,456	332	59,035

- Roads, bridges, rivers, agriculture facilities, etc.

Cracks	Land bulging	Land sinking	Others (collapse of river dikes, etc.)	Total
789	160	997	755	2,701

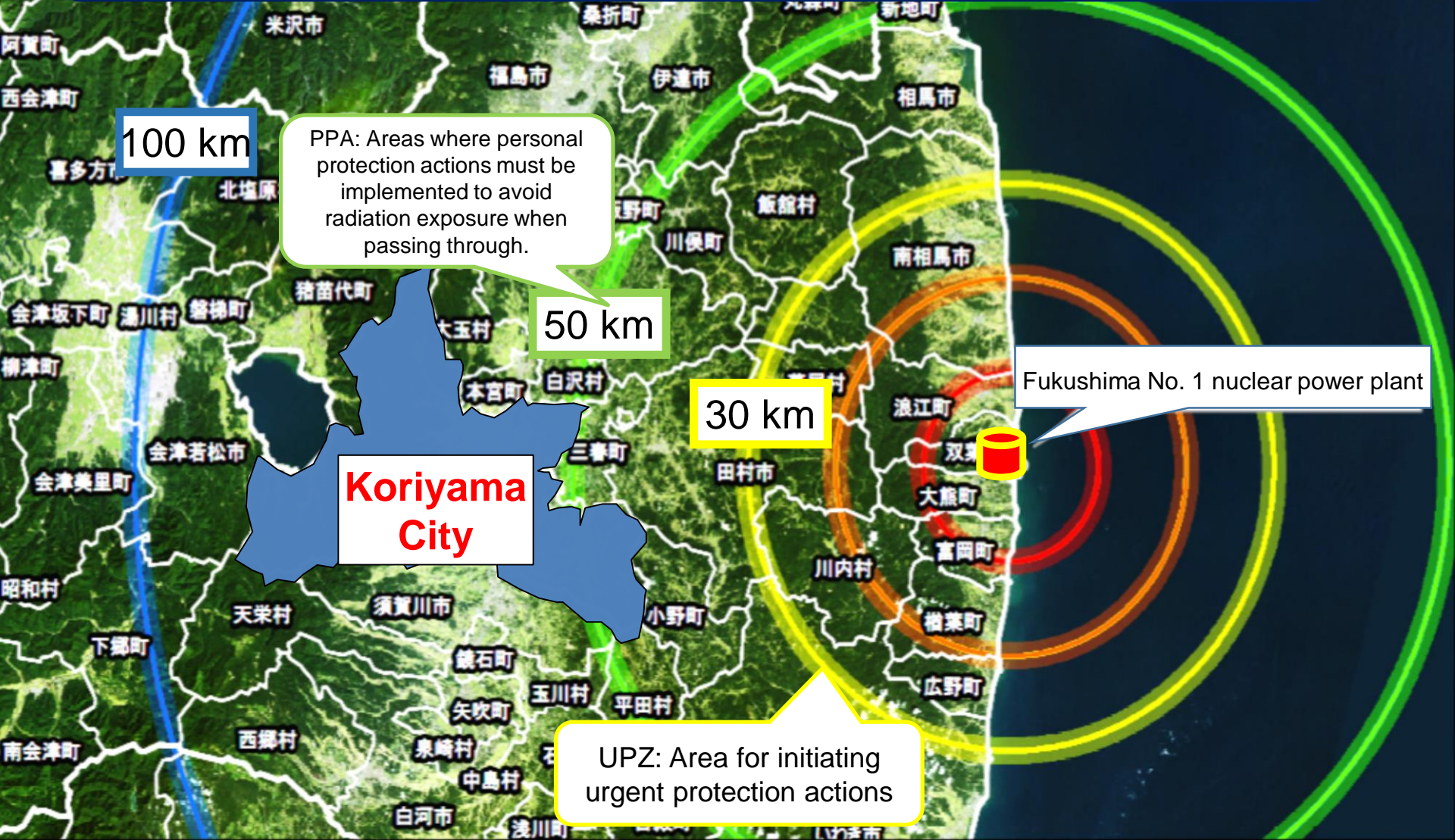
- City water facilities (immediately after the earthquake)
 Leaks Approx. 1,000 places Number of houses with water cut off
 Approx. 37,000 houses (Population without water approx. 97,000 people)
- Sewage facilities (immediately after the earthquake)
 Total distance of damaged pipes approx. 7,050m Damage to manholes, etc. 536 places

For Koriyama City, this was the first extensive earthquake damage since the Meteorological Agency started observing earthquakes.

Reason (3) Fukushima No.1 nuclear power plant accident

Fig. 3

Distance between Koriyama City and Fukushima No. 1 nuclear power plant



Impact of nuclear power plant accident on Koriyama City

Citizens had serious concerns immediately after the accident.

[Immediately after the accident] Levels of radiation exceeded normal levels. Children’s outdoor activities had to be restricted, and contaminants had to be removed (decontamination), etc. Many families, especially children, voluntarily evacuated out of the prefecture, and the population dropped.

Fig. 4

[Today] Decontamination of homes has been completed, and radiation levels have dropped markedly.

There has been no health damage from radioactive substances at this time.

Source: Koriyama City Nuclear Plant Disaster Measures (16th edition, March 2021)

Measurement place	March 29, 2011	November 30, 2020	Reduction rate
	Air radiation does		
Koriyama government office compound	2.59 μSv/h	0.08 μSv/h	96.9%
Koriyama City Hall	2.57 μSv/h	0.12 μSv/h	95.3%

Changes in citizens’ awareness Source: (Safe Community diagnosis FY2020 Survey of Citizen Awareness)

	FY2014	FY2016	FY2018	FY2020
Do you have concerns about nuclear disasters?	65.1%	34.8%	30.1%	18.1%

Citizens’ concerns have been greatly alleviated now that decontamination of homes, etc., has been completed.

Reason (4) We cannot eliminate disasters. However, we can reduce damage.



