

Overview of Kameoka City ① Location • Area • Population

Area: 224.8km²

Population: 85,801

(3rd place in Kyoto Prefecture)

Men: 41,656

Women: 44,145

Number of Households: 40,580

(As of 2025/7/1)



Overview of Kameoka City 2

Geography · Climate

O Climate

- Annual Average Temperature: 15.2°C
- Annual Rainfall: 1,716.0mm

O Geography

- The entire city area is rich in nature
- →As of April 1, 2015, forests cover 15,302 hectares, accounting for 70% of the city's total area
- From late autumn to early spring, the entire city is often enveloped in thick morning fog
- → As a tourist attraction, the "Kameoka Fog Terrace" was established



Overview of Kameoka City 3 Policies and Initiatives

<u>O2020</u>

- Completion of Sanga Stadium by Kyocera
- Implementation of a Plastic Bag Ban Ordinance

<u>O2021</u>

- Wood Start Declaration
- Digital First Declaration
- **O2022** Children First Declaration

O2023

Organic Village Declaration

O2025

International Safe City Deceleration





The History of Safe Community Initiative (1)



- **2006** Declared commitment to the Safe Community Initiative
- 2008 Received first international Safe Community certification
- 2011 Established additional committees for various safety measures, including suicide prevention, infant and child safety, elderly care, traffic safety, and crime prevention
- **2013** Received Safe Community re-certification Held the Safe and Secure Community Building Event Declared commitment to the Safe School initiative
- 2014 Held the Citizen Safety and Security Forum
- 2015 Received international certification for Safe School
- 2016 Began signing agreements for community monitoring using dashboard cameras (drive recorders)



The History of Safe Community Initiative (2)



☆ Safety Drive Project

☆ "Machi Reko" Project



Produced the "Safe Community Kameoka Song" and video, released on YouTube

2019 Received the "Excellence Award for Safe and Secure Community Initiative" at the 11th Collaboration Community Development Initiative

2021 Established the Disaster Preparedness Committee

2023 Received national Safe Community certification for the first time

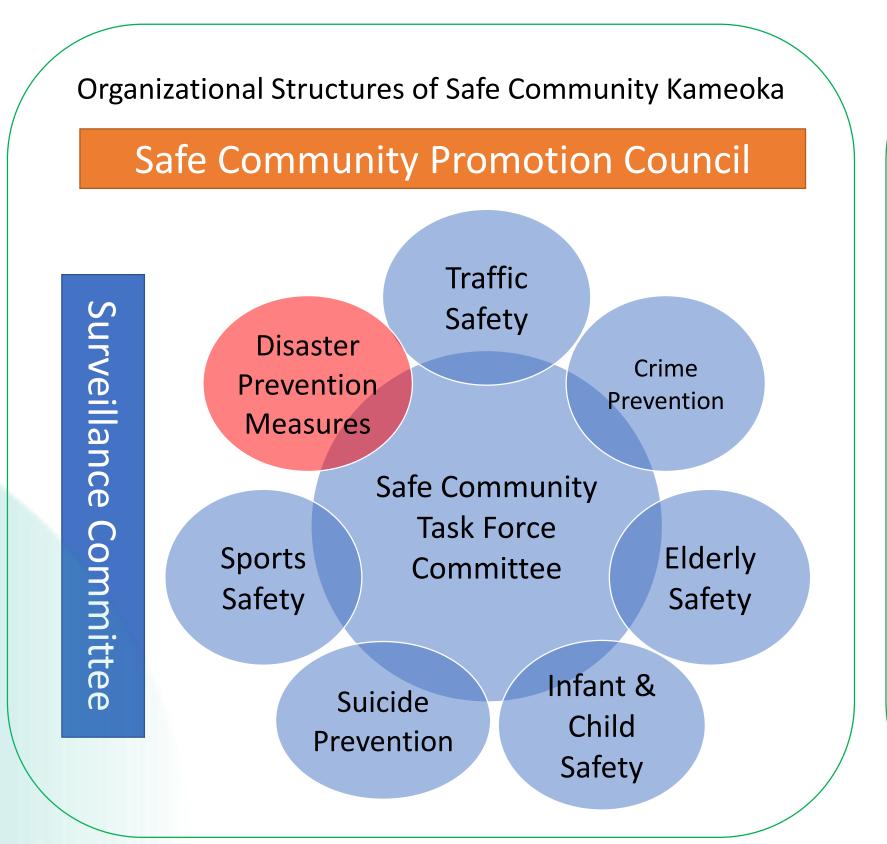








About Safe Community Kameoka



Background of the Establishment of the Disaster Prevention Committee



Progression of global warming



Frequent disasters nationwide



 Large damage caused by disasters in the city

 Disaster prevention ranked as the No.1 citizen concern

Disaster prevention is one of the key challenges of the Safe Community initiative



Disaster Prevention Committee established in April 2021

List of Disaster Prevention Committee Members

Category		Organization		
Citizen Groups, etc.	1	Kameoka City Neighborhood Association Federation		
	2	Kameoka City Disaster Preparedness Association		
	3,4	Kameoka City Fire Department (2 Deputy Chiefs)		
	5	Kameoka City Social Welfare Council		
	6	Kameoka City Child Welfare Committee Members Council		
	7	NPO Kameoka Childcare Network		
	8	Kameoka International Exchange Association		
	9	Meiji University of Integrative Medicine, Department of Emergency Medical Science		
Government Agencies, etc.	10	Kyoto Prefecture Southern Region Promotion Bureau, General Affairs and Disaster Prevention Division		
	11	Kameoka City Fire Department, Fire Prevention Division		
	12	Kameoka Police Department, Security Division		
	13	Kameoka Municipal Junior High School Principals' Association		
	14	Kameoka Municipal Elementary School Principals' Association		
	15	Kameoka City Disaster Prevention Division		

Total: 15 Members

Citizens and government working together in unity to tackle disaster prevention!



