

Hello, everyone.

This is Endo and I'm the mayor of the Kawauchi Village.

Congratulations on NASHIM's 30th anniversary.

I am truly grateful for everyone involved in giving me the opportunity to be here today.

Mr. Taue, the Mayor of Nagasaki, gave us a shoutout at the beginning of his speech, so thank you for that as well. Today, I would like to introduce Kawauchi Village, which was affected by the earthquake, and also show you how Nagasaki University supported us.



there.



Kawauchi Village is a very nice village with somewhat idyllic atmosphere, surrounded by lush forests and you can feel the changes of the seasons close at hand.

Before the earthquake strike, we had about 3,000 people living in the mountains.

Radioactive materials poured down on this little village surrounded by bountiful nature.

Kawauchi Village is located within 30km of the Fukushima Daiichi Nuclear Power Plant where the disaster occurred.

About a third of the village on the east side is within 20km from

Some houses were damaged and the back side of the road collapsed, but none of the villagers have directly lost their lives from the earthquake.



But due to the accident at the Diichi Nuclear Power Plant, approximately 6,000 to 8,000 residents of our neighboring town of Tomioka had to evacuate to Kawauchi Village.

So we made all of our public facilities available to accept the residents of Tomioka Town.



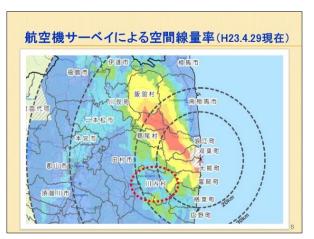
These are pictures of the evacuation of Tomioka Town residents at that time. Kawauchi Village and Tomioka Town are about 20 minutes away from each other by car.

But it took 6 to 8 hours then.

These are photos of Tomioka residents evacuating into public facilities and gymnasium in Kawauchi Village.



After that, the situation of the plant worsened and all the villagers of Kawauchi Village, along with the residents of Tomioka Town, were required to evacuate to Big Pallete in Koriyama City in the center of Fukushima Prefecture. It was our first experience for all of us to evacuate like this, and this sudden change caused the villagers much confusion.



This is the air dose rate in Kawauchi Village at that time. Although we are located within 20 to 30km from the plant, you can see that the ADR is relatively low compared to other affected areas.

In September 2011, the ban of entry for the evacuation area outside 20km was lifted as the radiation dose was relatively low and the risk of hydrogen explosion at the plant was mitigated.



In response to this, we declared that the villagers would return home in January 2012.

It is easy to tell people to evacuate, but for the past 10 years, I have learnt how difficult it is to tell people to come home.



Before declaring our returning to the village, Professor Takamura of Nagasaki University and his crew inspected the situation of Kawauchi Village, the environment, the soil and the water. The photo shows how it looked like at that time.

長崎大学との連携協定締結

- 1、土壌の放射性物質測定、除染効果の評価に関すること。
 2、食品・飲料水等の放射性物質測定を通じた、住民の安全・安心の 担保に関すること。
- 3、健康相談や講演活動、検診等を通じた住民の健康管理に関すること。
 4、保健医療福祉活動等を通じた住民の健康増進に関すること。
- 4、床健区旅宿租泊均勤守を通じた住氏の健康増進に戻すること。

After that, Nagasaki University dispatched Ms. Orita the hygienist in May 2012, and the following year, we signed a collaboration agreement with the university.

Dr. Katamine, the president of the university then, came to the village and encouraged the eight of us and the villagers.





Based on the agreement, we had Professor Takamura and Professor Hayashida over to conduct thyroid examinations and other tests.

This photo is from when the test result was reported to mothers, including the risk communication.



Moreover, Ms. Orita lived with us in Kawauchi Village and took part in risk communication.

She visited each and every household of the elderly and explained about what we should be careful of when living with radiation.



Professor Takamura also gave us a health lecture. He spoke directly to the villagers about what radiation is, how it affects the human body, and how we should live with it.

人口の構成比率と避難状況 (^{令和4年2月1日現在)}								
区分	ᆺᆸ	年 少 0~14歳	人 口 構成比	生 産 年 15~64歳	龄人口 構成比	老 年 65歳以上	人 口 構成比	
2011. 3.11 2022. 2.1	. ↓ 3,028 2,431	人 265 153	44 ACLC % 8.8 6.3	人 1,732 1,189	% 57.2 48.9	1,031 1,089	44.8	
令和4年2月1日現在 婿						帚還と避難状況		
郡山市内		112人		住書	住基台帳の人口		2,431人	
いわき市内		116人		村内での生活者			2,009人	
田村市内		70人		生活者の割合 82.69			2.6%	
その他県内		52人		<u>県外には、27都道府県で避難生活</u>				
県外避難		72人		村内と避難先で二重生活しているため 住基人口数と避難者数は一致しない。 13				
避難者計		422人						

As a result, the returning rate is now at 82.6%.

However, it is true that 20% of the people are still evacuated. Of these 20%, 60% are children and younger generation. So the aging rate (population of the elderly) is very close to 50%. Some people are still evacuating outside the prefecture.

However, more than 10 years have passed since the disaster, so it is now more like people have migrating into other prefectures rather than evacuation.

I believe people have already settled down and living their lives

where they are now.

I myself have been fighting against various absurdities, dilemmas, and conflicts.

It has always felt like there is somehone pushing me behind my back, I feel like the life is full of tension.

However, I don't think that this was an unhappy time for me.

I think it brought a positive effect for me to tackle these problems in front of me.

Without the support of Nagasaki University, Kawauchi Village would not be what it is today.

Once again, I would like to thank all the people who have been involved. Thank you.