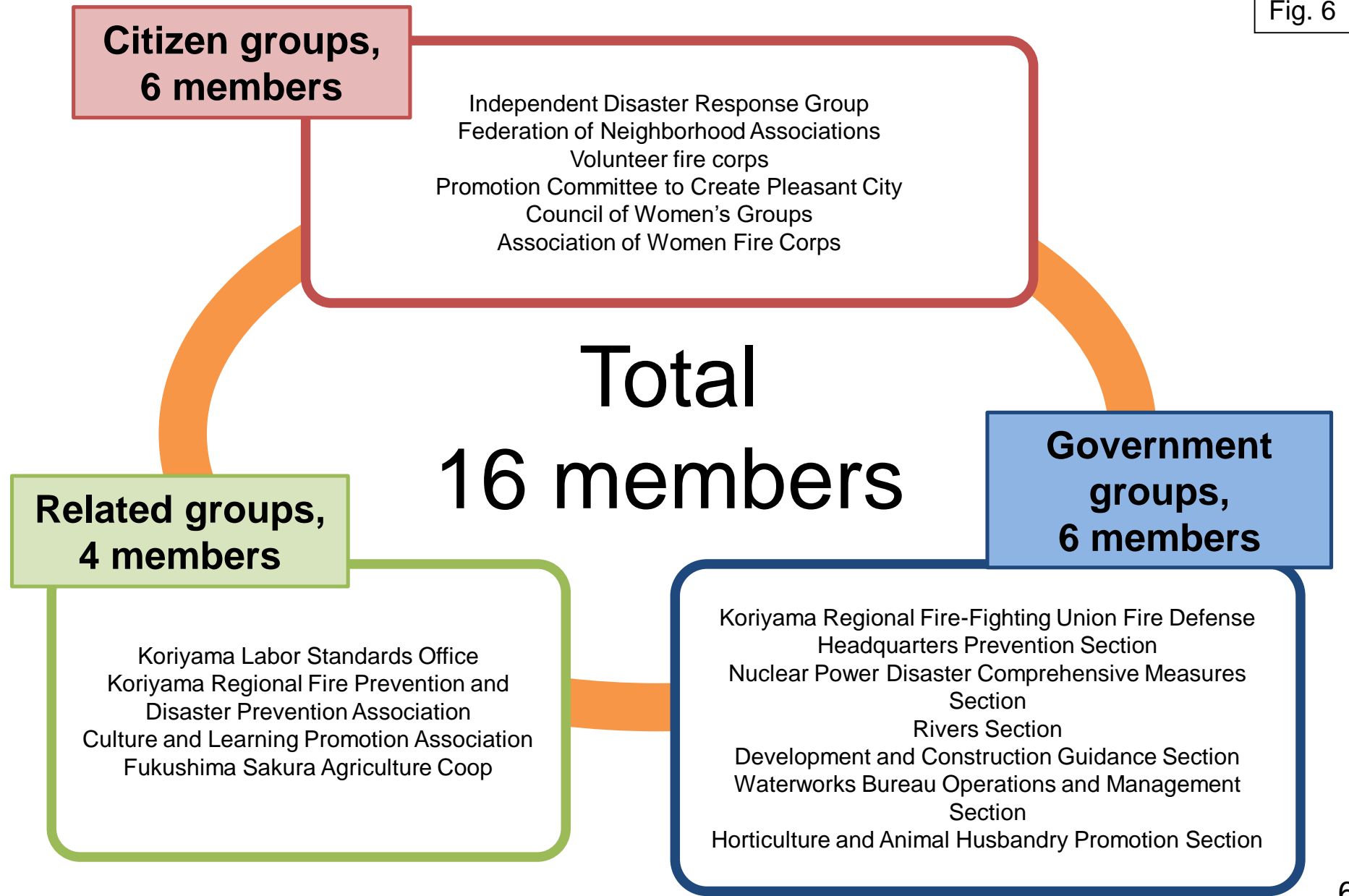
Hardware measures (Examples of measures in progress)

- Earthquake proofing of infrastructure
- Maintenance of meteorological observation facilities
- Redundancy of communication and power feed systems
- Earthquake proofing of buildings
- Stocking of resources
- Installation of earthquake proof water reservoir
- Expansion of evacuation sites
- Emergency heliport
- Reinforcement of fire prevention abilities
- Flood control by renovating riverbeds, etc.

Software measures (Examples of measures in progress)

- Disaster prevention plan (Nation, Prefecture, City)
- Disaster prevention drills (Nation, Prefecture, City)
- Improvement of emergency recovery technology
- Plans to continue business, etc.
- Agreement for mutual support by municipalities
- Plan to reinforce national land
- Backup of essential data

Fig. 6



3. History of Disaster Prevention and Environment Safety Task Force activities

Fig. 7

Date	Details	
May 22, 2018	1st Task Force meeting	How to proceed with Task Force activities
July 9, 2018	2nd Task Force meeting	Reflection on past activities
October 10, 2018	3rd Task Force meeting	Programs for each priority challenge
December 18, 2018	4th Task Force meeting	Confirmation of each program's progress and future development
February 2, 2019	5th Task Force meeting	Report on activities since receiving SC designation
May 14, 2019	1st Task Force meeting	Review of activities and programs for each priority challenge
September 3, 2019	2nd Task Force meeting	Organization of programs for each priority challenge, City Comprehensive Disaster Drill
January 14, 2020	3rd Task Force meeting	2019 Typhoon No. 19 (Hagibis), SC Festival 2020
February 1, 2020	4th Task Force meeting	Activity report
April 21, 2020	1st Task Force meeting	Attention to prevent the spread of COVID-19
July 7, 2020	2nd Task Force meeting	Review of activities
November 17, 2020	3rd Task Force meeting	Overview of damage and response to 2019 East Japan Typhoon (Hagibis), etc.
November 18, 2020	4th Task Force meeting	Online participation in onsite evaluation for Kagoshima City
December 25, 2020	5th Task Force meeting	Online participation in pre-onsite guidance for Tsuru City
June 28, 2021	1st Task Force meeting	Schedule for confirming priority challenges and each indicator
July 2, 2021	2nd Task Force meeting	[Written] Exchange of opinions on existing indicators
July 13, 2021	3rd Task Force meeting	Online participation in pre-onsite guidance for Chichibu City
August 17, 2021	3rd Task Force meeting	[Written] Inquiry to each member for feedback on the questionnaire survey
October 7, 2021	4th Task Force meeting	Confirmation of materials for pre-onsite guidance, etc.

Citizen awareness (1) Concerns about disasters

Fig. 8

(Responses, n=2,284)

Concerns about traffic accidents are highest at 62.9%. The results show that the citizens also have strong concerns about natural disasters, including earthquakes (53.9%) and storm and flood damage (31.6%). Concerns about discrimination and prejudice related to COVID-19 came in third at (44.2%).

Rank	Cause of injuries and accidents, etc.	Percentage
1	Traffic accident	62.9%
2	Earthquake	53.9%
3	Discrimination, prejudice, slander related to COVID-19	44.2%
4	Storm and flood damage	31.6%
5	Fires	30.8%
6	Injuries and accidents due to COVID-19	26.0%
7	Falls and tumbles while outside	22.3%
8	Falls and tumbles in the home	21.5%
9	Nuclear power disaster	18.1%
10	Snow damage, heavy snow	17.6%
11	Accident or injury at workplace	15.0%

Source: Koriyama City Safe Community diagnosis FY2020 Survey of Citizen Awareness

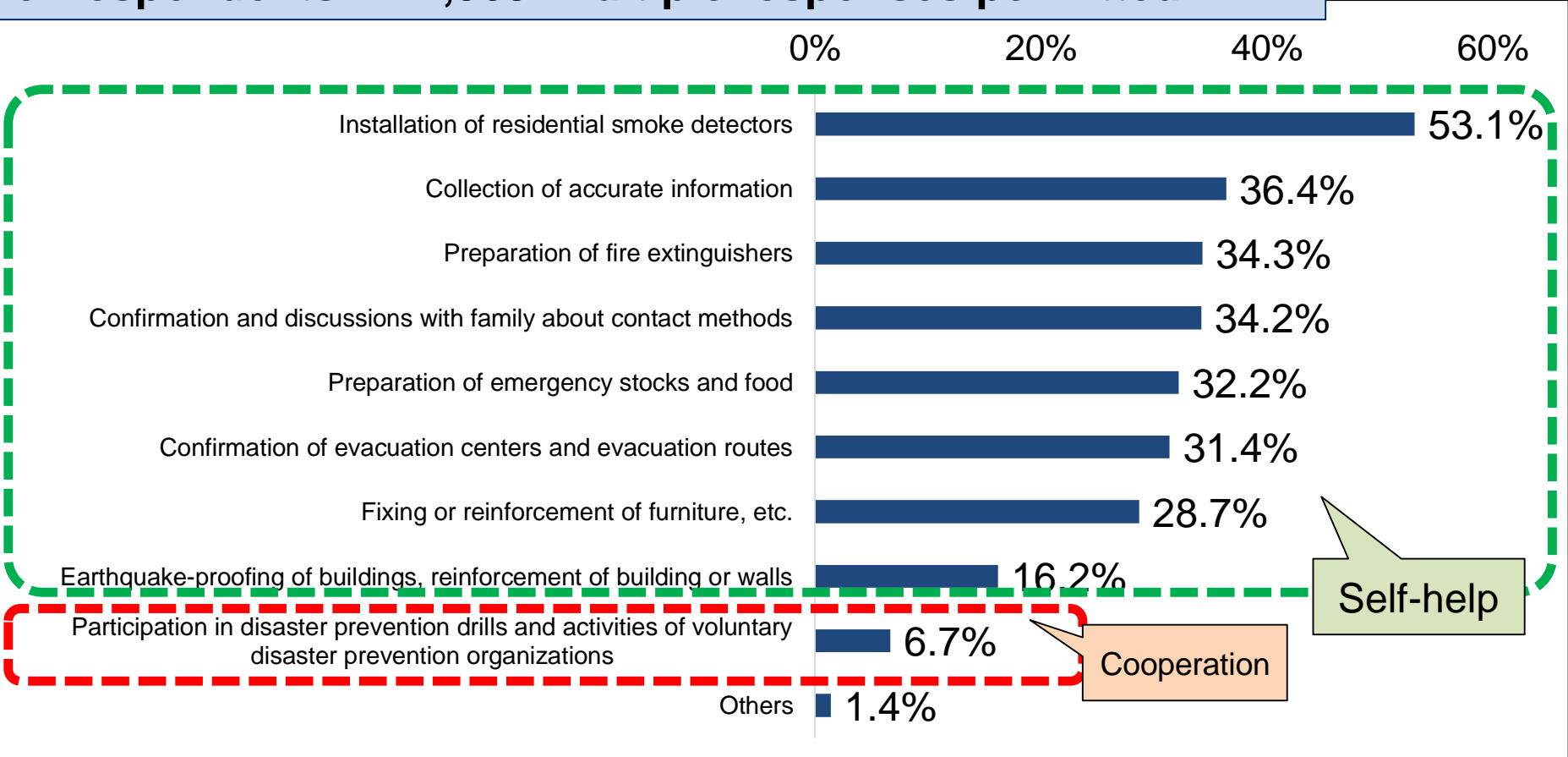
(* Percentage = "Very concerned" + "Concerned")