Letter of Appreciation presented to the Kameoka City Disaster Prevention Committee (2023/12/21,during the certification ceremony)

Main Programs of the Disaster Prevention Committee

Community-Led Disaster Drills and Training Programs

Large-Scale
Outdoor EventStyle Disaster
Drill Programs

Community
Disaster Leader
Training
Program

Programs of the Disaster Prevention Committee

- Community-Led Disaster Drills
 and Training Program
- (Challenge) Many citizens want to participate in community-based disaster drills, but the actual participation rate is low.
- **(Direction)** Increase the number of local residents who actively participate in disaster preparedness activities.

- 2 Large-Scale Outdoor Event-Style Disaster Drill Program
- **Challenge** The participation rate of young people in disaster drills is low.

(**Direction**) Plan disaster prevention events that are more appealing and accessible to younger generations.

- **3** Community Disaster Leader Training Program
- **[Challenge]** There is a shortage of people with specialized knowledge and skills in disaster prevention and response within the community
- (**Direction**) Increase the number of disaster leaders equipped with the necessary skills to take initiative in their communities

①Community-Led Disaster Drills and Training Programs

















Community-Led Disaster Drills and Training Programs

Number of Sessions

FY2024: Conducted 12 sessions within

the city

Participants

Approximately 2,068 participants

Training content

Evacuation drills and emergency cooking exercises led primarily by local voluntary disaster prevention associations. In addition, city officials are dispatched as instructors to promote disaster awareness and knowledge.

2 Large-Scale Outdoor Event-Style Disaster Drill Program

Based on the Regional Disaster Prevention Plan, comprehensive disaster drills are conducted every year.

Fiscal Year	Disaster Related Activities		
FY2021	Kameoka City Disaster Prevention Event 2021		
FY2022	Disaster Prevention Specialist Training Course Children's Disaster Prevention Specialist Course (Also held in FY2023 and FY2024)		
FY2023	Kyoto Prefecture Comprehensive Disaster Prevention Drill		
FY2024	Kameoka Disaster Safety Security Event 2024		
FY2025	Kameoka City Comprehensive Disaster Drill		

2 Large-Scale Outdoor Event-Style Disaster Drill Program

Comprehensive Disaster Drill





Jointly conducted by fire departments, police, self-defense forces, and other related organizations.

Drill Name	Participating Organizations			
Information collection and transmission from the ground	Kyoto Prefectural Police, Ground Self-Defense Force			
Aircraft operation drill	Kyoto Prefectural Police, Kyoto City Fire Department, Ground Self-Defense Force, Maritime Self-Defense Force, etc.			
Rescue and evacuation drill for landslide disasters	Central Kyoto Area Fire Department Association, Kameoka Fire Department, Ground Self- Defense Force			
Joint evacuation shelter drill	Central Kyoto Area Fire Department Association, DMAT, Ground Self-Defense Force			
Rescue and evacuation drill from a high-rise building	Central Kyoto Area Fire Department Association, Kameoka Fire Department, Kyoto Prefectural Police			
Simultaneous water discharge drill	Central Kyoto Area Fire Department Association, Kameoka Fire Department			
Disaster prevention and emergency vehicle exhibition	West Japan Telecommunications (Kyoto Branch), Osaka Gas Network Co., Ltd., etc.			

