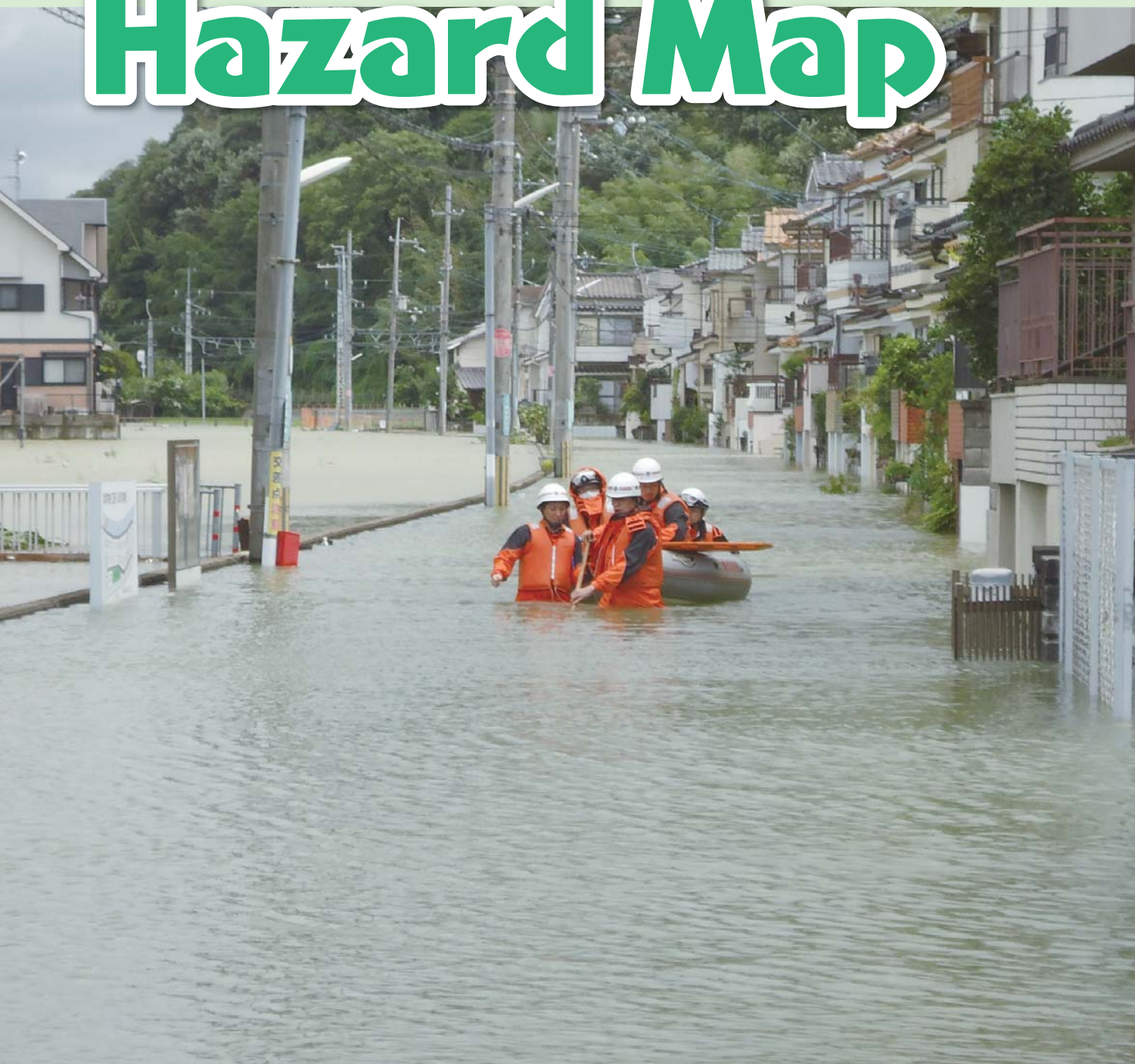


# Disaster Prevention Hazard Map

2022 revision  
Special edition  
(5-year issue)



Storms and Floods

Sediment Disasters

Earthquakes

Daily Preparation

Flood/Earthquake  
Hazard Map

Elementary School District  
Disaster Prevention Map



Android

●Please also use the Yawatashi Bousai App (Yawata City disaster prevention app). You can also download it with this QR code.



iOS

## Yawata City

●This Disaster Prevention Hazard Map is also available on the Yawata City website.



First,

# Disaster prevention comes from daily preparation!

As humans, we cannot keep earthquakes, storms, floods, and other natural disasters at bay, however we can decrease damage due to disasters through daily preparation. Of course there are local government initiatives (rescue and assistance), but it can be said that protecting yourselves (self-help) and helping your neighbors (cooperation) are efforts that are necessary in order to decrease injuries from disasters.

Be prepared for when the time comes by beginning with safety measures around you—such as learning how to obtain disaster prevention information, gain knowledge about evacuating, and preparing an emergency kit. Furthermore, when a disaster occurs, it is necessary to cooperate with the other locals. Let's create a system of swift action by cooperating as a locality.

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route for your household!

The Elementary School District Disaster Prevention Maps were produced with approval (for use) R4JHs 303 from the Geospatial Information Authority of Japan based on the Survey Act.





# You Cannot Forget the Fear of Storms and Floods

●This Disaster Prevention Hazard Map is also available on the Yawata City website.

If we look back at the city's history of floods, there is a record of a flood in 1573, but instances of Kizu River bank collapse were reduced after replacement construction on the Kizu River was completed in 1870 (3rd year of the Meiji Period).