Citizen awareness (2) Individual preparations for disasters

In some areas, preparations have reached approx. 50%, but issues related to “self-help” and “cooperation” are low.

Fig. 9

Disaster prevention measures taken in home by citizens No. of respondents n= 1,368 Multiple responses permitted



Source: Koriyama City FY2020 Safe Community Survey of Citizen Awareness

Neighborhood Association

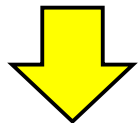
Neighborhood associations are the municipal organization that is closest to the residents. If a disaster occurs, they play an essential role in evacuating and guiding people, etc.

Example of roles * Excerpt from Koriyama City Community Disaster Prevention Plan

Example 1: Evacuation and situation of evacuation shall be identified in neighborhood association units

As a rule, identification of evaluation situation or adjustment of contact with evacuees is conducted in neighborhood association unit; each neighborhood association chair or a designated person should be the point of contact.

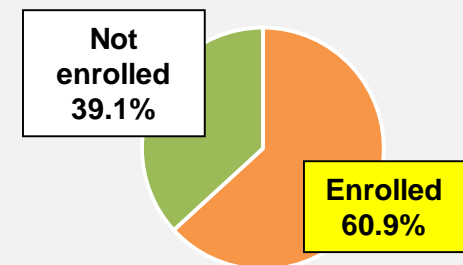
Neighborhood associations functioned effectively during the Great East Japan Earthquake.



However, the membership rate is declining yearly.
63.2% (2016) -> 60.9% (2021)

Situation of neighborhood association membership (as of April 2021)

- ◆ No. of households registered in population register:
145,011 households
- ◆ No. of households with neighborhood association membership:
88,355 households

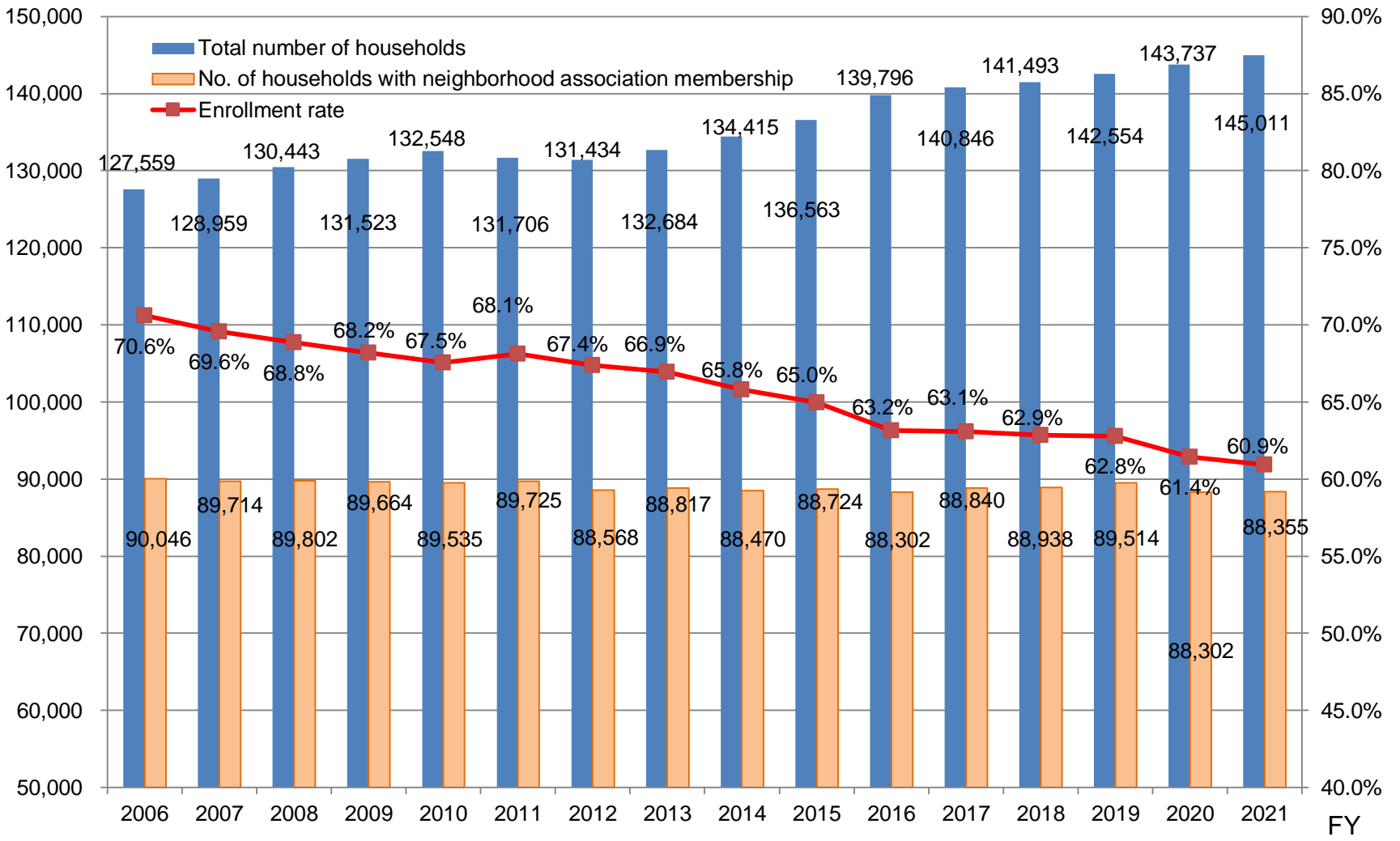


Source: Koriyama City survey

Membership in neighborhood associations is continuing to decline. There are concerns that exchanges and cooperation within local communities will weaken.

