



YAKUSHIMA TOWN

屋久島町

- Protect your life and your loved ones -
Learn more about how you can be better prepared
and how to stay safe when disaster strikes.

Disaster Preparedness Handbook

with Hazard Map



Quick look Index
For specific types
of natural disasters

Storm (Typhoon) & Flood...P3

Landslide Disaster...P5

Tsunami...P7

Earthquake...P9

Volcanic Hazard...P11

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Disaster Preparedness Handbook
& Hazard Map



Yakushima Town
English Website

CONTENTS

Self-help · Mutual Assistance · Public Help	P2
Storm (Typhoon) & Flood	P3
Landslide Disaster	P5
Tsunami	P7
Earthquake	P9
Volcanic Hazard	P11
Estimation of Damage Caused by Earthquake and Tsunami	P12
Evacuation Shelters' Etiquette and Manner	P13
Evacuation Shelters	P15
Emergency Supply Stockpile Checklist	P17
Information on Evacuation and Weather Condition	P18

How to Use the Disaster Preparedness Handbook with Hazard Map

Yakushima's Disaster Preparedness Handbook with Hazard Map aims to mitigate the suffering that natural disasters may cause. You can find the information you need to know and prepare for it.

Information includes tsunami inundation zones determined by Kagoshima Prefecture, potential landslide disasters, local emergency shelters, etc.

Flooding and landslides may occur outside of the designated danger zones. Caution must be exercised to ensure your safety.

- **Firstly find your location on the map.**
- **Secondly, check the Emergency Shelters near you.**
- **Plan your evacuation routes to avoid potentially hazardous areas.**
- **Know your evacuation route, practice walking it.**

Self-help · Mutual Assistance · Public Help

Disasters can be minimized through self-help, mutual assistance, and public help strategy.



People in the communities and neighbors help each other.



Actions of local, prefectural, and national government



Protect yourself and be prepared.



Self-help

Community based disaster preparedness to reduce the effects of a disaster

Mutual Assistance

Voluntary disaster prevention community organizations

– To help the community to be prepared and recover from a disaster–

Self-help [Individual & Family Disaster Preparedness]

Having a family meeting



Determine each family member's roles, contact methods, and meeting locations.

Preparing your home



Prepare your house for earthquake proof and do overall safety check.

Store food, water, and essential supplies



Have at least a 3-day supply of water, food, and daily necessities.

Learn evacuation routes and shelter locations



Check the location of parks and open spaces near you, and your evacuation routes.

Mutual Assistance [Community-based Disaster Preparedness]

Enhance community's preparedness



Participate in disaster prevention drills, and check community cooperation systems.

Participate in disaster prevention activities



Actively becoming a member of a volunteer fire support brigade.

Know your neighbors and help people in need



Identify individuals who may need special assistance, and register them.

Cooperation with each other



Help each other as much as possible.

Public Help [Disaster preparedness, response, and recovery] Public administration & Disaster management related organizations

- Create a Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan, including disaster countermeasures for each organization involved in disaster management.
- Determine the designated disaster evacuation sites and shelters
- Improve public facilities for earthquake
- Maintenance of disaster prevention facilities
- Implementation of emergency measures for public utilities (such as electricity and water supply)
- Rescue operations in the case of natural disasters
- Support individual and community preparedness activities
- Maintenance of disaster management equipment and materials

Storm (Typhoon) & Flood

The Size and Intensity of Typhoon

The terms used for the **size** and the **intensity** of a typhoon are used by Japan Meteorological Agency to describe the approximate scale and strength of a typhoon. These terms are based on wind speed.

The **size** of a typhoon is classified by the radius of the strong wind area (over 15m/s wind speed). Its **intensity** is classified by the **maximum wind force**.

The area within a strong wind area with winds exceeding 25 m/s is known as a **storm area**.

Typhoon classifications are based on the above guidelines and are classified as **Large Strong Typhoon** on the news broadcast.

Typhoon Size Example



The figure to the left shows a comparison between the sizes of the large and the super-large typhoons with the Japanese archipelago.