2 Large-Scale Outdoor Event-Style Disaster Drill Program

Fun and interactive learning event: Disaster Prevention Safety Event



参加団体		9	交通安全反射材ワークショップ セーフコミュニティかめおか 交通安全対策委員会
		10	「まち・レコ」 プロジェクト出前受付 セーフコミュニティかめおか 防犯対策委員会
警察ブース	交通安全・防犯対策啓発 広域緊急援助隊活動紹介 京都府亀岡警察署	11	災害に強いLPガス 一般社団法人 京都府LPガス協会亀岡支部
消防 ブース	あつまれ!ファイヤーキッズ in Kameoka 2024 亀岡消防署	12	日吉ダムの役割と洪水調節 独立行政法人 水資源機構日吉ダム管理所
自衛隊 ブース	自衛隊災害派遣車両集合! カレー試食・ローブワーク・制服試着 自衛隊 (第7普通科連隊・亀岡募集案内所)	13	大雨で道路が水だらけ!! 歩いても大丈夫? 冠水時の避難体験 明治国際医療大学防災研究所
消防団 ブース	放水体験コーナー	14	最新ドローン機体展示 一般社団法人DCPA
1	NHK防災コーナー NHK京都放送局	15	コーナン防災コーナー 子供向け防災クイズ ホームセンターコーナン
2	土砂災害を知ろう 耐震普及啓発 京都府南丹土木事務所	16	災害ベンダー資料。 長期保存水の展示 アサヒ飲料株式会社
3	災害用伝言ダイヤル 171の体験コーナー 西日本電信電話株式会社京都支店	17	高速道路の防災事業に関する展示
4	停電アプリ・ 感震ブレーカーの紹介 関西電力送配電株式会社京都本部	18	災害対策車両等展示コーナー 国土交通省京都国道事務所
5	ボーイスカウトのモットー 「そなえよつねに」 日本ボーイスカウト京都連盟 亀岡第1団ボーイ隊	19	AR初期消火訓練体験 消防防災機器の展示 大槻ポンプ工業株式会社
6	ガスマイコンメーターデモ機による 性能および復帰方法の紹介 大阪ガスネットワーク株式会社京滋事業部	20	子どもの目線で見ると危険がいっぱい! 子どもの事故予防コーナー セーフコミュニティかめおか 乳幼児の安全対策委員会
7	災害ボランティア 普及啓発コーナー 亀岡市災害ボランティアセンター	21	避難所休除コーナー
0	インターナショナルコーナー	野夕	亀岡中学校吹奏楽部コンサート
8	亀岡国際交流協会・亀岡市	ステー	第