Nevertheless, tributaries and inland water continue to overflow, partly due to climate change, and assault Yawata city to this day. We are already exposed to the dangers of storms, floods, and sediment disasters. In order to keep our families safe and protect their possessions, let's be vigilant and take necessary daily precautions.



The state of things after Typhoon 18 in 2013 (Hashimoto, Yawata City)

## ■Major flooding that caused damage in Yawata city

※ "Rainfall" refers to the maximum rainfall in 24 hrs.

Date of Birth	Cause	Total Rainfall (mm)	Highest water level (m)		Flood area (ha)	Number of Flooded Households (per household)	
			Inland water	River water		Above floor level	Below floor level
September 25, 1953 (Showa 28)	Typhoon 13	※167.0	Unidentified	18.02	1,000	268	Unidentified
August 14, 1959 (Showa 34)	Typhoon 7	265.5	13.86	12.22	625	190	266
June 27, 1961 (Showa 36)	Summer rain front	270.5	12.62	15.80	595	86	133
October 28, 1961 (Showa 36)	Fall rain front	Unidentified	12.56	17.94	615	51	121
September 17, 1965 (Showa 40)	Typhoon 24	169.0	11.48	17.61	327	4	17
July 9, 1972 (Showa 47)	Downpour	291.5	12.05	15.36	253	9	38
August 1, 1982 (Showa 57)	Typhoon 10	220.5	12.22	17.20	178	7	178
July 21, 1986 (Showa 61)	Downpour	276.9	12.38	15.69	145	34	628
September 19-20, 1990 (Heisei 2)	Typhoon 19	Reference①					
July 3-6, 1993 (Heisei 5)	Heavy rain	Reference②			210		14
August 14, 2012 (Heisei 24)	Downpour	289.0	9.32	10.17	56	28	280
September 16, 2013 (Heisei 25)	Typhoon 18	282.0	11.25	16.36	205	30	856
September 4, 2018 (Heisei 30)	Typhoon 21	Reference③					

Rainfall Observatory: Yawatahigashijima

Water level Observatory: Yawata Drainage Pump Station

Reference① Typhoon 19/City's highest instantaneous wind velocity: 32.5m. Roadside trees felled: 96. Submerged fields: 60 hectares

Reference② Heavy rain from day 3 to 6/ Sediment Disasters in Yawata Shikibudani. Floor water flooding: 14 households, Submerged fields: 210 hectares

Reference③ September 4, 2018 Typhoon Jebi (21) / City's highest instantaneous wind velocity: 49.2 m. 640 homes partially destroyed.

Reference: Yawata city area disaster prevention plan "Guide to Storm and Flood Damage Countermeasures"

# Protect Yourself from Storms and Floods

Localized torrential downpours are downpours that fall over a short period and concentrate on a small area. They often occur at the end of the rainy season. As they are confined to a small area and the rain comes unexpectedly, they are currently impossible to foresee. It is important to base your actions on what you have judged the level of danger to be through the weather conditions and phenomena.

## Know the dangers of localized torrential downpours

### ■ Dangerous water levels in a short period of time

Rivers, mountain streams, sewage pipes, and irrigation canals can become dangerous in minutes to tens of minutes due to extreme rain and rain that has flowed into the area from nearby.



### ■ Disasters can occur even when there hasn't been a heavy rain or flood advisory or warning

We are afraid to say that even with a small amount of rain that doesn't warrant a heavy rain or flood advisory or warning, disasters can occur.



### ■ Heavy rain with drainage that exceeds the drainage capacity

There are frequent cases where rain-fall greatly exceeds the sewer pipe's rain water drainage capacity (50mm per hour) at more than 100mm per hour.



### ■ Your area can be affected by rain from areas farther away

Even if the rain isn't strong in your area, rain that fell upstream can wash down and create a dangerous situation.



## Beware of the guerrilla downpours

In recent years, there are cases where lives have been taken due to "localized torrential" or "concentrated" downpours that cause strong rain to fall for a short period of time in small areas. This rain has commonly been called a "guerrilla downpour" since it is difficult to predict its occurrence.

The characteristics of damages due to guerrilla downpours include: river flooding, sudden swells, and submerged low land.

When you go to play in the river, take caution to check the weather report as to whether or not there are concerns of rain.



## Beware of linear rainbands

Linear rainbands are organized groups of rain clouds (cumulonimbus clouds) forming rows of appear successively cumulonimbus clouds. They develop from passing through almost the same spot or by remaining stagnant for several hours, and the area of precipitation that brings heavy rainfall is elongated linearly for around 50 to 300 km, with a width of around 20 to 50 km.

## Collecting basic information on storm and flood preventative measures

Refer to  
page 8

During heavy rain or typhoons, the Japan Meteorological Agency and local meteorological observatory will release information. Check the type and contents of the meteorological information, and make sure to check the weather report every day.



### ● Main Types of Meteorological Information ●

Advisory (chuiho)	Issued when there is the danger of disasters
Warning (keiho)	Issued when there is the danger of major disasters
Record downpour information	Issued when downpours that occur only once every few years are observed or predicted in analysis
Sediment Disaster Alert Information	Issued when there is the danger of sediment disasters
Emergency Warning (tokubetsu keiho)	Issued when the largest disaster of the last few decades is predicted
Typhoon Information	Issued when a typhoon has occurred

## Evacuate if you see warning signs



- ! Take refuge immediately if the sky around the river is pitch black.
- ! Take refuge inside a building if you hear thunder or see lightening.
- ! Be cautious if cold wind has begun to blow.
- ! If large drops of rain or hail begin to fall, take refuge inside a building.
- ! If you are in a low area on a rainy day, move to a high area.
- ! Evacuate immediately if you hear the sound of a warning siren near a river.

