

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



Presenter: Haruo Kokubun, Chair

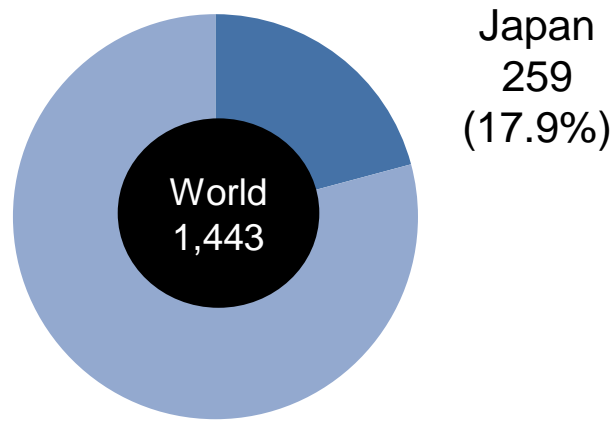
Reason (1) Japan is susceptible to disasters

Fig. 1

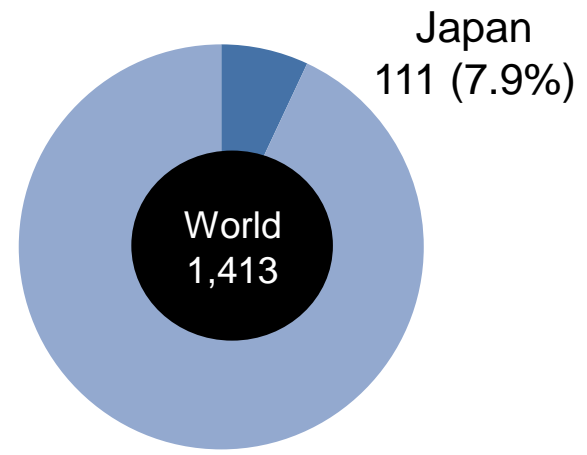
Of all worldwide disasters, Japan's rate of disaster occurrence is 17.9% for number of earthquakes stronger than magnitude 6.0 and 7.9% for number of active volcanoes. These are very high numbers for a country area that is only 0.25% of the entire world.

Number of earthquakes (magnitude 6 or more)

Total for 2011 to 2020



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



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.

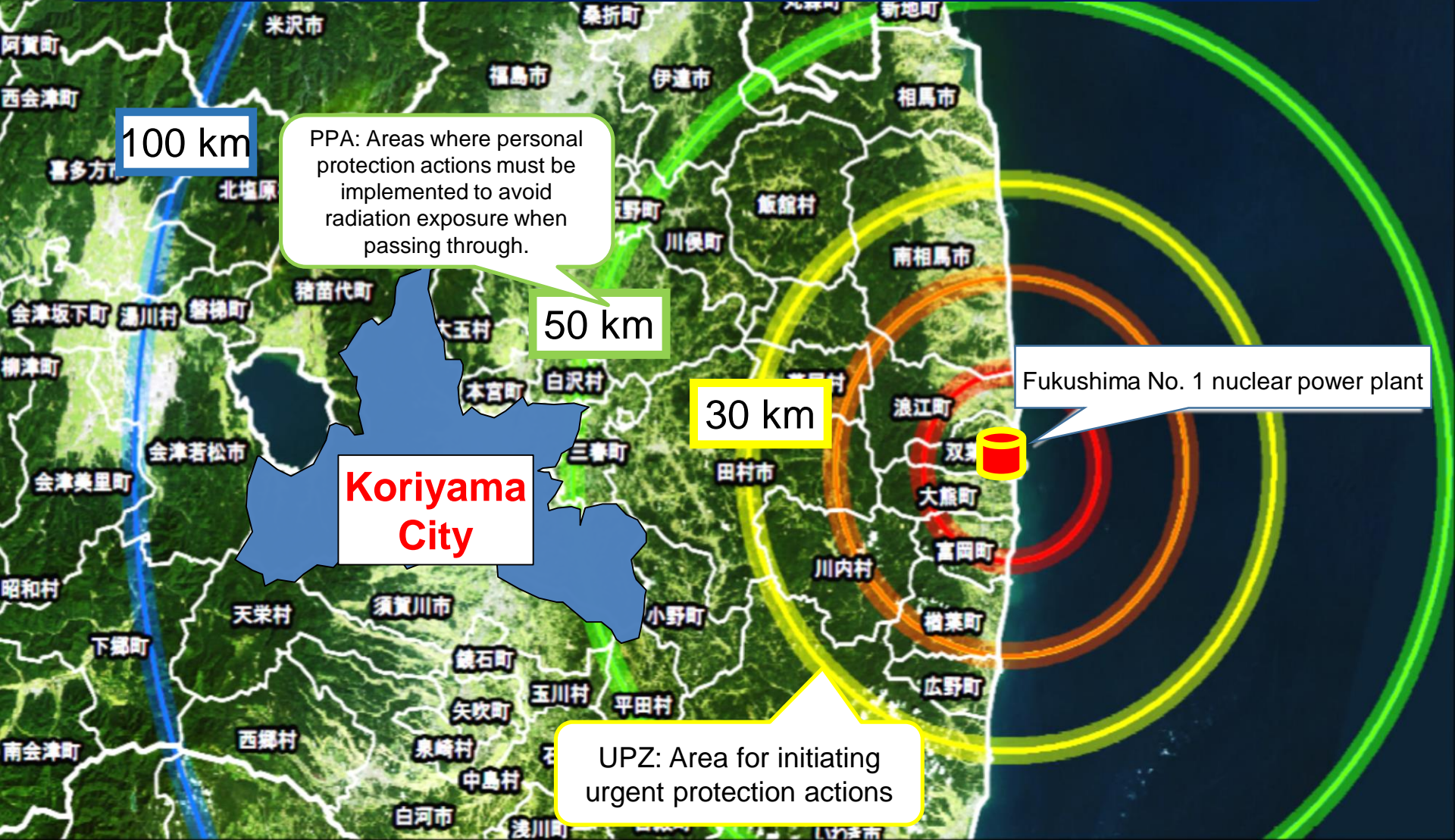
Cracks	Land bulging	Land sinking	Others (collapse of river dikes, etc.)	Total
789	160	997	755	2,701