3 Community Disaster Leader Training Program





Kameoka City Disaster Prevention Specialist Training Course

Kameoka City Children's Disaster Prevention Leader Programme

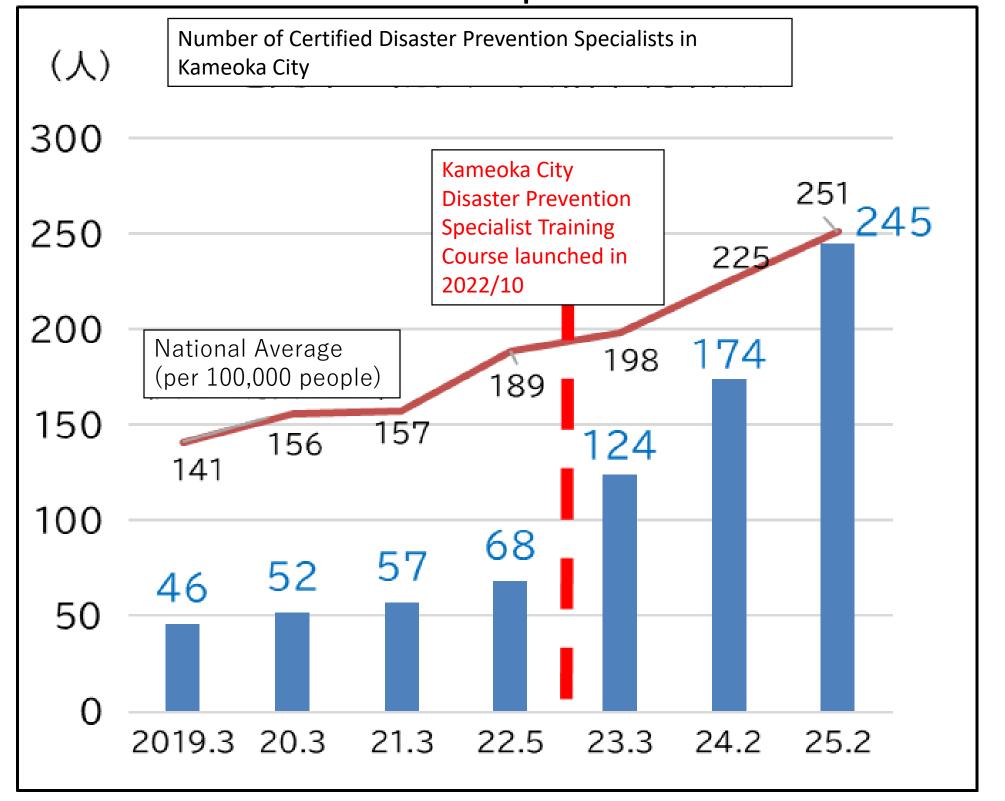


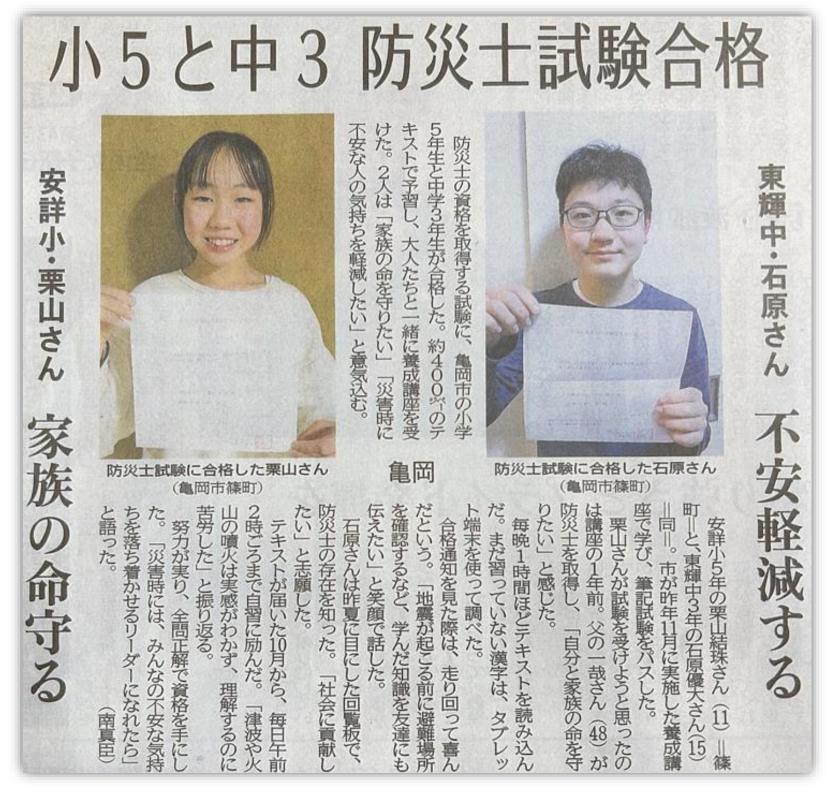


Kameoka Disaster Prevention Leader Network

3 Community Disaster Leader Training Program

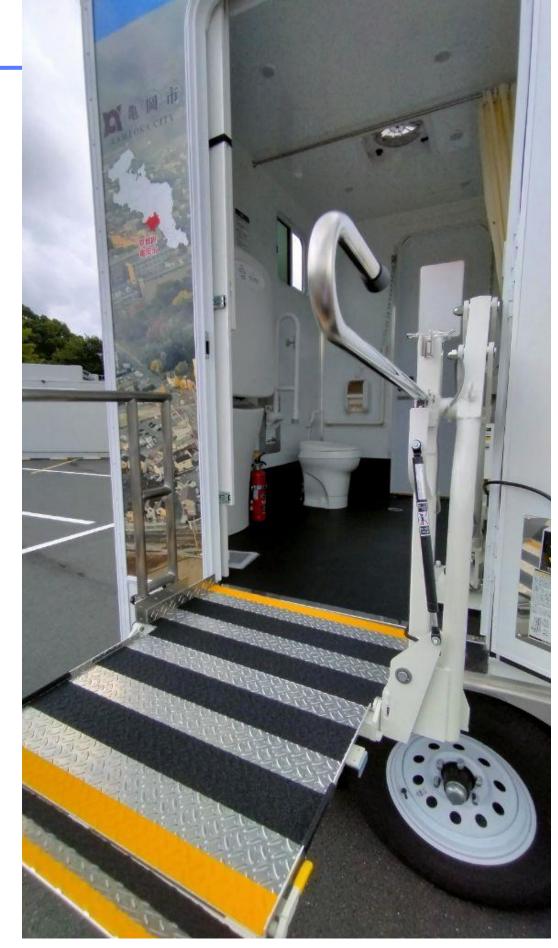
Trend in the Number of Certified Disaster Prevention Specialists