The Size of Typhoon

Size Classes	Radius of the area with the wind of 15m/s or higher
Large	500km - 799km
Super-large	800km and over

The Intensity of Typhoon

Intensity Classes	Maximum Wind Force (m/s)
Strong	33m/s - 43m/s
Very Strong	44m/s-53m/s
Super Strong	54m/s and over

Rainfall Intensity and Rain Patterns (Hourly Precipitation)

10 mm - 19 mm

20 mm - 29 mm

30 mm - 49 mm

50 mm - 79 mm

80 mm and over



Slightly strong rain

Puddles form all over the ground. It may be hard to have conversations due to the noise of the rain. If this continues, be careful.



Strong rain

You may get wet quickly even with an umbrella. There are risks of floods or landslides around small rivers.



Heavy rain

Risks of landslides will increase. People who live in an area that is prone to landslides should be prepared to evacuate. Road restrictions may be in place.



Very heavy rain

It is a downpour, like a waterfall. Umbrellas will be useless. Landslides are more likely to occur.



Torrential rain

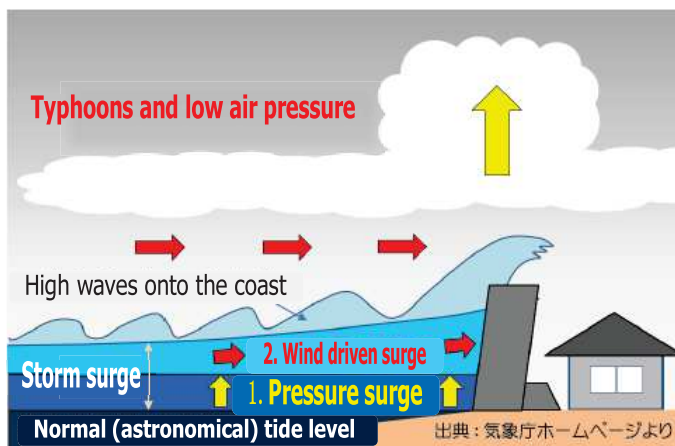
You may find it difficult to breathe. Large-scale disasters due to torrential rain are highly likely, so extreme caution is required.

Storm (Typhoon) & Flood

The Risk of Storm Surges due to Typhoon

A storm surge is a phenomenon that is caused by a low atmospheric pressure during a typhoon and high winds blowing across the surface of the ocean making its surface rise. **The water level can rapidly rise in a few minutes.**

When the sea level rises due to the storm surge, it can exceed the height of the embankments overflowing onto the surrounding land suddenly. Even when the sea level is normal, if a typhoon or a rapidly developing low-pressure system approaches, **large waves with high winds followed by the sea level rising can exceed the height of the embankments.**



[Effect 1] A slight bulge on the ocean surface due to the decreasing atmospheric pressure

During typhoons, low atmospheric pressure causes the sea surface to bulge up. When the atmospheric pressure falls by 1 hectopascal, the sea level rises by about 1 cm.