- 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.

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 (17th edition, March 2023)

Measurement place	March 29, 2011	November 30, 2021	Reduction rate
	Air radiation does		
Koriyama government office compound	2.59 μSv/h	0.07 μSv/h	97.3%
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%	15.7%

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

(3) 2019 Typhoon Hagibis

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 our city, the periodic precipitation from 3:00 p.m. on October 11 to 6:00 a.m. on October 13 was 195.5 mm. The maximum 24-hour precipitation was 194.0 mm, and the maximum 1-hour precipitation was 27.0 mm. These were the highest values for October since the start of statistics in 1976.

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. 6



Photo by Space One Co.,Ltd.



Photo by Space One Co.,Ltd. Tokusada District



Photo by Kageyama Construction Co.,Ltd.

(4) Reiwa 3 (2021) Fukushima Earthquake

Fig. 7

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. 8



Municipal swimming area (Kaiseizan Pool)



Makuuchi Bridge



Koriyama Station area (Omachi)



Culture facilities (Kaisekan)

New cases in Koriyama during 2022 occurred in the epidemic waves in April (6th wave) and August (7th wave).

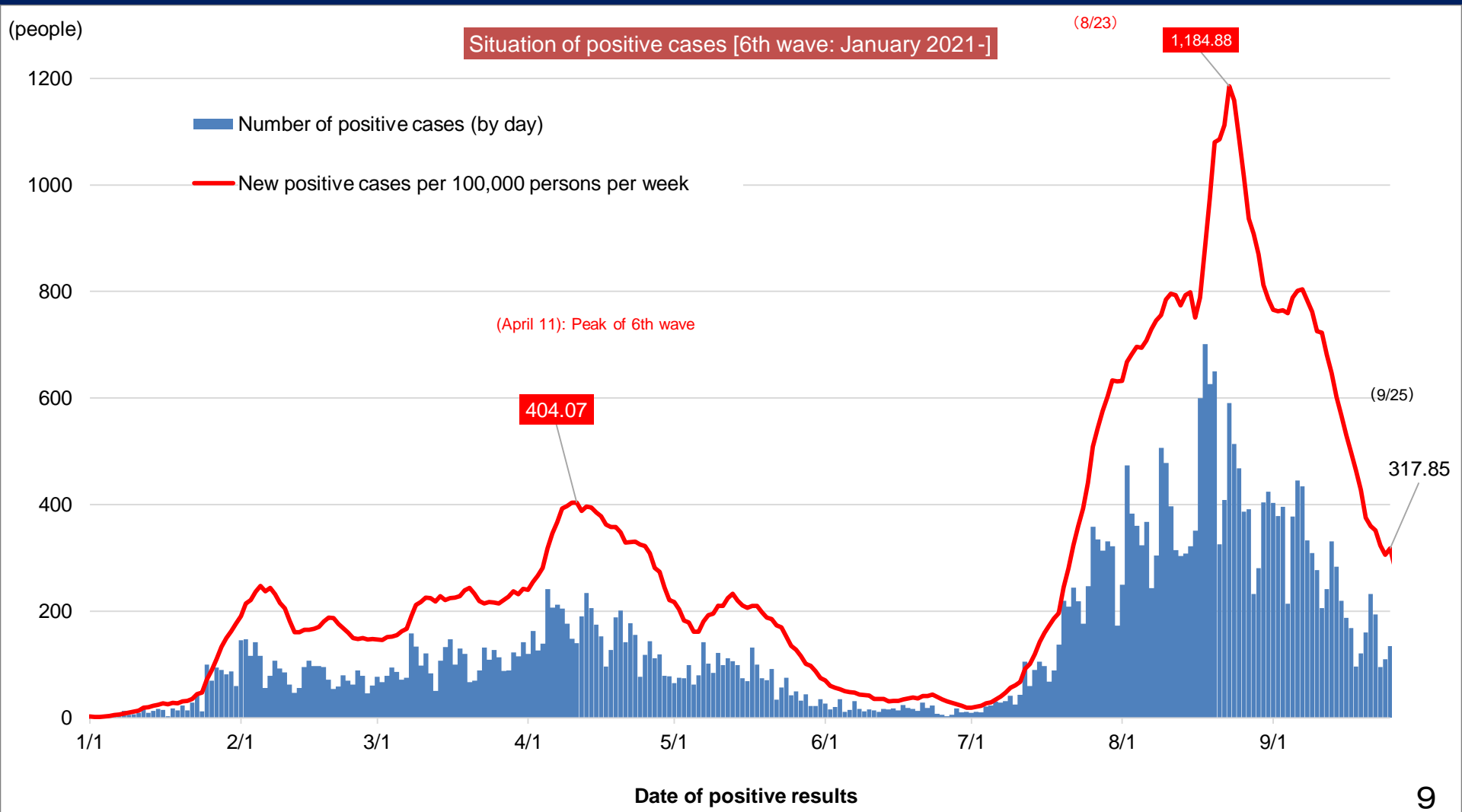


Fig. 10

Reason (3) 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

2 Composition of Disaster Prevention and Environment Safety Task Force

**Citizen groups,
6 members**

Independent Disaster Response Group
Federation of Neighborhood Associations
Volunteer fire corps
Promotion Committee to Create Pleasant
City
Council of Women's Groups
Association of Women Fire Corps