Fig. 11

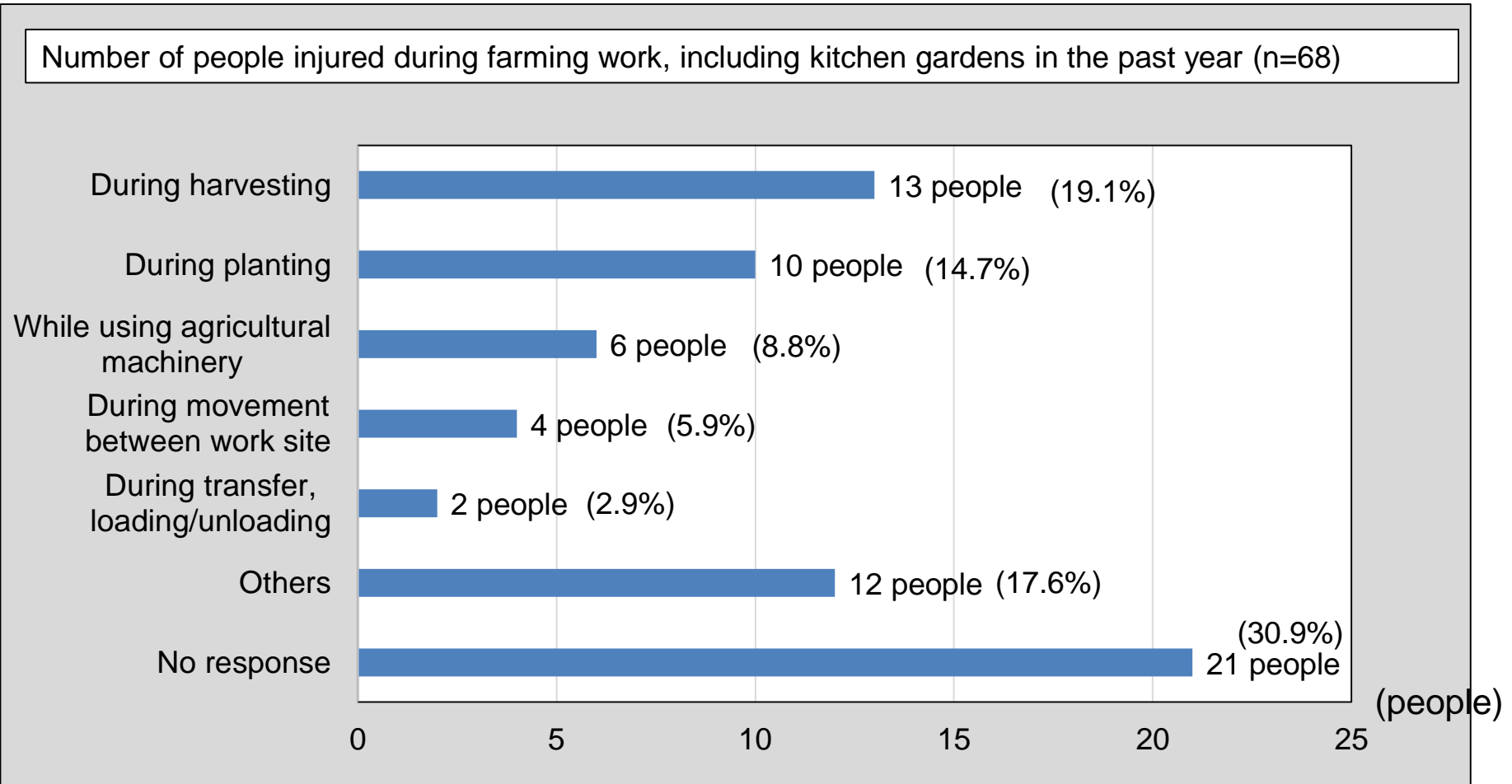
Transition of neighborhood association membership (Koriyama City)



Citizen awareness (5) Situation of injuries during farming

Many people are injured during harvesting work or while operating agricultural machinery.

Fig. 12



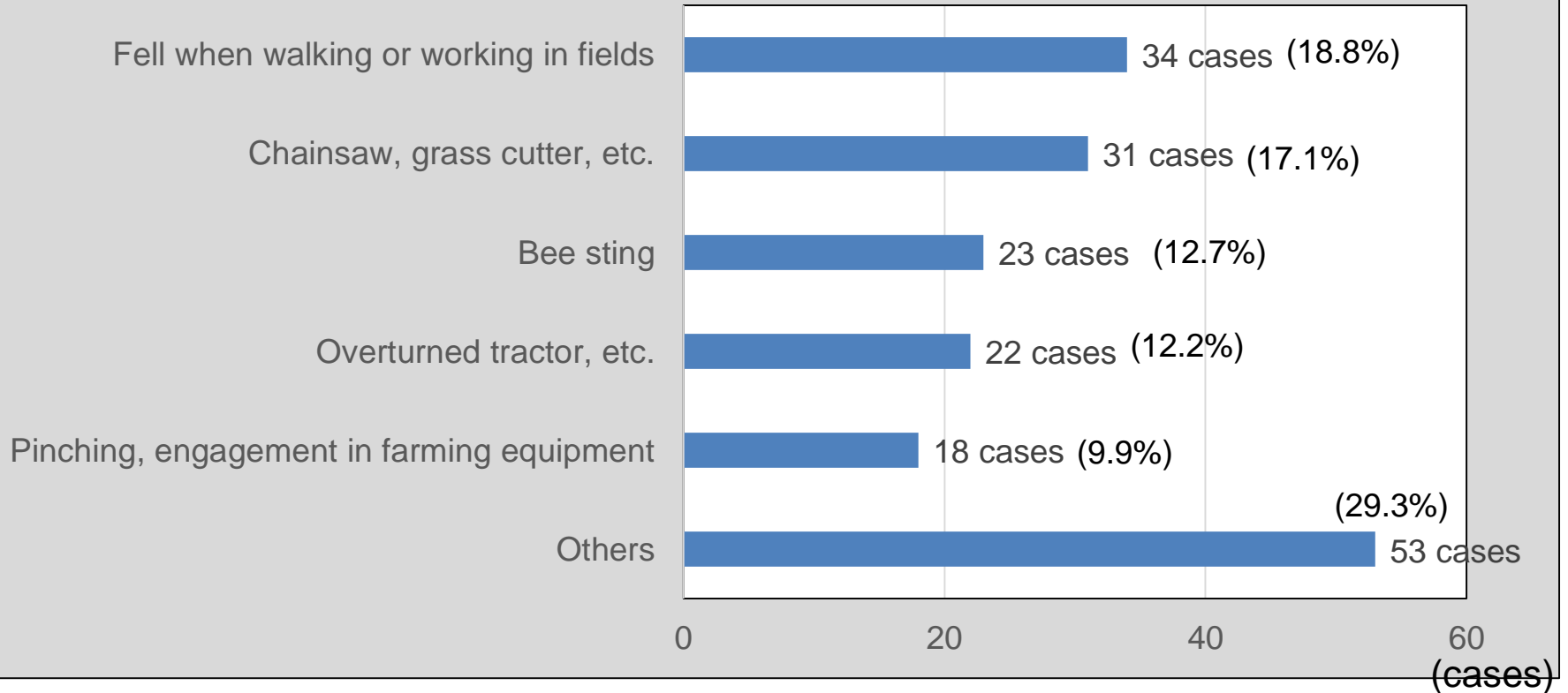
Source: Koriyama City FY2020 Safe Community Survey of Citizen Awareness

Citizen awareness (5) Causes of accidents during farming work

Many people were injured during farming work or while using agricultural machinery.