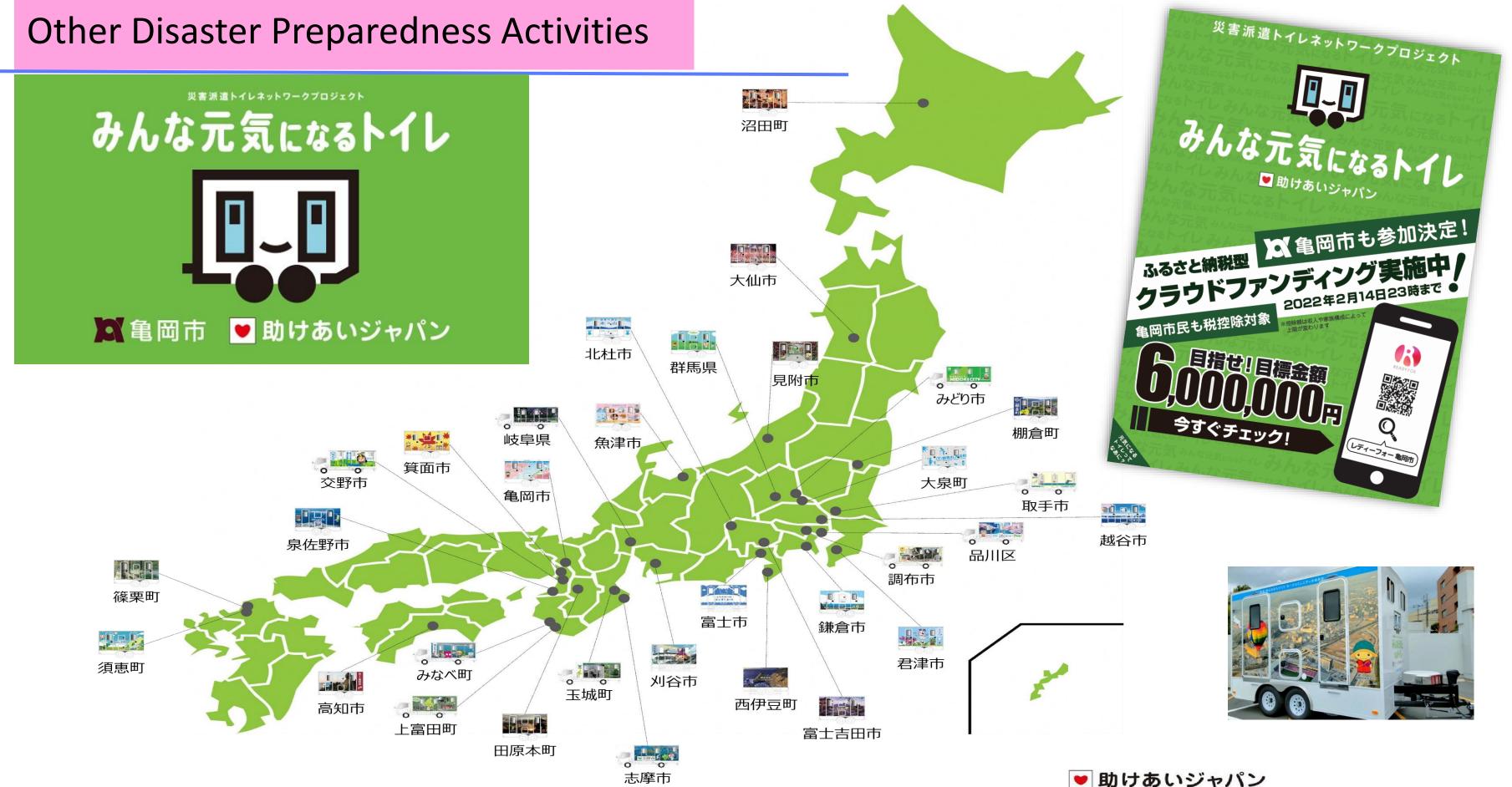


Other Disaster Preparedness Activities





Thinking about pre-disaster prevention from a phasefree perspective (Kameoka City)



Support Activities for Disaster-Affected Areas

Support for the 2024 Noto Peninsula Earthquake



2024.1.1 Noto Peninsula Earthquake occurs

2024.1.2 Mobile toilet trailer dispatched Same day: Installed at an evacuation center in Nanao City





①Kochi City, Kochi Prefecture



2 Sue Town, Fukuoka Prefecture



③Fujiyoshida City, Yamanashi Prefecture

Locations at

the end of

February

2024



4 Shinokura Town, Fukuoka Prefecture



5 Fuji City, Shizuoka Prefecture



6Numata Town, Hokkaido



7Koshigaya City, Saitama Prefecture



9Kameoka City, Kyoto Prefecture



(I)Kamakura City, Kanagawa Prefecture



(18) Oizumi Town, **Gunma Prefecture**



9Mitsuke City, Niigata Prefecture

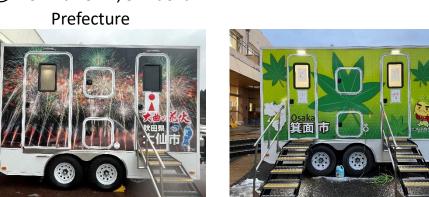
Mobile Toilet Trailer Support for the Noto Peninsula Earthquake



8Kimitsu City, Chiba



Nishiizu Town, Shizuoka



② Daisen City, Akita Prefecture



20 Izumisano City, Osaka Prefecture

Deployment Status of Mobile Toilet **Trailers**

Toilets were provided at a total of 41 locations through relocation and redispatch



(3) Minoh City, Osaka Prefecture



Hokuto City, Yamanashi Prefecture



志賀町

(5) Kariya City, Aichi **Prefecture**



the Noto Peninsula

25 trailers from the Disaster Toilet

Dispatch Network were deployed to

6 Tawaramoto Town, Nara Prefecture



17Gunma Prefectural **Government Office**

Support Activities for Disaster-Affected Areas

Kameoka City's Support for the Noto Peninsula Earthquake



Short-Term Staff Dispatch: Total of 129 Personnel

Emergency Building Safety Inspectors: 2

Nurses: 4, Public Health Nurse: 1

Evacuation Center Support Staff: 11

Disaster Certificate Issuance Support Staff: 6

Water Supply Vehicle & Support Staff:6

Disaster Volunteers: 85, Others

Long-term staff dispatch: 1 person
To Suzu City from April 2025 for one year
(planned)