**Related groups,
4 members**

Koriyama Labor Standards Office
Koriyama Regional Fire Prevention
and Disaster Prevention Association
Culture and Learning Promotion
Association
Fukushima Sakura Agriculture Coop

Total 16 members

**Government
groups,
6 members**

Koriyama Regional Fire-Fighting Union Fire
Defense Headquarters
Environment Policy Section
Rivers Section
Development and Construction Guidance
Section
Waterworks Bureau Operations and
Management Section
Horticulture and Animal Husbandry Promotion
Section

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

Date	Details	
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	4th Task Force meeting	[Written] Inquiry to each member for feedback on the questionnaire survey
October 7, 2021	5th Task Force meeting	Confirmation of materials for pre-onsite guidance, etc.
November 17, 2021	6th Task Force meeting	Koriyama City Safe Community pre-onsite guidance
January 28, 2022	7th Task Force meeting	[In writing] Discussion of Citizens' Awareness Survey contents
April 15, 2022	Sector-specific task force committees 1st Task Force meeting	Review of activities and future plans
July 29, 2022		Online participation in Toshima City on-site evaluation
August 16, 2022	2nd Task Force meeting	[In writing] Request for opinions on promotional leaflet
September 22, 2022	3rd Task Force meeting	[In writing] Request for opinions on on-site evaluation materials

Citizen awareness (1) Concerns about disasters

(Responses, n=1,680)

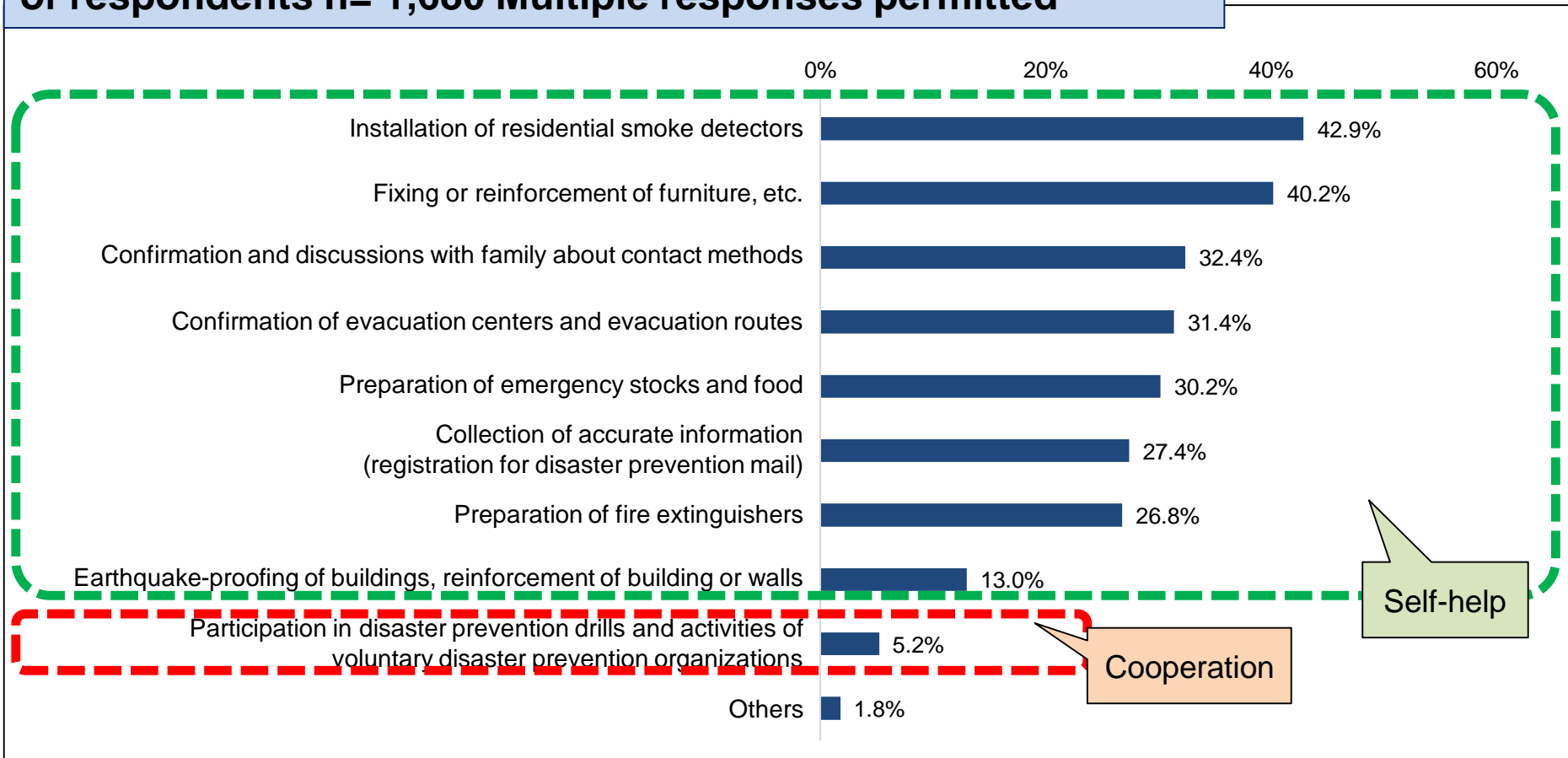
Natural disasters were the most common cause of concern, with earthquakes at 77.7%, followed by wind and flood damage at 30.4%. Traffic accidents were second at 39.6%.