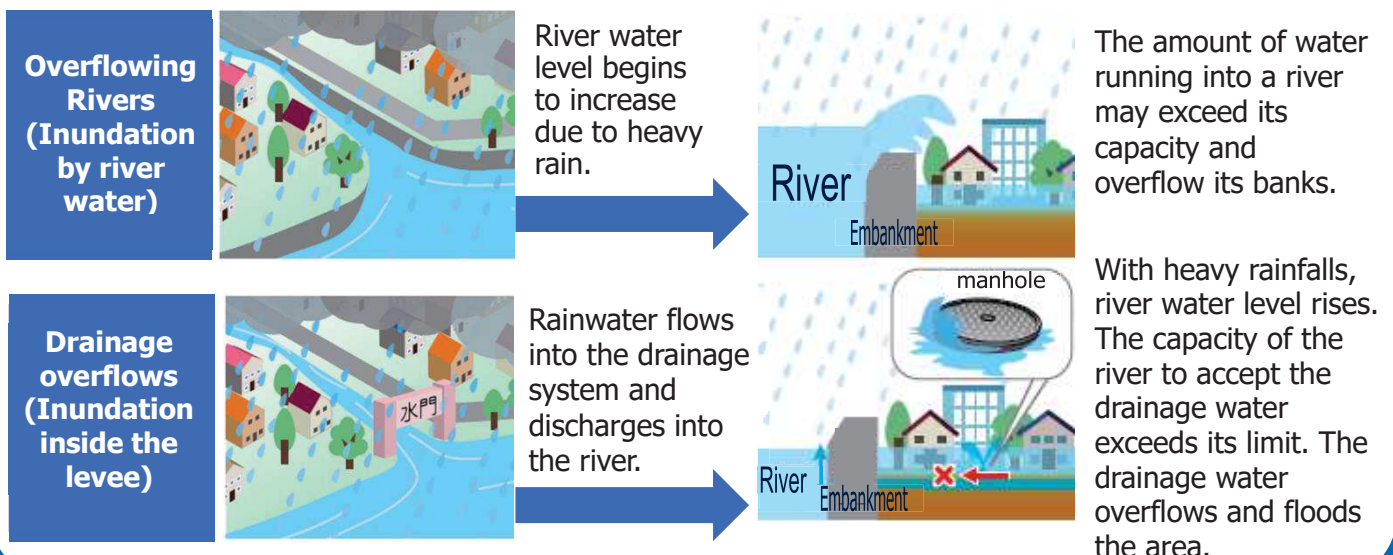
[Effect 2] Storm winds pushing water onshore

High winds force the seawater toward the shore, raising the sea level along the coast.

The Causes of Flooding

Heavy rain upstream can cause flooding downstream.

In areas that have paved surfaces water infiltration is severely limited and water overflow can cause flooding in low terrain. When a drainage system's capacity is exceeded, flooding can occur in a short time. Even if you are not near a river, you may be in danger of flooding.



Landslide Disaster

Landslide Hazard Areas

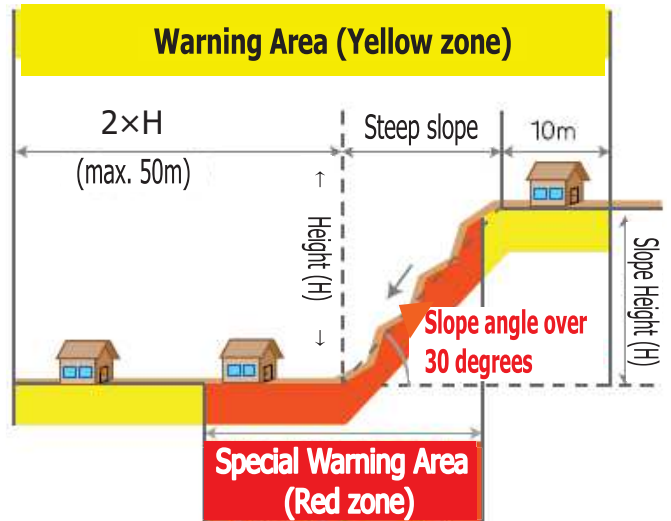
Landslide Disaster Warning Areas (Yellow Zone)

Landslide Disaster Warning Areas are areas in which there are potential disaster risks to residents in the event of a landslide disasters.
*Yellow zones are determined by the terrain.

Landslide Disaster Special Warning Areas (Red Zone)

Landslide Disaster Special Warning Areas are areas within the Yellow Zones, where the likelihood of property damage and loss of lives may occur.
*Red zones are determined by the type, location, and condition of the terrain.

The range of **Warning Area (Yellow Zone)** and the **Special Warning Area (Red Zone)**
(Example of steep slope failure)



Types of Landslides

[Debris flows]

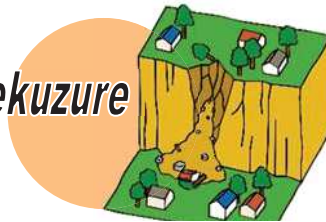
Dosekiryu



A sudden flow of a mixture of mud, sand, rock, trees, and water flowing down a slope triggered by heavy rainfall.