## Points of caution for evacuating during a flood

Point  
**1**

**Be in safe clothes that are easy to move in**

Protect your head with a helmet, and wear running shoes that can be tied with laces. Going barefoot or wearing boots is strongly discouraged.



Point  
**2**

**Watch your step**

When the roads flood, it becomes hard to see where you are walking, and difficult to realize when there are drains and manholes. It is safe to lean on a long stick when walking.



Point  
**3**

**Don't go by yourself**

Evacuation must be done with at least two people. So you don't get washed away, tie yourselves together with rope.



Point  
**4**

**Be cautious of the depth**

People are able to walk in about 50cm deep water. When water is flowing quickly, even 20cm becomes dangerous. If you have determined that it is dangerous, don't push yourself. Wait for help in a high location.



Point  
**5**

**Take care of those that require care**

Carry the elderly and the injured, and attach life vests to children to preserve their safety.



## Know your house's storm and flood danger level

Refer to page 12~14 and the A2 Edition Yawata City Disaster Prevention Hazard Map

Disaster prevention hazard map (hereinafter "hazard map") is useful in helping you know your house's storms and floods danger level. The hazard map denotes the predicted flood depth separated by color, so you should check how deep the flood waters will be in your neighborhood.

However, the information printed on the hazard map is a prediction based on a specific assumption. It is important to make use of the hazard map in order to increase your awareness of disaster prevention; however, to completely rely on it is dangerous. It is important to rely on your own power of judging the danger level when the time comes.







# Protect Yourself from Sediment Disasters

● This Disaster Prevention Hazard Map is also available on the Yawata City website.

When rain falls continuously, the ground loosens, and it becomes easier for sediment disasters to occur. If you notice the following precursors, quickly get away.

## Know the two Alert areas

"Sediment disaster Alert areas" and "Sediment disaster special Alert areas" are areas specified and announced by Kyoto Prefecture based on "The laws for promoting disaster prevention measures for sediment disaster hazard areas."

**This is important!**

Check areas that are in danger of sediment disasters via the elementary school district disaster prevention map.

### Sediment Disaster Alert Areas (AKA: Yellow Zone)

These are areas that are in danger of sediment disasters.

#### If you live in the specified areas:

- Inspect dangerous areas, and collect disaster prevention information.
- Participate in evacuation drills.
- Pay attention to sediment disaster alert and rainfall information.
- Quickly evacuate when a sediment disaster alert has been announced.

Check evacuation shelters on the hazard map.

### Sediment Disaster Special Alert Areas (AKA: Red Zone)

Within Sediment Disaster Alert Areas, there is the danger that buildings will be destroyed and residents will be significantly harmed.

#### If you live in the specified area:

- Those in buildings with the danger of facing pronounced destruction may be advised to move.
- Inspect dangerous areas and collect disaster prevention information.
- Participate in evacuation drills.
- Pay attention to sediment disaster alert and rainfall information.
- Quickly evacuate when a sediment disaster alert has been announced.

Check evacuation shelters on the hazard map.

## Know the precursors of sediment disasters and points on evacuation

### Cliff Collapse/Mountain Collapse

Precipitation sinks in and the softened slope quickly collapses.



#### Point

In the case of cliffs collapsing, you should run away at least two times the distance of the height of the cliff, and go to the second floor of a building on the opposite side of the cliff.

#### ! Beware of these precursors!

- Water from the cliff is muddied
- Ground water and spring water stop
- Cracks and deformations in slopes
- Small falling rocks
- Noises come from the cliff
- There is a strange smell

### Landslide

Heavy rain falls on land with a weakened base, and a portion of the softened slope slowly falls downward due to the influence of ground water and gravity.



#### Point

Landslide occur comparatively slowly, however you must evacuate quickly.

#### ! Beware of these precursors!

- There are cracks in the ground
- Water in wells and streams becomes muddied
- Water is blown off of cliffs and slopes
- Fissures occur in houses and breast walls
- Tilting houses, retaining walls, trees, and telephone poles

### Debris-Avalanche

Sand and rocks from hillsides and mountain streams are washed downstream by long periods of rain and localized torrential downpours.





#### Point

During debris-avalanches, get away from mountain streams as much as possible, and run away perpendicular to the flow.

#### ! Beware of these precursors!

- The mountain rumbles
- Even though the rain continues falling, the amount of water in the river declines
- Fissures and abnormalities in slopes
- The river water is muddied or driftwood is mixed in
- It smells of rotten soil