Rank	Cause of injuries and accidents, etc.	Percentage
1	Earthquake	77.7%
2	Traffic accidents	39.6%
3	Storm and flood damage	30.4%
4	Fires	24.9%
5	Injuries and accidents due to COVID-19	23.2%
6	Tailgating	22.9%
7	Victim of crimes such as theft or fraud	19.6%
8	Discrimination, prejudice, and slander against persons infected with Covid-19 and their families	16.6%
9	Nuclear power disaster	15.7%
10	Falls and tumbles while outside	14.9%
11	Concerns about loneliness, isolation, and weak personal relationships	13.7%

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.

Disaster prevention measures taken in home by citizens No. of respondents n= 1,680 Multiple responses permitted



Source: FY2022 Koriyama City Safe Community Survey of Citizen Awareness

Neighborhood Association

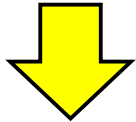
Neighborhood associations are the municipal organization that is closest to the residents. If a disaster occurs, they play an essential role in evacuating and guiding people, etc.

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.

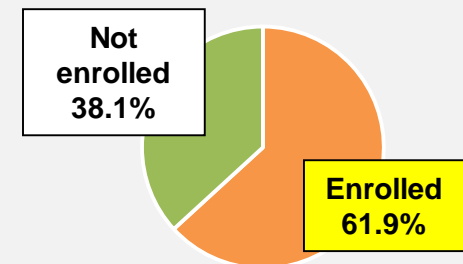
Neighborhood associations functioned effectively during the Great East Japan Earthquake.



However, the membership rate is declining yearly.
63.2% (2016) -> 61.9% (2022)

Situation of neighborhood association membership (as of June 2022)

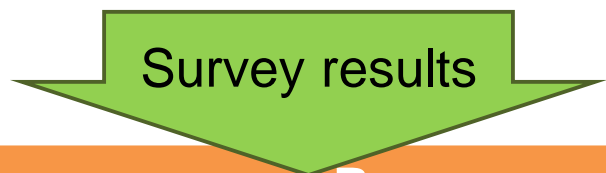
- ◆ No. of households registered in population register:
142,215 households
- ◆ No. of households with neighborhood association membership:
89,452 households



Source: Koriyama City survey

Fig. 16

[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%

[Timing] August 2021

[Number of surveys] 107

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



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%

Citizen awareness (6) Situation of injuries during farming

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

Fig. 18



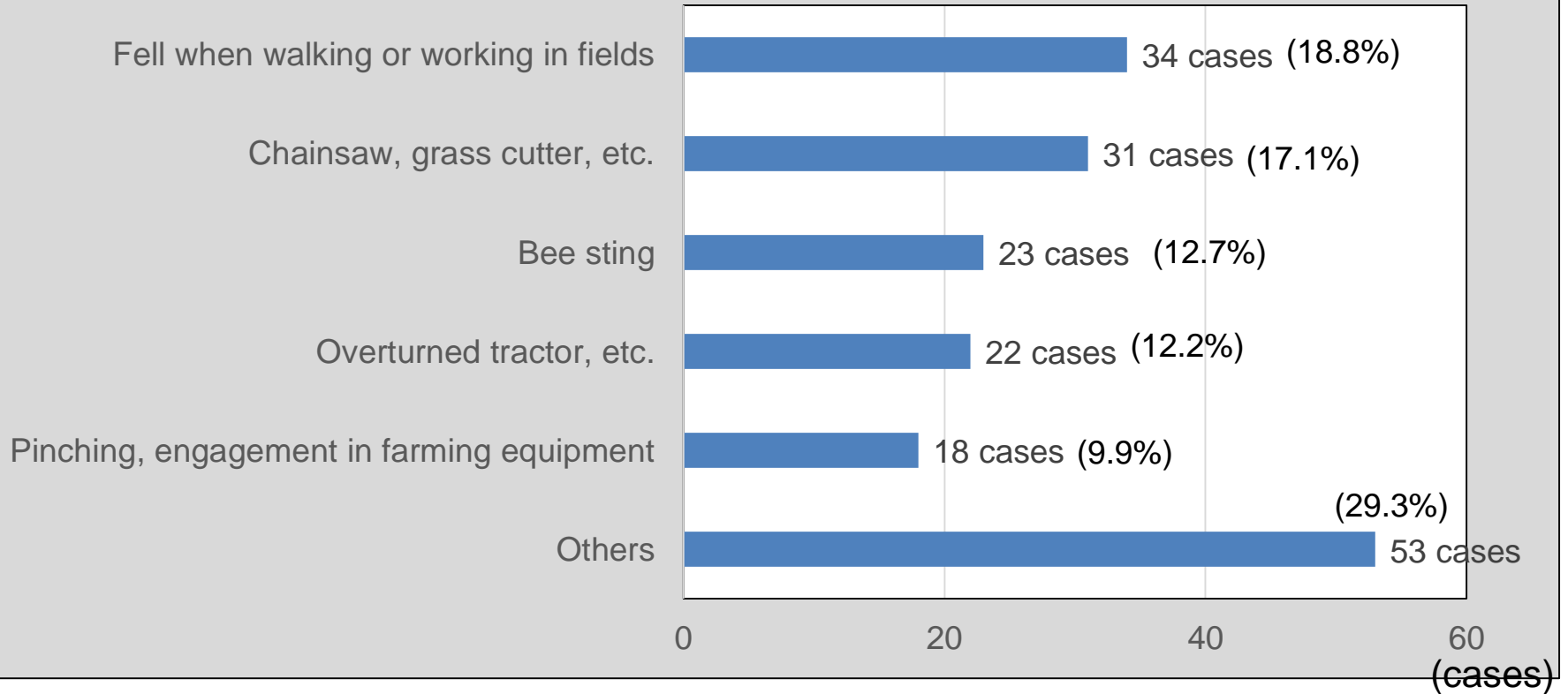
Source: Koriyama City FY2020 Safe Community Survey of Citizen Awareness