Fig. 13

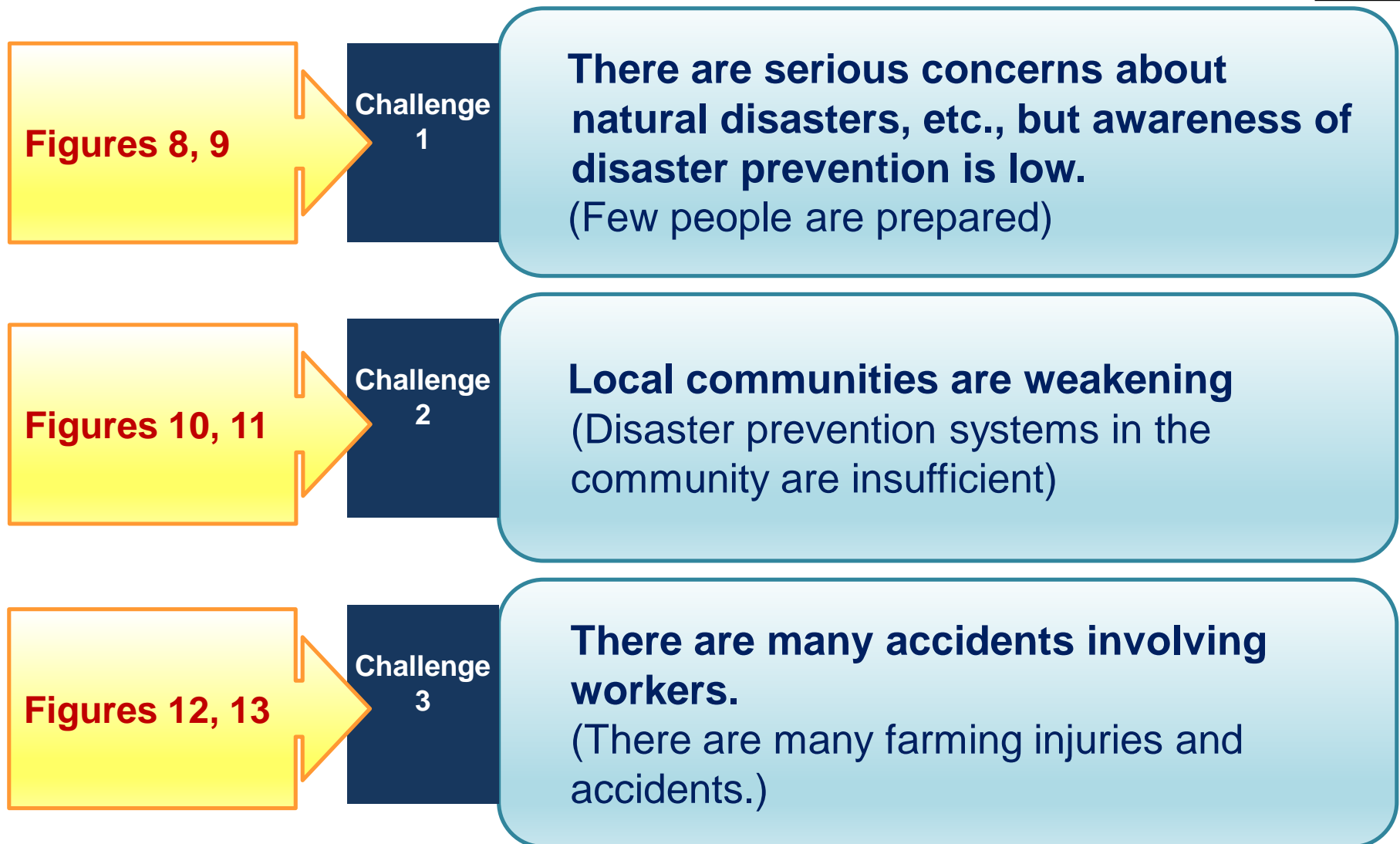
Analysis of 181 emergency incidents that occurred during farming work in the jurisdiction of the Koriyama Regional Fire-Fighting Union Fire Defense Headquarters between 2013 and 2019.



Source: Koriyama Regional Fire-Fighting Union Fire Defense Headquarters survey

4 Selection of priority challenges

Fig. 14



5 Directions, targets, and programs for challenges

Fig. 15



Outline of programs for challenges

Fig. 16

Challenge	Category	National level	Municipality level	Community level
(1) (2) Common	Improve environment	Victim support system Improvement of community disaster prevention ability	System to assist people Support and strengthening of disaster prevention organization	Mimamori-watching of people in need Evacuation guidance and rescue
	Rules and restrictions	Development of laws, formulation of plans	Formulation of plans and development of manual	Formulation of plan
	Education and awareness-promotion	Holding of drills and lectures	Dissemination of disaster prevention information Holding of drills and lectures Creation and distribution of disaster prevention pamphlet	Holding of drills and lectures Safety inspections in the community Promotion of disaster prevention awareness

Example 1

Example 2

Challenge	Category	National level	Municipality level	Community level
(3)	Improve environment	Establish counseling services Workers' compensation insurance benefit system	Guide to counseling services	Safety and health management
	Rules and restrictions	Development of laws, formulation of plans	Development of manual	Development of manual
	Education and awareness-promotion	Promotion of safety and health Safety seminar	Promotion of safety and health Safety lectures	Employee training Safety inspection promotion

Example 3

* Within the jurisdiction of relevant Labor Standards Bureau

Example of existing program (1)

Koriyama City Comprehensive Disaster Drills (Canceled in 2020 and 2021 due to COVID-19)

Fig. 17



Example of existing program (2)



Fig. 18

- Our Home's Disaster Prevention Handbook created (revised) and distributed

[Main improvements]

- A page on daily preparations (disaster prevention action plan) in the home was added to "Our Home's Disaster Prevention Handbook"
- Possible flooding depths were indicated on the evacuation site map to indicate the degree of danger at homes, etc.
- The booklet was revised to include an explanation of evacuation information (page 1) and emergency contact information (front cover).

Neighborhood associations distributed 10,000 copies of May 2121.

A multi-language version (5 languages) was updated

Hazard map Published in April 2020



Example of existing program (3)

- Holding community visit lectures and creating and distributing leaflets, etc., on preventing injuries and accidents during farming work.

Fig. 19

第41号 農政だより

SDGs 持続可能な社会の実現
SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS
持続可能な開発目標

～農家の皆さんへ～

郡山市 農政だより 第41号

「こおりやま園芸カレッジ」のご案内

園芸研修センターでは、農政ある農業従事者を育成することを目的に、1年を通じて園芸作物の栽培技術を学ぶ「こおりやま園芸カレッジ」を実施しています。

●対象 こおりやま地区農業中核都市圏内に創設する18歳以上50歳以下の方

●内容 野菜、在来品種技術の習得のための講義、実習、市内各農産物産地等

●費用 無料 (ただし、教材費、実習材料費等については自己負担)

●農業次世代人材投資資金 (研修型) に対応しています。

<体験入校>

令和4年度入校生を募集し、体験入校を実施します。

●日程 1回目 10月11日(月)午前9時30分～正午
2回目 10月12日(火)午前9時30分～正午
※2回とも7月以内です。

●場所 園芸研修センター(郡山市南園区)多田野字草園161

●申込 10月6日(水)までに園芸研修センターに電話(024-957-2880)又はFAX(024-967-0019)で(休校有期日、休学、休学、電話番号を記入)

<研修生インタビュー>

4月からこおりやま園芸カレッジで研修している向山和男さん、阿部太直さん、大澤世さんへインタビューしました。

研修を受けての感想は?