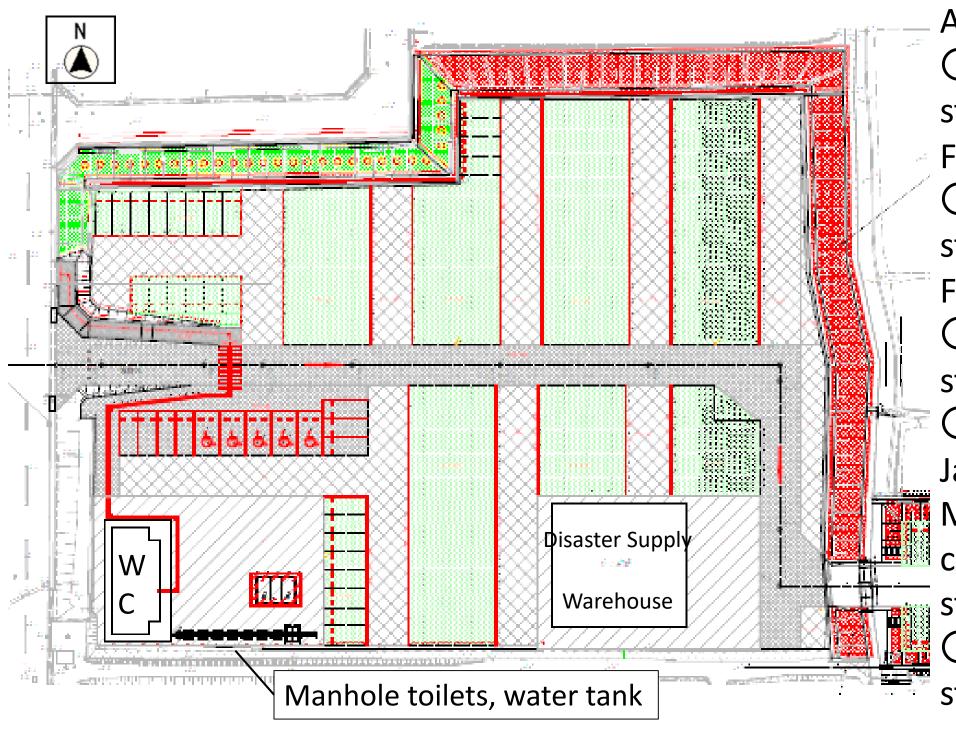
Mobile Toilet Trailer Deployment

 $1/2 \sim 7/17$ (Initially installed in Nanao City, relocated to Suzu City)

 $9/23 \sim 12/5$ (Re-deployed due to heavy rain disaster in Oku-Noto)

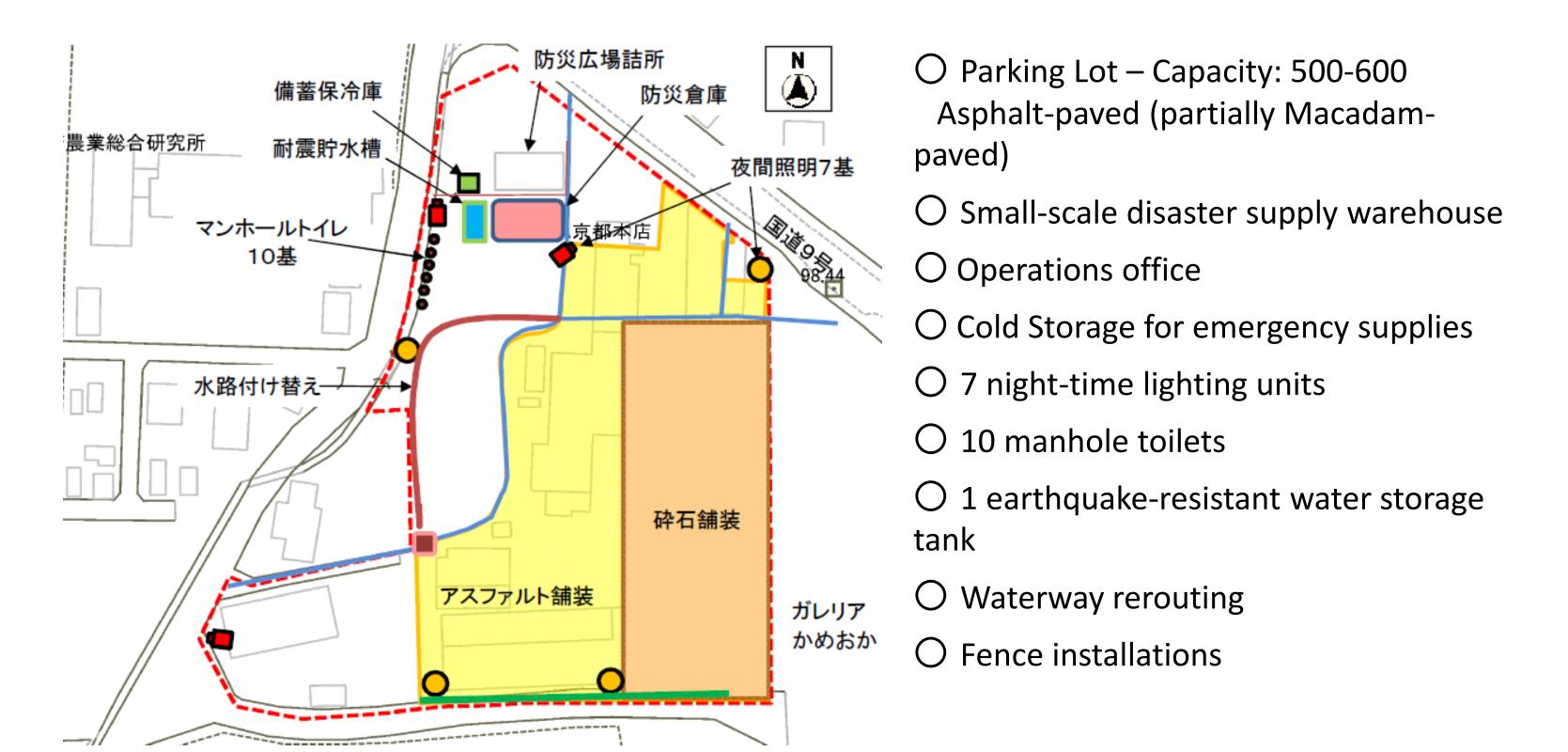
Development of Additional Disaster Response Facilities