Citizen awareness (7) Causes of accidents during farming work

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

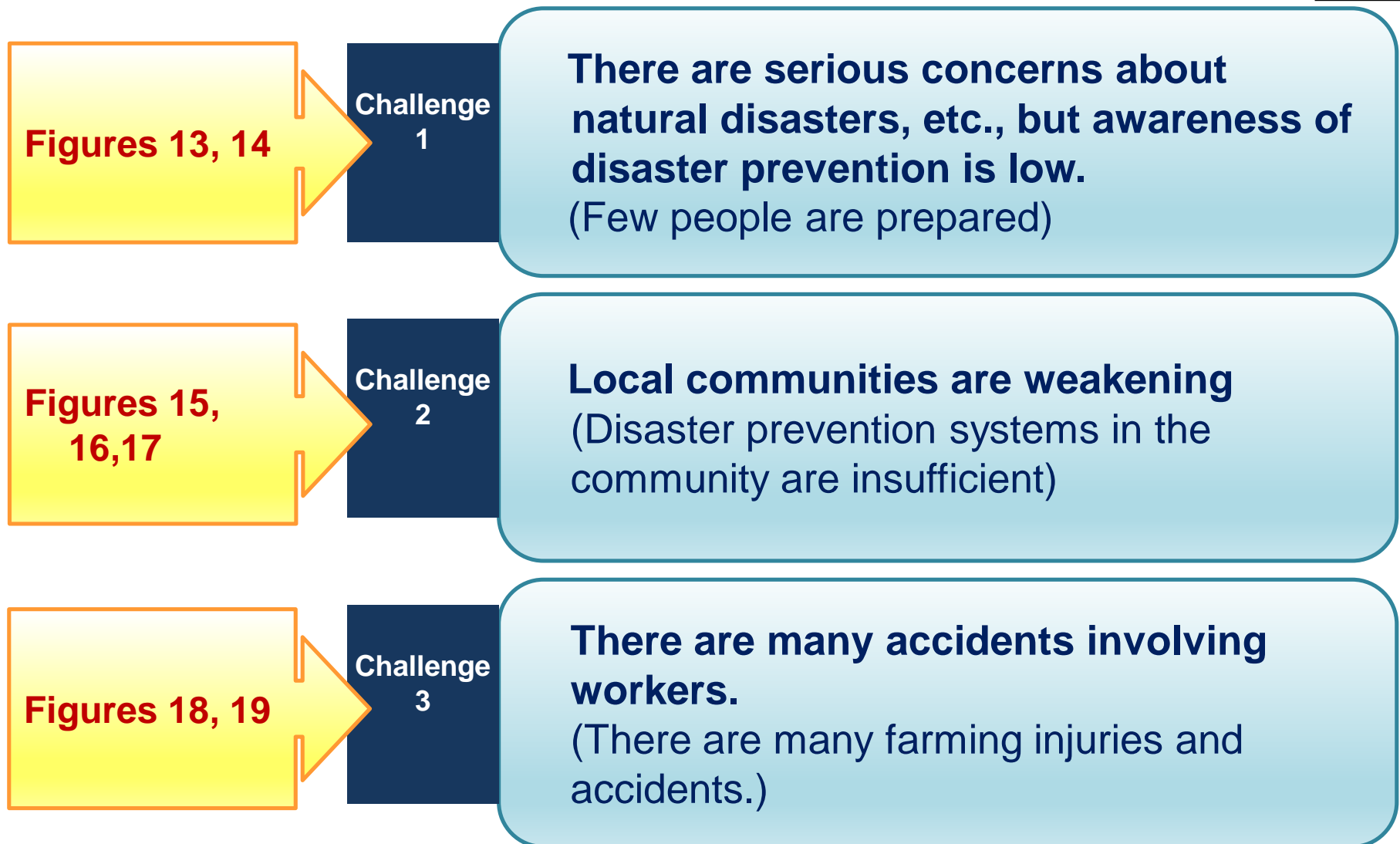
Fig. 19

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.