[Steep slope failures]

Gakekuzure



The sudden collapse of a steep slope or cliff is called slope failure. Of all landslides in Japan the majority are *Gakekuzure*.

[Slow landslides]

Jisuberi



Jisuberi is a phenomenon in which the surface layer of a slope moves slowly downward.

Conditions that Lead to Landslide Disasters

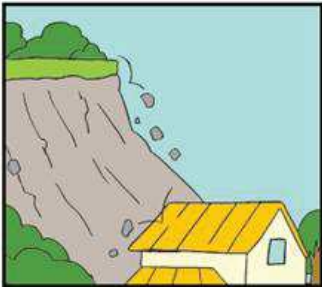
Landslides can occur with prolonged rainfall and saturated ground.

In recent years in Japan, **torrential downpours** and **localized torrential downpours**, which are produced by well-developed cumulonimbus clouds, have frequently occurred. Such conditions may be conducive to landslide disasters, so extra caution should be taken in the event of these conditions.

Landslide Disaster

Recognizing Landslide Warning Signs

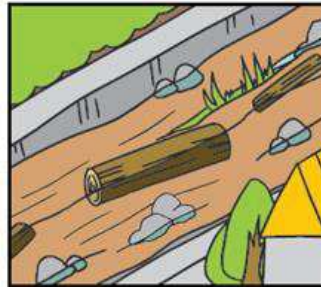
Precursors of landslides are common. The followings are some of the main signs that a landslide may occur. If you notice these warning signs beforehand, you should warn others and escape to safe areas immediately.



Small rock fall.



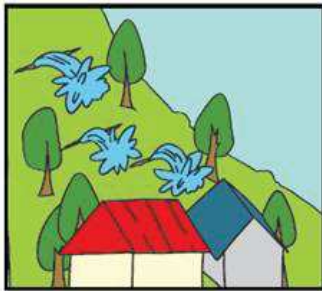
River water levels may decrease, even though rain is still falling.



River water becomes muddy and debris appears.



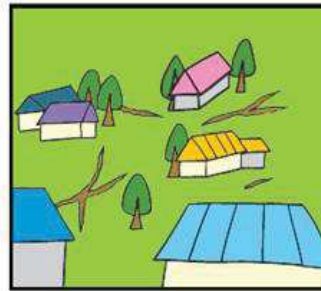
Hearing strange rumbling sounds from the mountains.



Water flowing out of the slope surface.



Stream water or well water become muddy water.



New cracks appear on the ground.



The air may smell earthy or woody.

Preparing for Landslides

1. Know the hazards in your area.
2. When it rains, pay attention to Landslide Alert Information.
3. When a landslide warning (Alert Level 4) has been issued, Yakushima Town Office will issue an evacuation order for people in the danger area. They must evacuate immediately.
4. Check out the Japan Meteorological Agency (JMA) [English website \(https://www.jma.go.jp/jma/indexe.html\)](https://www.jma.go.jp/jma/indexe.html) and click Risk Maps (*Kikikuru*) on the top page. There are several types of Real-time Risk Maps with multi-lingual choices.
5. Do not run in a same direction of the landslide.

Know your location



Stay informed



All evacuate on level 4



Watch your downpour




Know how to escape



Tsunami

Tsunami Warning and Advisory

When earthquakes occur that could generate a disastrous tsunami in coastal regions of Japan, JMA will issue one of the following tsunami warnings (Major Tsunami Warning, Tsunami Warning, and Tsunami Advisory) within about three minutes after a quake. Tsunami-related information such as **estimated tsunami heights** and **arrival times** will follow, and will be announced.