(Tentative Name) Car Shelter "Nomizu" - A Site for Vehicle-Based Evacuation



- O Parking Capacity Standard vehicle spaces: 190,
- Accessible (disabled) spaces: 5
- O Disaster Supply Warehouse: Steel-frame, single-
- story structure
- Floor area: approx. 300m²
- O Disaster Toilet Facility: Wooden, single-story
- structure
- Floor area: approx. 90m²
- O Men's Toilets: 1 Western-style toilet, 1 Japanese-
- style toilet, 3 urinals, 1 child-sized urinal
- O Women's Toilets: 3 Western-style toilets, 1
- Japanese-style toilets, 1 child sized urinal
- Multipurpose Toilet: 1 Western-style toilet, 1 diaper-
- changing table, 2 shower rooms, 3 foot- washing
- stations
- O 8 manhole toilets, 1 earthquake- resistant water storage tank

(Tentative Name)"Kameoka Bousai Hiroba" (Support Base Facility)



What is Phase-Free?

Using Everyday Items and Services in Times

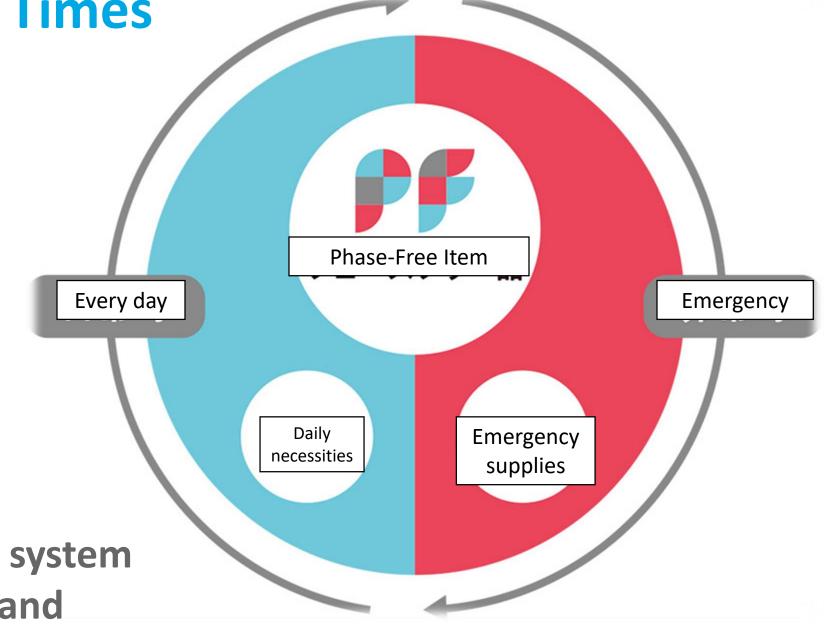
of Emergency

 Freeing ourselves from the time-based "phases" of normal life and emergencies – Phase-Free means making use of the things we always rely on, even in times of crisis.

 Products and services that are convenient in daily life and useful in emergencies are recognized as having phase-free design.

Recognized as phase free design

 The Phase-Free Certification (PF Certification) is a system by Phase-Free Association that certifies products and services which hold value both in normal times and during emergencies. Its purpose is to help communicate the value of phase-free thinking.



Definition of Phase-Free



Instead of preparing special items just for disasters, make everyday things useful in times of emergency too.

The Five Principles of Phase-Free

- Constantly Available: Can be used comfortably in any situation, weather normal or emergency.
- Every day: Fits naturally into daily life, offering comfort and ease of use.
- Intuitive: Simple to understand, how to use it, when to replace it, and accessible for everyone.
- Awareness: Inspires greater awareness of safety and preparedness through everyday items and services.
- Accessibility: Easy for anyone to adopt and use, contributing to a safer and more comfortable society.

Examples of phase free designs









A PHV (Plug-in Hybrid Vehicle) combines the advantages of both electric vehicles (Evs) and conventional hybrid vehicles (HVs). It runs on two power sources: an electric motor and a gasoline engine. Equipped with a high-capacity lithium-ion battery, it can also function as a storage battery or generator during power function as a storage battery or generator during power outages by activating the engine to generate electricity.

Business shoes you can run in. Made with high-quality cowhide for a formal appearance, these shoes also feature cushioning and insoles used in running shoes to provide exceptional comfort when walking. They solve common issues with traditional business shoes, such as foot strain and discomfort while walking.

While ordinary paper cups are typically used only for drinking, the measuring design paper cup incorporates measurement markings – in "ml/cc", "go" (a traditional Japanese unit), and "cups"-into its design. This expands its use beyond drinking, making it useful for measuring powered milk, rice, and more in situations like disasters

Examples of phase free designs

Minami-Ikebukuro Park (Toshima Ward, Tokyo)

A spacious and open-hearted park featuring a large, open lawn area – fully

renovated and reopened in 2016.