4 Selection of priority challenges

Fig. 20



5 Directions, targets, and programs for challenges



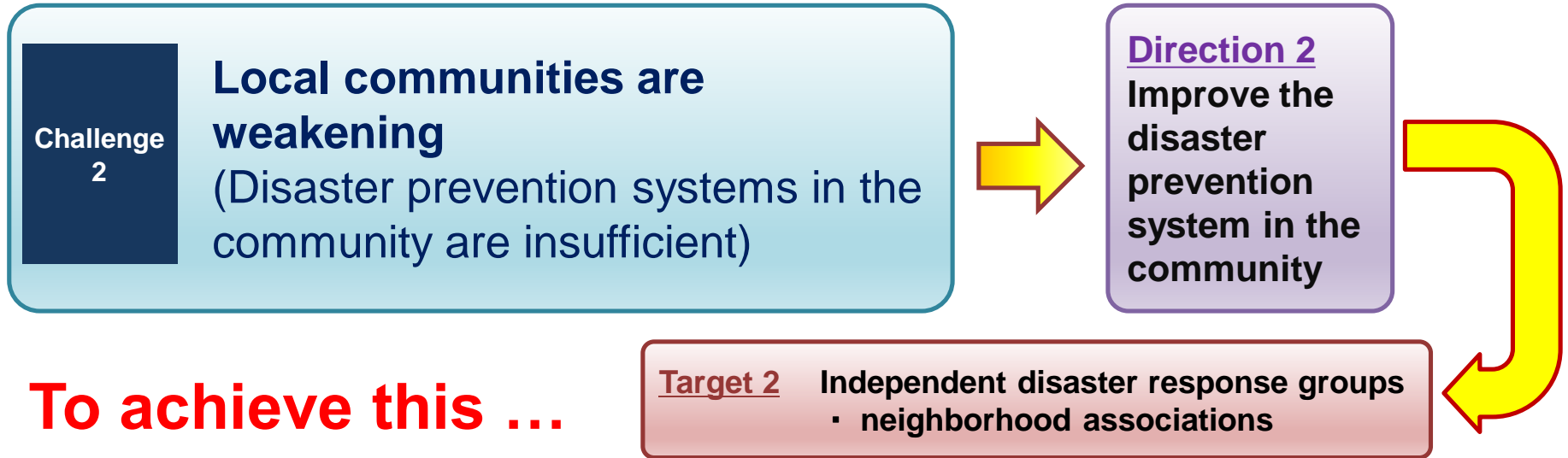
To achieve this ...

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

<p>Main programs</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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.)
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<p>Examples of initiatives</p>	<p>(1) [Fig. 25] (2) [Fig. 26] (4) [Fig. 28] (6) [Fig. 29] (7) [Fig. 30] (8) [Fig. 31]</p>
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5 Directions, targets, and programs for challenges



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

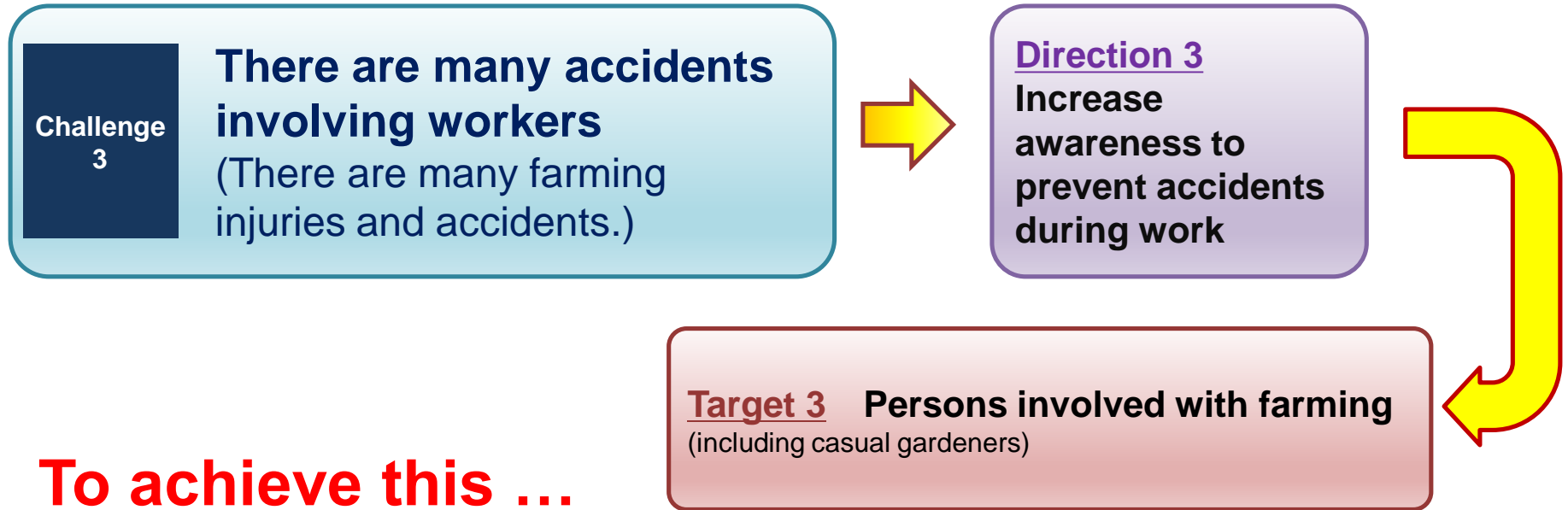
Main programs

- Encourage residents to participate in community disaster prevention activities (drills, lectures, etc.).
- Survey disaster prevention awareness.

Examples of initiatives

(1) [Fig. 25] (2) [Fig. 26] (4) [Fig. 28] (6) [Fig. 29]

5 Directions, targets, and programs for challenges



- (1) Publicize information at related stores and through various meetings.
- (2) Implement measures to raise awareness of safety during farming work.