	Estimated maximum tsunami heights		Action to be taken	Evacuation knowledge
	Numerical announcement (criteria)	Word used in the event of a megaquake		
Major Tsunami Warning	Over 10 m (10m<height)	Huge (<i>Kyodai</i>)	<p>If you are in coastal or river areas, move to a safe place on higher ground immediately.</p> <p>Tsunami waves are expected to hit repeatedly. Do not leave the tsunami evacuation location until Tsunami Warnings are cleared.</p>	<p>Check your area on the hazard map to acquaint yourself to prepare for evacuation action.</p> <p>Tsunami heights may vary and exceed our assumptions. Do not assume you are in a safe place; immediately evacuate to the safest place possible.</p>
	10 m (5m<height≤10m)			
	5 m (3m<height≤5m)			
Tsunami Warning	3 m 13m<height≤3m)	High (<i>Takai</i>)	 <p>Tsunamis are unpredictable. Evacuate to the highest ground possible.</p>	
Tsunami Advisory	1 m (20cm<height≤1m)	(N/A)	<p>Get out of the water and leave coastal areas immediately.</p> <p>Stay out of the water, away from beaches and waterways until the tsunami advisory is canceled.</p>	

Estimated Tsunami Heights & Arrival Times

Otsunami Keiho (Major Tsunami Warning) (Height)

Zone A:	Tsunami is reaching	<i>Kyodai</i>
Zone B:	10:30 A.M.	<i>Kyodai</i>
Zone C:	11:00 A.M.	<i>Kyodai</i>

Tsunami Keiho (Tsunami Warning) (Height)

Zone D:	10:30 A.M.	<i>Takai</i>
Zone E:	11:00 A.M.	<i>Takai</i>

In the case of a megaquake exceeding a magnitude of 8, JMA will use the words ***Kyodai*** (Huge) and ***Takai*** (High) to inform the people, which will indicate a high level of danger. The force of a megaquake with a magnitude of over 8 will be much larger than what you may expect. Ascertaining and announcing the correct scale of the megaquake immediately after the event is difficult. JMA will issue a Major Tsunami Warning or Tsunami Warning based on the assumption of the largest possible tsunami for the areas that may be affected by the tsunami. This will prevent people from underestimating tsunami heights. In the initial tsunami bulletin, JMA will use the words ***Kyodai*** and ***Takai*** to alert people that they are in a high level of danger.

Tsunami

About Tsunami

1. Tsunami mechanism

When an earthquake occurs on or near the seafloor, fault movement can lead to seafloor uplifting or sinking. As a result, the sea surface fluctuates, and the resulting waves propagate in all directions away from the epicenter, forming tsunamis.

2. Speed of a tsunami

The deeper the ocean, the faster a tsunami will travel. It may travel as fast as a jet plane.

As it approaches land, the tsunami slows down in shallow water and the height of the wave increases rapidly as the faster waves catch up with the slower waves. When tsunami reaches land, it is still traveling as fast as a car. It is not possible to outrun it.

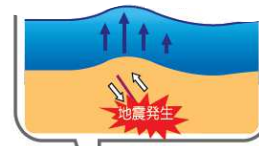
3. Height of a tsunami

Tsunami Advisories, Tsunami Warnings, and Major Tsunami Warnings are issued for each tsunami forecast area, depending on the expected tsunami height.

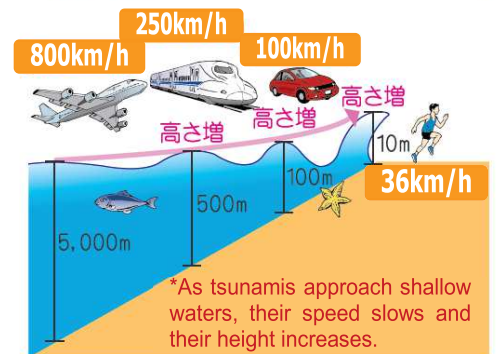
The tsunami height may be higher than the announced tsunami height if the tsunami arrives during high tide. It may also be locally higher depending on the coastal topography.

Note. Depending on the river, tsunamis may travel up a river basin.

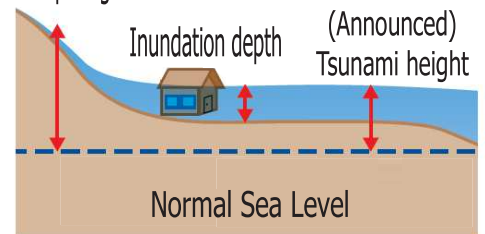
1. Movement of the ocean floor caused by earthquake



2. Sea surface fluctuations become huge waves that propagate in all directions. → Tsunami formed, and hit the coast.



Run-up height



"4" Tsunami Safety Tips to Keep in Mind

1. Evacuate to higher ground immediately.

- Evacuate to high ground or inland (away from the water) immediately.