# Points on heavy rain information and evacuation behaviors

Heavy Rain Conditions	Japan Meteorological Agency, etc. Information	Alert Level	Yawata City Support	Residents' Actions
<p>Around one to several days before heavy rain</p> <p>↓</p> <p>Several hours to half a day before heavy rain</p> <p>↓</p> <p>Around two to several hours before heavy rain</p> <p>↓</p> <p>Heavy rain not seen for decades</p>	<p><b>Early Warning</b> (Possibility of disaster warning)</p>	<b>1</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Make a contact system between staff in charge</li> <li>● Collect meteorological and rainfall condition information</li> </ul> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Pay attention to meteorological information</li> <li>● Obtain the latest meteorological information from the T.V., the radio, your cellphone, and the city or meteorological agency's home page</li> </ul>
	<p><b>Heavy Rain Advisory</b> <b>Flood Advisory</b> Advisory with a high probability of subsequent heavy rain warning</p>	<b>2</b>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Check outside your house, windows, and storm windows</li> <li>● Check for your evacuation shelter</li> <li>● Inspect and prepare emergency kit</li> <li>● Prepare to evacuate</li> <li>● Do not approach dangerous areas</li> </ul>
	<p>※1 <b>Heavy Rain Warning</b> <b>Flood Warning</b></p>	<b>3</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Establish city warning headquarters</li> <li>● Inspect areas that ought to receive a warning</li> <li>● Prepare and establish evacuation shelter</li> <li>● Announcement that evacuation of the elderly etc. in necessary area(s)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Be aware of evacuation information announced by the city</li> <li>● Swiftly evacuate as necessary</li> <li>• Evacuation</li> <li>• Secure indoor safety</li> <li>*Refer to page 10</li> </ul>
	<p>※2 <b>Sediment Disaster Alert Information</b></p>	<b>4</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Inspect areas that ought to receive a warning</li> <li>● Call for evacuation</li> <li>● Announcement of an evacuation instruction for necessary area(s)</li> <li>● Establishment of a City Response HQ</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Immediately evacuate to an evacuation shelter</li> <li>• Evacuation</li> <li>• Secure indoor safety</li> <li>*Refer to page 10</li> </ul> 
~~~~~ <You must evacuate by Alert Level 4!> ~~~~~				
<b>Heavy rain not seen for decades</b>	<b>Heavy Rain Emergency Warning</b>	<b>Flood Occurrence Information</b>	<b>5</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Order to immediately find safety. Residents are informed that the situation is extremely dangerous</li> <li>● Immediately take the best actions to protect your life</li> </ul>

※1 : Advisories with a high probability of subsequent heavy rain warning (sediment disaster) in the night or early the next morning are equivalent to a level 3 warning (evacuations of the elderly, etc.).

※2 : Sediment disaster alerts are issued to alert specific municipalities that may be affected when there is a possibility of a life-threatening sediment disaster at any time following a heavy rain warning (sediment disaster). They are issued jointly by the prefecture and the Japan Meteorological Agency.

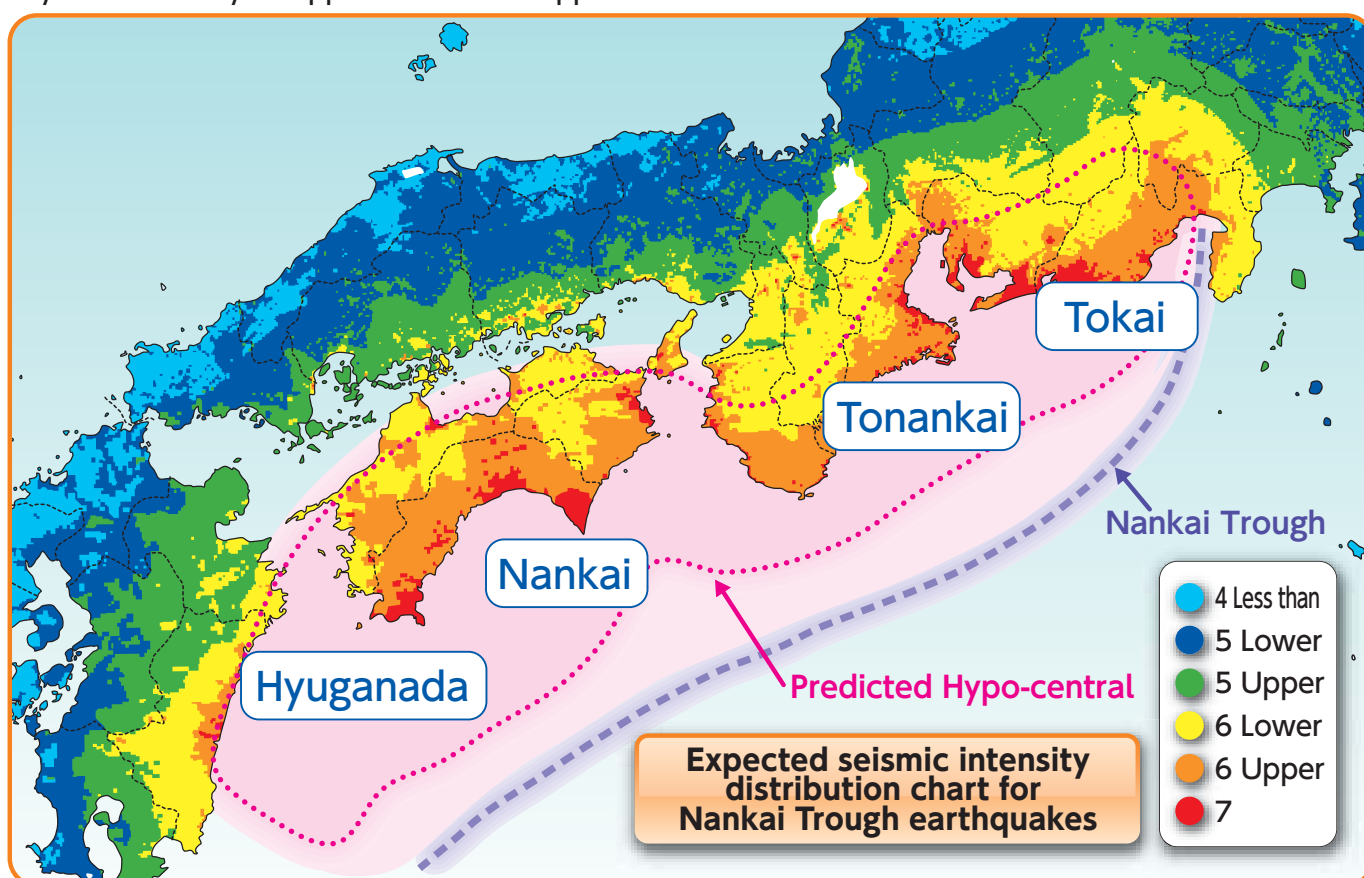


# Prepare for Nankai Trough Earthquakes

● This Disaster Prevention Hazard Map is also available on the Yawata City website.

The territory from the Tokai coast to the Shikoku coast is the hypocenter of Nankai Trough earthquakes. In the 30 years, the chance of an earthquake on the scale of an 8-9 magnitude occurring is 70~80%.

In Kyoto Prefecture, based on Nankai Trough earthquake data prepared by the country, combined with land quality data collected independently by the prefecture, upon estimation, the strongest seismic intensity in Yawata city is supposed to be a 6 upper.



(Source: Materials from The Central Disaster Management Council)

## Expected resultant human suffering and material damages in Yawata City ➡ Refer to Page 15

Human Suffering	Death Count (people)	20	Buildings Destroyed	Completely Destroyed (per building)	480
	Number of Injured (people)	340		Half/Partially Destroyed (per building)	—
	Number of Severely Wounded Amongst the Injured (people)	40		Destroyed by Fire (per building)	450
	Number of Rescuers Required (people)	110			