<p>Main programs</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promote measures to prevent heatstroke during farming • Promote safety measures for common farming equipment.
<p>Examples of initiatives</p>	<p>(3) [Fig. 27]</p>

Outline of programs for challenges

Fig. 24

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

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



Example of program (1) “Koriyama City Comprehensive Disaster Drills”

(Canceled in 2020 and 2021, postponed in 2022 due to COVID-19)



Example of initiative (2) “Distribution of enlightenment booklets “ (A city-centered)



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

Fig. 26

[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).

The neighborhood associations distributed copies to all homes by the end of May 2121.

A multi-language version (5 languages) was updated

Hazard map Published in April 2020





Example of initiative (3) "Creation and distribution of leaflet"

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

笑顔未来につなげよう セーフコミュニティこおりやま

事前の点検・確認で 農作業事故防止!!

農作業中の死亡事故は、全国で年間270件前後あり、そのうち機械作業に係る事故は約70%を占めています。「慣れた作業だから」といって、ご自身の技術や知識を過信せず、もしもの事態を想像し、機械や保護具を正しく使しましょう。

【2020年市民意識調査】

無回答	50.9%
危険な作業だから、自分の技術や知識を過信せず、もしもの事態を想像し、機械や保護具を正しく使おう	34.7%
危険な作業だから、自分の技術や知識を過信せず、もしもの事態を想像し、機械や保護具を正しく使おう	19.4%
危険な作業だから、自分の技術や知識を過信せず、もしもの事態を想像し、機械や保護具を正しく使おう	15.0%

刈払機の安全対策

けがや事故が多い場面

- 不安定な姿勢によるもの (滑った、転んだ、側溝などに転落した)
- 周辺環境によるもの (石や空き缶、チップソー飛散で負傷)
- 注:刃は原則反時計に回転します。
- 回転している刃によるもの (刃が回転したまま手が接触して負傷)

けがをしないためには

- 傾斜面・法面の一部に平坦な小さい段を設置、スパイク靴の着用も有効
- フェースガードまたはゴーグル、安全靴、飛散防止カバーなどを正しく着用
- 草むらに潜む穴や溜樹、切り株、大きな石、空き缶などがない事前点検
- 刃に絡まった草を取り除くときや刈払機を置くときは必ずエンジンを停止

私達は、けがや事故を防ぐ国際基準の安全・安心に取り組んでいます。

郡山市セーフコミュニティ推進協議会 防災・環境安全対策委員会
お問合せ 郡山市総務部防災危機管理課 TEL.024-924-2161

笑顔未来につなげよう セーフコミュニティこおりやま

農作業時の熱中症に 注意しましょう!!

新型コロナウイルス感染症対策として、「新しい生活様式」を取り入れた生活を心がけるとともに、特に、**野外での長時間の農作業時**は、こまめな水分補給や暑さを選避するなど、熱中症対策をしっかり行いましょう。

※マスク着用により、熱中症のリスクが高まります。
屋外で人と2m以上(十分な距離)離れているときはマスクをはずし、作業を行いましょう。

天気予報と体調の確認

日頃から天気予報をチェックして、気温・湿度が高い時は特に注意を。体調不良時は無理をしない。

こまめな水分補給と休憩

のどが渇く前に水分補給する。涼しい場所で適度に休憩する。

暑さをしのぐ服装 安全な作業環境

帽子と通気性の良い衣類を着用する。暑いハウスの中は風通しをよくしてから作業を行う。

高齢の方は特に注意!

高齢の方は、暑さや喉の渇きを感じにくくなっています。周りの人が積極的に声をかけてあげましょう。

体調に異変を生じたら作業中断!

涼しい場所に避難させる → 衣服を脱がせ、身体を冷やす (特に首・顔の下・大動脈の付け根) → 水分を補給する → 自力で水を飲めない、意識がない場合は直ちに救急隊を要請しましょう

私達は、けがや事故を防ぐ国際基準の安全・安心に取り組んでいます。

郡山市セーフコミュニティ推進協議会 防災・環境安全対策委員会
お問合せ 郡山市総務部防災危機管理課 TEL.024-924-2161

第41号 農政だより

SDGs 未来都市 こおりやま
Society 5.0
Agriculture 4.0

～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 農政振興センター ☎957-2880

園芸振興センターでは、豊産ある農業後継者を育成することを目指し、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 こおりやま広域圏内郡中郡管内に居住する18歳以上の郡民の方
- 内容 野菜、花き栽培技術の習得のための講義、実習、市内先進農家視察等
- 費用 無料 (ただし、教材費、書籍送料等については自己負担)
- 募集定員 1人1組1名(希望者)に限定しています。

<体験入校>

- 令和4年度入校希望者対象に、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回とも同じ内容です。
- 申込 農政振興センター(郡山市産業振興多目的学習農業用161)
- 申込 10月6日(木)までで「園芸振興センター」に電話(024-924-2880)又は FAX(024-967-0019)で「体験希望日、氏名、住所、電話番号」を記入)

<研修生インタビュー>

4年1学期から園芸カレッジで研修している高田和典さん、同田大輔さん、大塚洋子さんへインタビューしました。

研修を受けての感想は?