向山 基本的なことから教えてもらえることが多かったですが、園芸研修センターでの実証栽培にも関わりますので、気候によっては、経験から知識が同じ工程を繰り返すことで、理解が深まるようになっていきました。

阿部 とても楽しく充実しています。ハウス1棟と直轄圃場を借りて自分で栽培できるので、計画から自分で立てるのが大変ですが、自ら進んで取り組む姿勢があると大変だと感じています。

大澤 作業が見つけられることがよいと感じています。研修といっしょに研修を受けられるのは助かっていますし、外国研修が充実していて、市内各農産物の栽培を体験できたり、こおりやま園芸カレッジを催された先輩方の栽培現場にも見学させてもらって、農業従事者が抱える問題やそれにどうするかという点が勉強になっています。

Agriculture Policy Newsletter, published 2 times a year

「こおりやまの米」通信

Vol.7 刈取り適期特集

令和3年9月

編集 郡山市 稲作普及課 郡山地区本部 (Tel. 024-957-4632)
〒924-8501 郡山市南園区山田村久保 (Tel. 024-923-3207)
農中連携推進部 稲作推進課 稲作普及課 (Tel. 024-955-1310)
発行 郡山市農産物生産対策協議会
1郡山南園区南園区農産課 (Tel. 024-3761)

●活動日及び発行の定数は、郡山市のウェブサイトから確認することができます。

「こおりやまの米」通信

■ 生育状況

好天におよび「ひめぼれ」、「天のつぶさ」、「コンシロのり」とともに早生で95日程度収穫が早くなり、それに併せて刈取り時期が早くなりますので、作業が滞らないように準備を進めましょう。

郡山市「稲作普及」ホームページで配信している稲作適期診断ツール(農産物生産対策協議会)の9月10日の生育状況は、こおりやまの各地のホームページに掲載されますので、参考してください。

表 出穂後の積算気温による刈取り開始の目安

地域	主な品種のほ場	各種積算気温の目安			
		8月30日まで の積算気温 (℃)	90℃ ひめぼれ あまのつば 雲山ひめぼれ	100℃ 天のつぶさ	110℃ コンシロのり
早稲部	7月21日 ひめぼれ	632	8月10日	—	8月22日
	8月2日 天のつぶさ	551	—	8月14日	8月24日
	8月10日 コンシロのり	281	—	8月24日	8月28日
遅刈	8月22日 天のつぶさ	625	8月15日	—	8月20日
	8月4日 雲山ひめぼれ	415	8月10日	—	8月20日

※「各種積算気温の目安」は、5月30日までの実気温、それ以降は平均気温で算出。
なお、早稲部はハウス栽培し、遅刈部はハウス栽培のハウスで算出。
※ 上記の目安は目安であり、必ずしも厳格に守る必要はありません。

■ 刈取り時期

【刈取り時期が早いと・・・】 【刈取り時期が遅いと・・・】

- 作業効率が良い
- 食味低下の一因とならぬ割れ米・着色米が減少
- 収量米・光沢が多くなる
- 刈取り作業が早い
- 食味低下の一因とならぬ割れ米・着色米が減少
- 光沢がなくなる割れ米

【1】 出穂後の積算気温による目安
出穂後30日の日平均気温を算出し、刈取り適期を設定できます。
ただし、高湿度条件下では積算気温による適期予測と実際の刈取り状況にずれが生じやすいため、穂長(刈取り)をみて判断しましょう。

【2】 穂の着色状況から見た目安
稲全株を測定して平均的な穂の長さ(実粒)を算出し、穂の80～90%が着色し、穂軸の半分が黄化した段階で刈取りが適期です。また、刈取り適期は穂割れ・着色米等の発生を抑制し、品質向上に効果的です。

稲によって穂の長さや着色率に違いがあるため、刈取り適期は稲の種類によって異なります。刈取り適期は稲の種類によって異なります。刈取り適期は稲の種類によって異なります。

近年、出穂後のガス増殖による生育不良が問題になっており、その発生を防ぐためには、早稲部と遅刈部を区別して管理することが必要です。早稲部と遅刈部を区別して管理することが必要です。早稲部と遅刈部を区別して管理することが必要です。

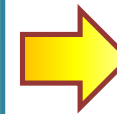
“Koriyama Rice” Newsletter, published 7 times a year

Programs for challenge (1)

Fig. 20

Challenge 1

There are serious concerns about natural disasters, etc., but awareness of disaster prevention is low.
(Few people are prepared)



Direction 1
Raise awareness
of disaster
prevention

To achieve this ...

1. Start with the children (schools) and involve parents and grandparents.
2. Check preparations in the home, evacuation routes, and notification methods.

Main programs

Promote of preparation of community disaster prevention maps.

- Promote disaster prevention classes at public places (schools and community halls, etc.)
- Promote disaster prevention in the community (circular, events, etc.)

Programs for challenge (2)

Challenge 2

Local communities are weakening
(Disaster prevention systems in the community are insufficient)



Direction 2
Improve the disaster prevention system in the community

To achieve this ...

- (1) Select advanced and pilot districts.**
- (2) Increase exchanges (mutual help) within the community through disaster prevention activities.**

Main programs	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Encourage residents to participate in community disaster prevention activities (drills, lectures, etc.).• Survey disaster prevention awareness.
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Programs for challenge (3)



To achieve this ...

<p>(1) Publicize information at related stores and through various meetings.</p> <p>(2) Implement measures to raise awareness of safety during farming work.</p>	
Main programs	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Promote measures to prevent heatstroke during farming• Promote safety measures for common farming equipment.

2019 East Japan Typhoon (Hagibis)

Fig. 23

Typhoon No. 19 of 2019 made landfall in Japan on October 12, causing record-breaking heavy rainfall in the Kanto, Koshinetsu, and Tohoku regions, resulting in extensive damage. In Koriyama City, rainfall of 95.0mm/hour, 942.4mm/24 hours was recorded in the early morning of the the 13th.

Type	Details of damage
Deaths	6 people
Complete collapse Firefighting water tank	1,306 locations
Large-scale half collapse	1,921 locations
Partial collapse	4,651 locations
Flooding above floor level	6,542 locations
Flooding below floor level	847 locations
Industrial and commercial losses	36.19 billion JPY
Crop damage, etc.	3.0663 billion JPY

Evacuation information, etc. [Evacuation warning, etc.]	
River (flooding)	85,009 people
Landslide disaster	52,048 people
Number of evacuation sites opened	42 locations
Number of evacuees	3,973 people



October 13, 2019 Koriyama Regional Fire-Fighting Union

Photos of damage

Fig. 24



Photo by Space One Co.,Ltd.



Photo by Space One Co.,Ltd. Tokusada District



Photo by Kageyama Construction Co.,Ltd.

Outline of earthquake

Time of occurrence	February 13, 23:07
Depth of epicenter	Coast of Fukushima Prefecture at depth of 55 km
Scale of earthquake	Magnitude 7.3
Seismic intensity in Koriyama City	[Konan, Koriyama City] Seismic intensity 6 weak (max. intensity 6 at Zao-cho, Yamagata Prefecture)

Overview of damage (as of September 30, 2021)

Type	Extent of damage
Human damage (casualties)	13 people
Building damage	
Complete collapse	93 buildings
Large-scale half collapse	67 buildings
Medium-scale partial collapse	166 buildings
Partial collapse	1100 buildings
Semi-partial collapse	2429 buildings

Situation of evacuations

Number of evacuation sites opened	17 locations
Maximum number of people sheltered	29 people from 21 households

Lifeline

Power outage (max.)	Approx. 13,600 homes
City water	Leaks 55 cases
	Houses with water cut off: 50
Gas leaks	2 cases

Photos of damage

Fig. 26



Municipal swimming area (Kaiseizan Pool)



Makuuchi Bridge



Koriyama Station area (Omachi)



Culture facilities (Kaisekan)

Spread of COVID-19

Occurrence status of positive patients [the last month]

Situation of Covid-19 patients in Koriyama City

Numbers officially released up to Sept. 30, 2021 (cases known by Sept. 29)

◆ Status of positive patients (people)

Positive patients							
2,050	By gender		Currently hospitalized	Currently waiting for hospitalization	Recuperating at an accommodation facility	Recuperating at home	Discharged
	Male	Female					
	1,166	884	10	0	0	1	2,039

* Preliminary numbers are given for hospital admissions and discharges.