	Number of Short-term Evacuees (people)	—			

Reference: Kyoto Prefecture Predicted Damages (2014) based on Cabinet Office Data

● Material Losses: Winter at 6:00pm when Damages are the Worst ● Human Suffering: Winter at 6:00pm when Damages are the Worst

## Expected resultant damages in Yawata city in correspondence with Arima/Takatsuki faults ➡ Refer to Page 16

Human Suffering	Death Count (people)	260	Buildings Destroyed	Completely Destroyed (per building)	5,370
	Number of Injured (people)	2,410		Half/Partially Destroyed (per building)	6,440
	Number of Severely Wounded Amongst the Injured (people)	320		Destroyed by Fire (per building)	760
	Number of Rescuers Required (people)	1,360			
	Number of Short-term Evacuees (people)	23,390			

Materials Provided by: Kyoto Prefecture Earthquake Damage Prediction Inspection Committee

## Yawata City earthquakes measured at Shindo 5 or greater

Date of occurrence	Cause	Max. Shindo (seismic intensity)	Scale (Magnitude)	Seismic intensity measured in Yawata City
January 17, 1995	1995 Southern Hyogo Prefecture Earthquake	7	7.3	5
June 18, 2018	2018 Northern Osaka Prefecture Earthquake	6 Lower	6.1	5 Upper



# What will you do if an Earthquake Occurs?

If a large earthquake occurs, it is hard to remain calm while coping with it. However, there are times where a moment's decision can decide life or death. In order to act "without panicking and in a calm manner" you should remember the following patterns of action.

## Earthquake Occurrence

- Remain calm, and protect yourself
- Fires should be swiftly dealt with
- Open a door or window to preserve an escape route



## Earthquake Early Warning

You will be notified several to tens of seconds before an earthquake with strong shaking (seismic intensity of 5-lower or more) will occur via T.V., radio, city disaster prevention wireless system or your cellphone. For areas that are near the hypocenter, there is a possibility that the notice may not make it on time for strong tremors.

## 1-2 minutes

Areas predicted to be in danger of mountain or cliff collapse should be evacuated immediately

- Check for sources of fire, and if a fire breaks out, put it out in a short period of time
- Check your family's safety
- Wear shoes
- Have your emergency kit prepared and on hand

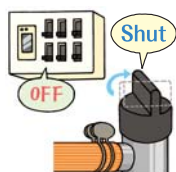


## 3 minutes

- Check the safety of your neighbors  
Make sure to actively call out to homes with the elderly who are living alone and need assistance in order to check for their safety
- Beware of aftershocks

## 5 minutes

- Pick up your kids  
When you leave the house, leave a memo in a place predetermined by your family with where you are going (prevent burglary)
- Prevent Fires!  
Turn off the gas main valve and electrical breakers (prevent electrical fires)



- Check information on the radio, etc.
- Try not to use the phone as much as possible
- If you think your house will collapse, evacuate

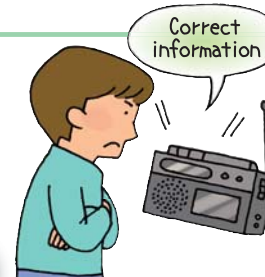
## 5-10 minutes

- Putting out Fires/ Rescue Activities  
Cooperate with your neighbors and put out fires and conduct rescue activities. Also, report to the fire department.



## 10 minutes-several hours

- Provide daily necessities from your provisions
- Collect information on disasters and damages
- Don't enter collapsed houses
- Be careful of continuing aftershocks



## up to about 3 days

## When Living as an Evacuee

- Base your actions on the voluntary organization for disaster prevention
- Follow infection control measures
- Manage your personal hygiene carefully
- Follow the rules of group lifestyle
- Keep it in your heart to help each other



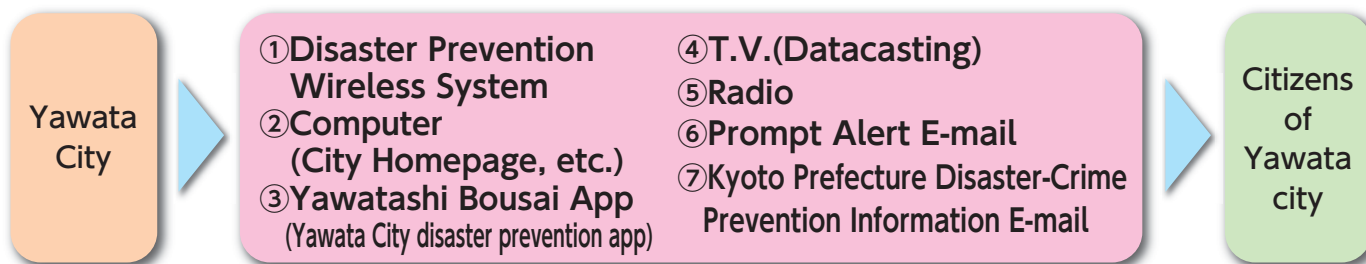


# Know How to Obtain Disaster Prevention Information

●This Disaster Prevention Hazard Map is also available on the Yawata City website.

We are transmitting meteorological information and information on every disaster to citizens using cellphones, the disaster prevention wireless system, etc., aiming to aid in citizen's actions when disaster strikes and for use in disaster prevention. Please use this information to prepare for disasters.

## Main means of relaying evacuation information to citizens



### ●Prompt Alert E-mail

In Yawata city, in order to promptly provide disaster and evacuation information to many people, we are transmitting it via emergency alert e-mail.

#### <Summary of Prompt Alert E-mail>

●The city will transmit evacuation information to cellphones from NTT Docomo, au, Softbank and Rakuten Mobile, etc. within the city all at once.