The lush, green park offers a space where visitors can spend time freely. It features a café-restaurant that connects producers and consumers through food, a multi purpose event plaza, and a terrace. Various features make the park both safe and enjoyable in an urban setting. For example, misting systems are installed along the outer hedges to help visitors stay cool during the peak of summer.



The park is pre- designed with disaster response in mind, including temporary shelter for people unable to return home from Ikebukuro Station, stockpiles of emergency supplies, information sharing in coordination with the disaster response headquarters, disaster toilets, and café-restaurant equipped to provide emergency meals. Additionally, the mist system around the perimeter and the flat space surrounded by greenery help prevent the spread of fire in the event of an outbreak.

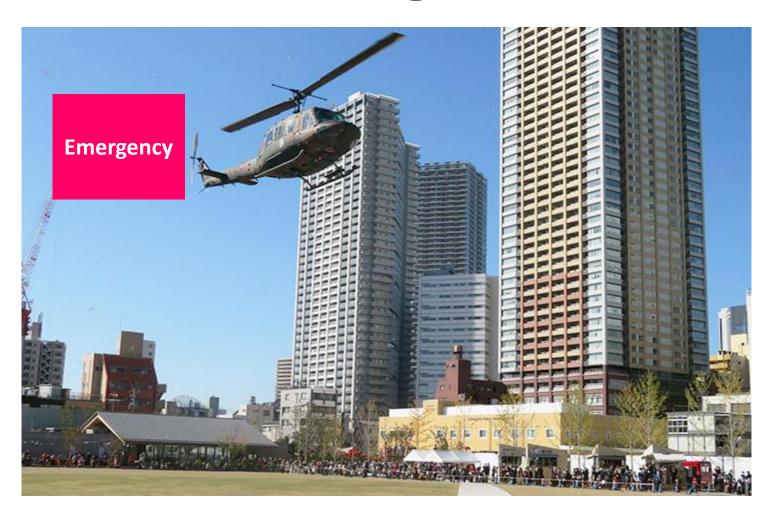
Examples of phase free designs

Toshima Midori Disaster Prevention Park - Ike • Sun Park (Toshima City, Tokyo)

A relaxing park in daily life, and an evacuation site in emergencies.



Although it is a public park, a café has been installed within the premises. Facilities such as restaurants were introduced through a public application process, and the revenue generated from these business is used to fund the development and renovation of specific park infrastructure. This approach no only brings liveliness to the park on a daily basis but also contributes to reducing public maintenance cost.



In the event of a disaster, the café and movable food stalls can be used to provide hot meals. The flat, open central area serves as a heliport, and the park's pathways are wide enough to allow access for large trucks and emergency vehicles. This enables the smooth delivery of relief supplies and transportation of seriously injured patients.

Phase-Free Systems

For example:

- Rolling Stock (Stockpiling food at home through regular use and replenishment)
- Smartphones (Evolution of communication and information devices)
- Use of outdoor goods (Repurposing camping gear and similar items for emergencies)

Benefits of Phase-Free Preparedness

- No special preparation needed: You can make use of things you already use in daily life, so there is no need to purchase special disaster goods.
- Improved disaster awareness: By being mindful of disaster preparedness in your everyday life, your awareness naturally increases.
- Cost-effective: There's no need to spend extra money on dedicated emergency items, making it more economical.
- Reduced psychological stress: Since it doesn't require special preparations, the mental burden of being prepared is also reduced.

Learning from Past Disasters

Challenges Faced in Japan During Disasters

- Preventing disaster-related deaths
- ► Ensuring comfortable evacuation environments for everyone
- Protecting citizens' property

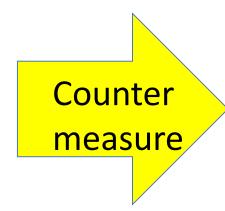
Thinking from a Safe Community Perspective

Effect

Safety Measures for the Elderly

Issue: Reducing injuries caused by

falls





In Daily Life

By preventing frailty, health expectancy can be extended and the transition to a state requiring nursing care can be avoided, allowing elderly individuals to maintain independent lives for longer.

In Times of Disaster

Helps prevent economy class syndrome and provides mental refreshment, thereby contributing to the reduction of disaster-related deaths.

Thinking about pr

Thinking from a Safe Community Perspective

Effect

Safety Measures for Infants and Toddlers

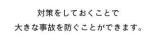
Issue: Frequent injuries at home



Raising awareness among guardians and displaying posters









In Daily Life

New parents have no prior experience. By providing preventive guidance during child health check-ups, accidents caused by carelessness can be avoided.

During Disasters

Displaying posters or pamphlets in evacuation shelters reassures parents and encourages attentiveness among other evacuees, resulting in a more comfortable shelter environment.

Thinking from a Safe Community Perspective

Effect

Crime Prevention Measures

Issue: Burglaries make up about half of all incidents





Utilizing drive recorders

In daily Life

Companies and individuals register their drive recorders as volunteer surveillance cameras, contributing to community watch activities.

During Disasters

In large-scale disasters, many burglaries occur at homes where residents have evacuated. Even during power outages, drive recorders in cars may capture footage of the perpetrators.

Thinking about Pre-Disaster Prevention from a Phase Free Perspective



Thank you for your attention!