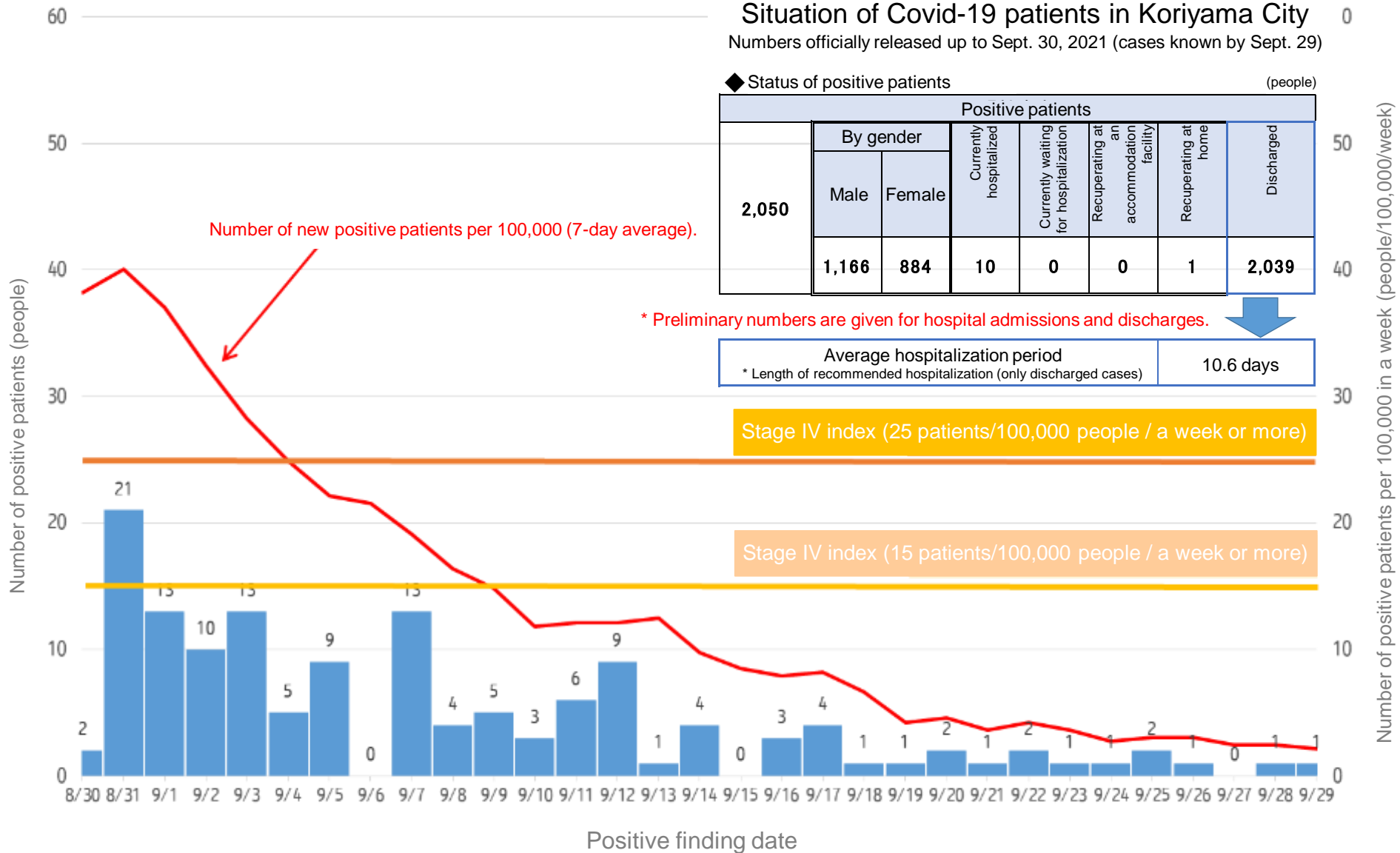
Average hospitalization period

* Length of recommended hospitalization (only discharged cases)

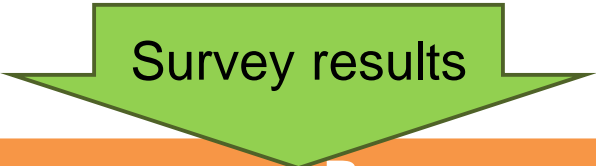
10.6 days

Stage IV index (25 patients/100,000 people / a week or more)

Stage IV index (15 patients/100,000 people / a week or more)



[Timing] February to March 2020 [Number of surveys] 2,033
 [Collected surveys] 1,031 [Collection rate] 50.7%



Excerpt

Survey items	Response	Percentage
Programs necessary in the future	Confirmation of communication methods and evacuation rules in the event of a disaster	56.0%
	Preliminary confirmation of information collection methods	52.5%
	Individual confirmation of evacuation sites and evacuation routes	49.9%
	Encouragement of neighborhood association membership and interaction with neighbors	22.2%
	Proactive participation in disaster prevention training and evacuation drills	14.0%
Evacuation method	Car	89.4%
	Foot	5.1%

Fig. 29

[Timing] August 2021

[Number of surveys] 107

[Targets] 3rd-year junior high school students living along rivers that flooded

Survey results

Excerpt

Survey items	Response	Percentage
Programs for uniting communities	Community disaster prevention drills(raise awareness of dangers)	39%
	Hold events (festivals, sports festivals)	33%
	Train leaders	16%
Participation in community activities	Participate in cleaning and waste collection	46%
Ease of participating in community activities	Would participate if event was closer to home	25%
	Would participate if event was on weekend or holiday	18%

Outline of programs for new challenges regarding disasters

Fig. 30

Challenge	Category	National level	Municipality level	Community level
(1) (2) Common	Improve environment	Victim support system Improvement of community disaster prevention ability	System to assist people Support and strengthening of disaster prevention organization	Mimamori-watching of people in need Evacuation guidance and rescue
	Rules and restrictions	Development of laws, formulation of plans	Formulation of plans and development of manual	Formulation of plan
	Education and awareness-promotion	Holding of drills and lectures	Dissemination of disaster prevention information Holding of drills and lectures Creation and distribution of disaster prevention pamphlet	Holding of drills and lectures Safety inspections in the community Promotion of disaster prevention awareness

Example (6)

Example (5)

Examples (1) to (4)

Challenge	Category	National level	Municipality level	Community level
(3)	Improve environment	Establish counseling services Workers' compensation insurance benefit system	Guide to counseling services	Safety and health management
	Rules and restrictions	Development of laws, formulation of plans	Development of manual	Development of manual
	Education and awareness-promotion	Promotion of safety and health Safety seminar	Promotion of safety and health Safety lectures	Employee training Safety inspection promotion

* Within the jurisdiction of relevant Labor Standards Bureau

Smooth opening and management of evacuation sites considering measures to prevent spread of COVID-19

●Details

July 29, 2020 Voluntary disaster prevention organizations, City employees approx. 120 people

July 12, 2021 Cooperating companies, City employees approx. 70 people

- Participants practice opening an evacuation site considering infection prevention measures
Reception (Reception of people feeling unwell, guidance to evacuation space: Secure flow line)
- Explanation of stock for infection prevention measures
Masks, non-contact type thermometer, thermal camera, installation of partitions, etc.