●It is not necessary to register your e-mail address. Cellphones that are able to receive e-mails within the sending area (Yawata city) will receive them automatically.

※Some models cannot receive the e-mails and some require certain settings to receive them.  
※For more information, please call the mobile phone operator

### ●Kyoto Prefecture Disaster-Crime Prevention Information E-mail

Kyoto Prefecture is sending "Disaster/Crime Prevention information e-mails" that convey meteorological, crime prevention, and disaster prevention information.

#### Information Sent Via Kyoto Prefecture Disaster-Crime Prevention Information E-mail

- Meteorological information like advisories and warnings, and abnormalities in rainfall and river water level
- Disaster prevention education information and notifications during disasters (also sending photochemical smog and food poisoning information)
- Crime prevention educational information, information on crimes committed, etc.
- Disaster prevention information regarding city, town, and village evacuation; notifications about disaster prevention during normal times, etc.

### ●Disaster Prevention Wireless System

In Yawata city there are 36 disaster prevention wireless system speakers installed that notify people outdoors of evacuation information, Earthquake Early Warning, and other various information during disasters.

#### How to use

Send a blank e-mail to the address below, and follow the instructions in the response from Kyoto Prefecture to register.

[anzen@mail.bousai.pref.kyoto.lg.jp](mailto:anzen@mail.bousai.pref.kyoto.lg.jp)

※For those who have junk-mail settings on their cellphones, please set your phones so you can receive e-mails from

[anzen@mail.bousai.pref.kyoto.lg.jp](mailto:anzen@mail.bousai.pref.kyoto.lg.jp)

[oshirase@mail.bousai.pref.kyoto.lg.jp](mailto:oshirase@mail.bousai.pref.kyoto.lg.jp) before registering.

※Please take any questions to Kyoto Prefecture, Department of Citizen's Affairs, Disaster Preparedness Division

**TEL 075-414-5619**

### ●Yawatashi Bousai App (Yawata City disaster prevention app)

Yawata City manages a disaster prevention app. The app is an easy way to get weather information that you can use every day. Download the app with the QR code on the right.



iOS



Android

Disaster Prevention  
Wireless System  
Telephone Service

If you were unable to hear the contents of the disaster prevention wireless system, if you call the following phone number, the emergency broadcast will play from your phone.

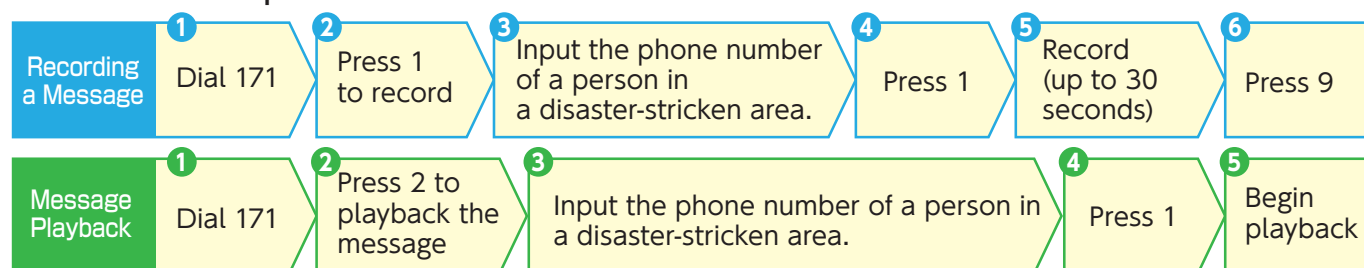
**TEL:075-982-2484, 075-982-2485**

## ● Access List to Other Disaster Prevention Information

Yawata City Homepage	Emergency disaster prevention information is published on the city's homepage.	<a href="https://www.city.yawata.kyoto.jp/">https://www.city.yawata.kyoto.jp/</a>
Kyoto Crisis Management WEB	This is the Kyoto crisis management and disaster prevention information portal site. You can view information related to crises and disasters in Kyoto here.	<a href="https://www.bousai.pref.kyoto.lg.jp/dis_portal/">https://www.bousai.pref.kyoto.lg.jp/dis_portal/</a>
Kyoto Prefecture Multi-hazard Information providing System	Flood forecast areas, landslide disaster hazard areas, and various other types of hazard information can be displayed on maps. Use the drawing functionality to mark evacuation routes and other information.	<a href="http://multi-hazard-map.pref.kyoto.jp/top/top.asp">http://multi-hazard-map.pref.kyoto.jp/top/top.asp</a>
Kyoto Local Meteorological Office	Kyoto Prefecture weather, warnings, advisories, etc. are published here.	<a href="https://www.jma-net.go.jp/kyoto/">https://www.jma-net.go.jp/kyoto/</a>
River Disaster Prevention Information	This site provides national real-time rainfall and water level information. Flood control, flood warnings, dam discharge notifications, etc. are published here.	<a href="https://www.river.go.jp/">https://www.river.go.jp/</a>
TV d-button (datacasting)	Press your TV remote control's "d button" (datacasting) to view weather and evacuation information.	

## Use the Disaster Emergency Message Dial "171"

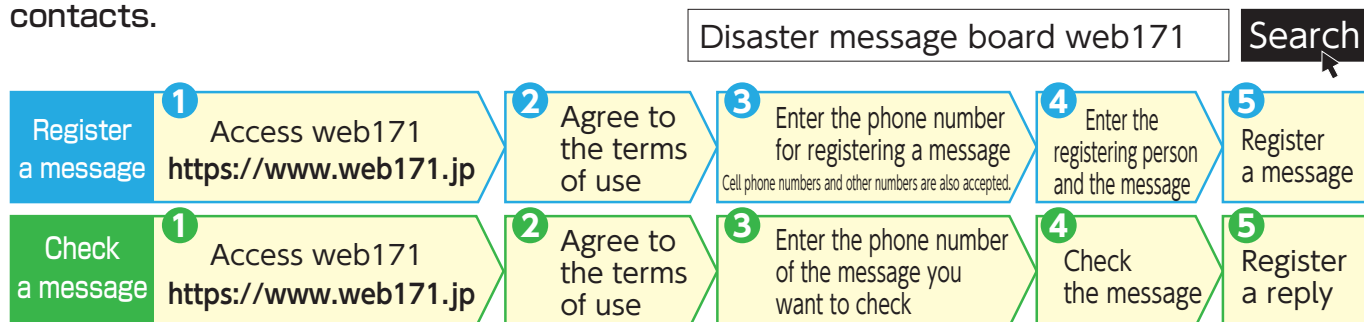
Voice message board for use when an earthquake or other major disaster has made it difficult to make phone calls to disaster-stricken areas.