(高田) 根本的なことから教えてもらえることが多かったです。園芸振興センターでの実習もとても勉強になりました。畑によっては、土壌の検査や肥料の量を測定することで、収穫が増えているように感じています。(同) とても楽しく充実しています。ハウス1棟と露地現場を使っ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、自ら進んで自分で収穫がある達成感だと感じています。(大塚) 研修を通して、外回り研修が充実して、市内農家の栽培を視察させて貰いました。こおりやま園芸カレッジで学んだ先方の栽培方法にも活用させてもらって、新規農家がもともと聞けなかったポイントも学べることが多くなりました。

Agriculture Policy Newsletter, published 2 times a year

SC promotion leaflet

「こおりやま園芸カレッジ」のご案内

郡山市セーフコミュニティ推進協議会 防災・環境安全対策委員会

お問合せ 郡山市総務部防災危機管理課 TEL.024-924-2161

2018.2.2 国際認証取得

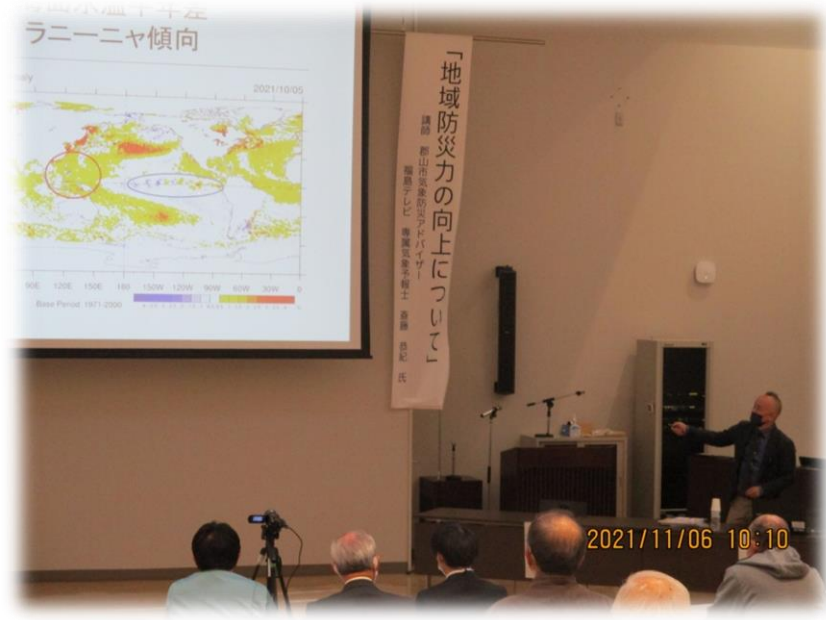
“Koriyama Rice” Newsletter, published 7 times a year

Example of program (4) 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. 28

- 【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 of program (5) Training seminar for disaster prevention specialists, etc. (Human resource training)

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.

● 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) 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

● (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
 • Canceled in 2020 and 2021 due to COVID-19 pandemic



• Training program for disaster prevention specialists (from 2022)



Citizen disaster prevention leader training program (2020)



- 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 * Online seminars also held
 FY2022 18 sessions 1,286 people (as of September 30, 2020)
 [Reference] FY2019 29 sessions 2,345 people (before Covid-19 pandemic)



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。
PC用 <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。
PC用 <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
FY2021:2
FY2021:1
Total 152 locations

VACAN
(Announcements on evacuation site vacancy)

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Fig. 32

Example of program (8) Expansion of evacuation sites (A city-centered)

- 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	Evacuation sites for car evacuations	Number of parking spots
Koriyama Gakuin School Keisen Business College	89 partitions	Big Palette Fukushima parking lot (12 facilities)	2,307 cars
Toho Academy Foundation School Koriyama Institute of Health Sciences	127 partitions	Niraku Corporation (9 stores)	3,230 cars
Shinkyō Chisui Co., Ltd.	25 partitions	Parks (14 locations)	1,344 cars
Nihon University College of Engineering	246 partitions	Culture Park parking lots, etc. (2 locations)	1,817 cars
Teikyo Asaka High School	200 partitions		

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

Results of initiatives to date

Short- to mid-term performance indicators

	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
No. of disaster prevention studies (community-visit lectures, etc.) participants	426 people	886 people	1,173 people	2,280 people	628 people	1,421 people
No. of people who have prepared for disasters in the home or community	6,226 people	6,773 people	7,081 people	8,045 people	240 people	140 people
No. of groups that have created a community disaster prevention map	2 groups	-	3 groups	2 groups	-	2 groups
No. of people participating in disaster prevention activities	6,226 people	6,773 people	7,081 people	8,045 people	240 people	140 people

Long-term performance indicator

Covid-19

	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
[Awareness of disaster prevention] Community disaster prevention drills						
• Have participated	-	18.6%	-	17.6%	-	20.6%
• Have not participated	-	75.3%	-	77.8%	-	77.1%
Reasons for not participating						
• Didn't know that the drill was being held	-	42.2%	-	48.6%	-	48.0%
• Don't like interacting with people	-	9.2%	-	11.5%	-	13.4%

Problem points in each challenge and how to proceed

Priority challenge	Problem points	How to proceed
(1)	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.	<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)	A decline in the participation rate of neighborhood associations, the parent body of voluntary disaster prevention organizations. In addition, the status of disaster prevention activities and interaction (mutual help) among neighbors varies depending on the district.	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.
(3)	It is difficult to improve the awareness of older workers who tend to overexert themselves and an unspecified number of people with kitchen gardens.	Get opinions from cooperating stores, etc., and study methods and changes to gain the interest of targets.

Thank you for listening.