Example 2 Training on information collection [Disaster prevention training]

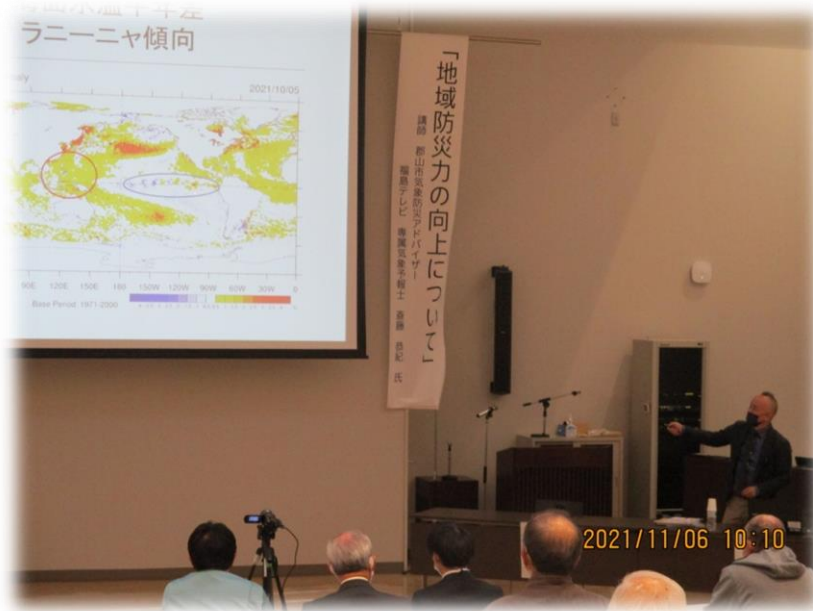
Seminar was held to provide citizens with opportunity to learn how to prepare for disasters by getting up-dated information about condition of disasters, and available services upon the revision of Basic Act on Disaster in May, 2021

Fig. 32

【Date】 Saturday, November 6, 2021 am 10:00-11:30 (YouTube live-streaming)

【Participants】 Approx. 60 people: Community residents, voluntary disaster prevention organizations, Women's Fire Fighting Cooperation Association, etc.

【Subject】 Involvement of local disaster prevention power (lecturer: Koriyama City meteorological disaster prevention advisor)



Example (3) Training seminar for disaster prevention specialists, etc. (Human resource training)

Fig. 33

To train local disaster prevention leaders, we have held disaster prevention lectures and seminars for citizen disaster prevention leaders, and conducted a new training program for disaster prevention specialists.

- (New) training program for disaster prevention specialists (from 2020)

[Participants]

Citizens (Voluntary disaster prevention organizations, private companies, etc.)

[Number of participants]

50 people (we plan to train 50 people every year)

- (Existing) Koriyama City Independent Disaster Response Group Liaison Council “Training program”

[Participants]

Independent disaster response group members, etc.

[Number of participants] Approx. 100 people

[Details] Disaster prevention seminar by meteorological disaster prevention advisor

- (Existing) Training program for citizen disaster prevention leaders (from 2004)

[Participants] Members of independent disaster response groups in the City

[Number of participants] 26 people (FY2019)

[Details]

- Lecture, practice, first aid, map-based training
- Canceled in 2020 and 2021 due to COVID-19 pandemic



Independent disaster response group
“Training program” (2020)



Citizen disaster prevention leader training program (2020)

Example (4) City-organized Kirameki Community Visit Lectures



Fig. 34

- Lectures for a wide range of citizens from elementary and junior high school to the elderly.
FY2020 17 sessions 628 people
(2020-2021: Slight decrease because of COVID-19 pandemic)
FY2021 24 sessions 1,344 people * Courses were also held online
[Results] FY2018 27 sessions 1,281 people, FY2019 39 sessions 2,345 people



Lecturer



Participants

Community-visit lecture held online because of COVID-19

3rd-year junior high school students living along Abukumagawa River

The information system has been strengthened by installing of additional disaster prevention administrative radios along the river and introducing VACAN, an information application that allows users to check the status of evacuation centers and their use.

郡山市の災害・感染症等情報を配信します

気象情報や国民保護情報をはじめ、市内で発生した災害情報や避難指示等の住民避難情報、新型コロナウイルスの感染症情報や、熱中症情報などについて、さまざまな手段で配信しています。
メールマガジンやSNSなどに登録して、最新の防災情報を入手しましょう！

防災(防疫)ウェブサイト

防災(防疫)専用のウェブサイトです。
URL <https://bousai.koriyama-fukushima.jp/>
スマートフォン・スマホ以外の携帯電話 <https://bousai.koriyama-fukushima.jp/sp/>

メールマガジン

防災ウェブサイト内の「防災メールマガジン」から登録いただくことができます。
URL <https://bousai.koriyama-fukushima.jp/contact2>
スマートフォン <https://bousai.koriyama-fukushima.jp/sp/mag/>

SNS (フェイスブック、ツイッター)

フェイスブック、ツイッターに登録されている方が「いいね!」や「フォロー」していただくことで利用できます。

電話ガイダンス

災害時には、災害情報などの防災行政無線の内容を新着順に電話でお知らせします。
※防災行政無線の放送が無い場合、注意喚起などの行政情報をお知らせします。(ぼうさい 郡山)
【フリーダイヤル ☎ 0120 - 131 - 963】

緊急速報メール

NTTドコモ、au、ソフトバンク、楽天モバイルの携帯電話に送信されます。
※情報は発信時点で市内にいる方に配信されます。
※機種により設定が必要なものや受信できないものがあります。

防災行政無線

市内の小中学校や公民館、公園などに設置した屋外スピーカーから放送を流します。
※お住まいの地域や気象条件により聞きとりにくい場合は他の配信手段で内容をご確認ください。

コミュニティFM放送

「郡山コミュニティ放送 (コヤマFM)」から放送します。
※番組放送中でも強制割り込みで災害情報をお知らせします。
周波数・・・FM79.1MHz

テレビ (NHKデータ放送)

NHKのデータ放送で確認できます。
リモコンの「dボタン」を押すとL字画面に切り替わります。

スマ保 災害時ナビ

災害時に役立つスマートフォンアプリです。
※スマートフォンのGPS機能を使って現在地情報を取得し周辺の避難場所等が表示されます。
※現在地から避難場所までのルートを表示したり、避難場

VACAN

各避難所の位置や開設状況、リアルタイムの混雑状況を確認できます。



3 locations were added along river (FY2021)
Total 152 locations

(New) VACAN
(Announcements on evacuation site vacancy)

Example (6) Expansion of evacuation sites



Fig. 36

- Securing evacuation sites by borrowing facilities at private companies, etc.
- Securing space for in-car evacuation for citizens who wish to evacuate in their cars (from 2020)

Evacuation site name	Number of partitions	Reference
Koriyama Gakuin School Keisen Business College	89 partitions	New
Toho Academy Foundation School Koriyama Institute of Health Sciences	127 partitions	New
Shinkyō Chisui Co., Ltd.	25 partitions	New
Nihon University College of Engineering	246 partitions	Existing
Teikyo Asaka High School	200 partitions	Existing

Evacuation sites for car evacuations	Number of parking spots	Reference
Big Palette Fukushima parking lot (12 facilities)	2,307 cars	
Niraku Corporation (9 stores)	3,230 cars	New
Parks (14 locations)	1,344 cars	New
Culture Park parking lots, etc. (2 locations)	1,817 cars	For companies

[Others]

Evacuation sites using ryokan and hotels that have entered an agreement with the Koriyama Association of Ryokan and Hotels (September 23, 2020)

Priority challenge	Problem points	How to proceed
(1)	<p>To promote disaster preparedness among people of all ages, it is necessary to gain the understanding of schools and companies, including on how to deal with the COVID-19 pandemic.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Actively inform schools, businesses, etc., of disaster prevention projects organized by the city and local communities through various opportunities and means. • Study methods of non-in-person activities, such as using the Internet.
(2)	<p>A decline in the participation rate of neighborhood associations, the parent body of voluntary disaster prevention organizations, and the aging of the population. In addition, the status of disaster prevention activities and interaction (mutual help) among neighbors varies depending on the district.</p>	<p>The project will be disseminated to other districts through exchanges with advanced (model) districts in the city and the introduction of case studies from advanced cities.</p>
(3)	<p>It is difficult to improve the awareness of older workers who tend to overexert themselves and an unspecified number of people with kitchen gardens.</p>	<p>Get opinions from cooperating stores, etc., and study methods and changes to gain the interest of targets.</p>

Thank you for listening.