※Voice guidance will play, so please remain calm, follow the instructions, and either record or playback a message.

## Use the Disaster Message Board web171 (NTT West/East)

From a smartphone or computer, you can register or check safety status by entering a land line, cell phone, or PHS number. When you register a message, you can have a notification of the registered message content sent by text or audio (phone) to preset contacts.



## Use the "Disaster Message Board", for mobile phones and smartphones

In the event of a major earthquake of Shindo 6 Lower or greater, an "Disaster Message Board", is urgently created by which users can check on the safety of others using their mobile phone or smartphone.

※Please contact your cellphone carrier for more information.

**Try it Out  
with Your  
Family**

In order to prepare for emergencies, practice using it once a year with your family. Also, each phone company has times where you can try it other than the dates written, so please check this on your phone company's website.

- The 1<sup>st</sup> and 15<sup>th</sup> of every month
- The first three days of the new year (Jan. 1<sup>st</sup>- 3<sup>rd</sup>)
- Disaster Prevention Week (August 30<sup>th</sup> to September 5<sup>th</sup>)
- Disaster Prevention and Volunteer Week (January 15<sup>th</sup> to January 21<sup>st</sup>)



# Acquire Evacuation Knowledge

When a disaster has occurred and it has become dangerous to stay in your house, it is necessary to remain calm and evacuate. When you evacuate, please keep in mind the protection of children and the elderly, who require caretakers, and evacuate as a group while checking in with your neighbors.

## Decide evacuation actions: If you feel you are in danger, evacuate immediately

In recent years, there have been many instances of residents becoming victims because they cannot escape due to heavy rain and other disasters during typhoons. Information about evacuation in municipalities is sometimes too late, so it is important to decide to evacuate and start evacuation actions if you feel you are in danger. Evacuation means escaping from trouble. Decide where you would evacuate in everyday situations and remember that it can be to not only designated emergency evacuation sites like elementary school, junior high schools, and community centers designated by the municipality, but also homes of friends or relatives who are in safer places.

## Information about alert levels and evacuation

When there is danger of a disaster and residents must evacuate, information about evacuation will be issued. Do the evacuation actions required for the type of information.

Alert Level	Information encouraging actions by residents (e.g., evacuation information)	Situation	Actions residents should take
<b>5</b>	<b>Emergency safety measures</b> (Issued by the city)	<b>Disaster occurring or impending</b>	<b>Life-threatening situation, ensure safety immediately!</b> A disaster is already occurring. Take actions to protect your life, like moving to a spot that is even a little safer than your current location.
~~~~~ <You must evacuate by Alert Level 4!> ~~~~~			
<b>4</b>	<b>Evacuation instruction</b> (Issued by the city)	<b>High risk of disaster</b>	<b>All residents should evacuate from affected areas</b> All residents should evacuate from affected areas (forced evacuation or secure indoor safety). In a sediment disaster, forced evacuation is the rule.
<b>3</b>	<b>Evacuations of the elderly, etc.</b> (Issued by the city)	<b>Risk of disaster</b>	<b>Elderly people and others with special needs should evacuate from affected areas</b> Elderly people, those with disabilities, and others who may need more time to evacuate as well as their caregivers should evacuate (forced evacuation or secure indoor safety). Everyone else should assess their own need and take actions accordingly, such as staying home from work, not going out, postponing daily activities, or voluntary evacuation.
<b>2</b>	<b>Advisory</b> (e.g., heavy rain, flood) (Announced by JMA)	<b>Weather worsening</b>	<b>Confirm your evacuation actions</b> Confirm your disaster risk with hazard maps or other tools and confirm your evacuation actions, including location, route, and timing of evacuation.
<b>1</b>	<b>Early warning</b> (Announced by JMA)	<b>Risk of weather worsening</b>	<b>Increase disaster preparedness</b> Pay attention to the latest disaster prevention information and become better prepared for a disaster.

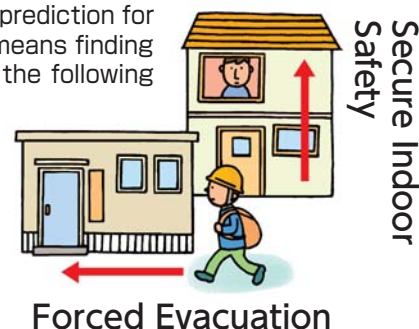
\*Alert Level 5 is rarely issued due to a number of reasons, such as municipal authorities being unable to accurately grasp the severity of a disaster.

## Forced Evacuation and Secure Indoor Safety

The basic rule for evacuation from wind or flood damage is evacuation to the appropriate designated emergency evacuation site for the anticipated disaster (flood, sediment disaster) or forced evacuation to a family or friend's house that is in a safe location. In a sediment disaster, forced evacuation is the rule as there is a risk of your home collapsing. Use hazard maps or other tools to check the flood prediction for your home to determine if it is acceptable to secure safety indoors, which means finding a safe place as planned, such as the top floor or a higher floor. However, the following conditions must be met at minimum to allow secure indoor safety.

### Conditions required for secure indoor safety

- 1 Your home is not in an anticipated flood area e.g. house collapse.
- 2 There is a room in your home that will not flood.
- 3 Even if your home floods for a limited time, you will still be able to access water, food, medicine, and other supplies and use power, gas, water, and a toilet.



# Facts about living in a shelter

Shelters are generally opened and managed by the municipality (government), the facility manager, and the evacuees (community residents). They are communal living spaces that are used by disaster survivors, and it is essential that everyone maintains a spirit of helping one another.

## Communal living

- Designate leaders and sub-leaders and assign rules and roles for communal living.
- Share roles and cooperate so that everyone is doing what they can to make sure that the burden does not fall only on certain people.
- As many people as possible (both men and women) should actively participate in running the shelter.
- Follow the times set for the shelter, such as wake up, cleaning, meals, and lights out.
- Make maximum efforts to ensure fairness when distributing food.



## Accommodations for people with special needs

- At each shelter, give older people, people with disabilities, babies and toddlers, expectant mothers, and others with special needs priority when allocating Japanese-style rooms and rooms with air conditioning.
- Set Japanese-style rooms, multipurpose rooms, and other rooms that have easy access to toilets as welfare spaces.
- Make adequate food accommodations for those who need them, such as people on dialysis or with diabetes who have food restrictions and older people who need soft foods.
- Set up a consultation place to assist people with special needs.
- Be very careful about the dangers of triggering a serious allergic reaction with food allergens like wheat, buckwheat (soba), eggs, milk, peanuts, shrimp, and crab.



## Infection control

- Bring masks, hand sanitizer, a thermometer, slippers, and garbage bags.
- Wash your hands with soap and water or disinfect them with hand sanitizer.
- Place hand sanitizer in various spots around the shelter, including at the start of lines for food and outside toilets.
- Always throw away tissues that you have coughed or sneezed into.
- People with a cough or fever should consult the shelter manager or shelter management committee.
- Do not share cutlery, cups, toiletries, razors, toothbrushes, towels, or other personal use items.
- Designate a place for collecting garbage that is away from the living quarters.



## Accommodations for women and girls

- As only the minimal space can be partitioned in a shelter, make accommodations to secure a private space for changing and other activities requiring privacy.
- When setting up a changing room, discuss rules among the users about installing curtains and setting usage time (rotate shifts for males and females).
- For temporary toilets, set a certain number as ladies' only and focus patrols around the toilets at night to ensure women and girls feel safe using them.
- Consider setting up a ladies' only washing area, washing machine, and clothes drying area to ensure women and girls can use them safely.



## Etiquette

- Keep your phone on manner mode in the living space and make calls in the common space.
- Do not drink alcohol in the living space.
- Smoke only in designated smoking spaces.
- Wait your turn to use common spaces and take turns using them to ensure they are not being monopolized by certain people.
- Food and supplies should generally be distributed equally. To ensure there is enough for everyone, do not hoard them.
- If you see someone having trouble, proactively approach them and offer to help.



## Managing pets at a shelter

- You can bring your pets to a shelter, but you cannot bring them into the shelter (the building).
- At a shelter, pets are kept in cages in a place outside with a roof, together with the other pets.