2. Stay out of the water and away from the coast and rivers.

- After an earthquake or during a tsunami warning stay away from the shore.
- Get away from the shore as soon as possible and evacuate to higher grounds.

3. Gather correct information

- Gather the correct information. Listen to the community wireless system, TV, radio, etc.

4. Comply with evacuation orders

- Be prepared to respond immediately when evacuation order is issued.

Earthquake

What to Do During & After Earthquake

When an earthquake occurs, wherever you are “remain calm and protect yourself.”

Earthquake strike

● The first priority is your immediate safety.

- Immediately inform your family of the danger.
- Get under a sturdy desk or table.
- Protect your head.
- Stay away from glass.
- Stay away from heavy furniture or appliances that may fall over.



After an earthquake

2 - 5
minutes:

● Staying calm even after the shaking subsides

- Turn off the gas stoves in the kitchen and gas heaters.
- Turn off main circuit breakers and shut off the gas valve.
- It is dangerous to rush outside.



5 - 10
minutes:

● Make sure your family is safe and secure.

- When a tsunami warning is issued, get out of the danger zone and evacuate immediately.
- Make sure you and your family are safe.
- Inform and update yourself on the latest disaster and evacuation information.
- Find a way out through open doors or windows.
- Be aware of broken glass and fallen objects.



10 minutes
-
Half a day:

● Check on your neighbors and help each other if possible.

- There is still the danger of aftershocks and tsunamis. Make sure you stay in a safe place until the tsunami warning is lifted and your home is safe.
- If possible, rescue people trapped under rubbles and collapsed buildings.
- Extinguish fires to prevent spreading.
- Give aid to the injured.



Half a day
-
3 days:

● Beware of secondary disasters

- Stay away from damaged buildings, rivers, coastal areas, and cliffs for several days after an earthquake.
- Disasters could disrupt the supply of water and food, gas, electricity, and telephone services. Make sure you have enough daily necessities and emergency supplies to last at least three days, preferably one week.

Earthquake

Potential Earthquake Shaking and Damage

Shindo 0	No noticeable shaking or movement.
Shindo 1	May be felt by some people indoors.
Shindo 2	Many people indoors will feel the quake and some may be awakened during the night. You may also notice movement in hanging objects.
Shindo 3	Most people indoors will feel the quake and some will be frightened. You may notice the rattling of dishes in cupboards.
Shindo 4	Most people indoors will be very frightened. People sleeping will be awakened. Unbalanced objects may fall over.
Shindo 5 Lower	Objects such as dishes and books will fall to the floor. Unsecured furniture may move. Windowpanes may break and walls may develop cracks.
Shindo 5 Upper	Many objects will fall to the floor. Furniture may fall over. Walls may collapse. Vending machines and/or gravestones can topple over.
Shindo 6 Lower	Many people find it difficult to remain standing. Many furniture will move and topple over.
Shindo 6 Upper	Impossible to keep standing. Most furniture will move and topple over.
Shindo 7	You are unable to move freely. Most furniture will move violently.

Note. Japanese seismic intensity, *shindo*, is different from magnitude. Magnitude measures the amount of energy released at the earthquake's epicenter. *Shindo* measures the degree of shaking and the strength of seismic motion at a certain location as a number. Therefore, an earthquake will have a designated magnitude, but *shindo* will vary by region.



Prepare your House for Earthquakes

● Prepare your home for an earthquake by securing furniture and appliances.



- Make sure that there are no obstructions in front of doors and exits.
- Please secure large pieces of furniture and appliances with furniture anchors, such as anti-tip fasteners and straps.

● Be prepared in advance to avoid injury during an earthquake.



- To prevent broken glass pieces from getting strewn, apply a shatterproof film to glass surfaces.
- Keep flashlights in a designated place in case of power outages.
- Keeping a pair of shoes/slippers near your bed will prevent you from stepping on broken glasses or dishes.

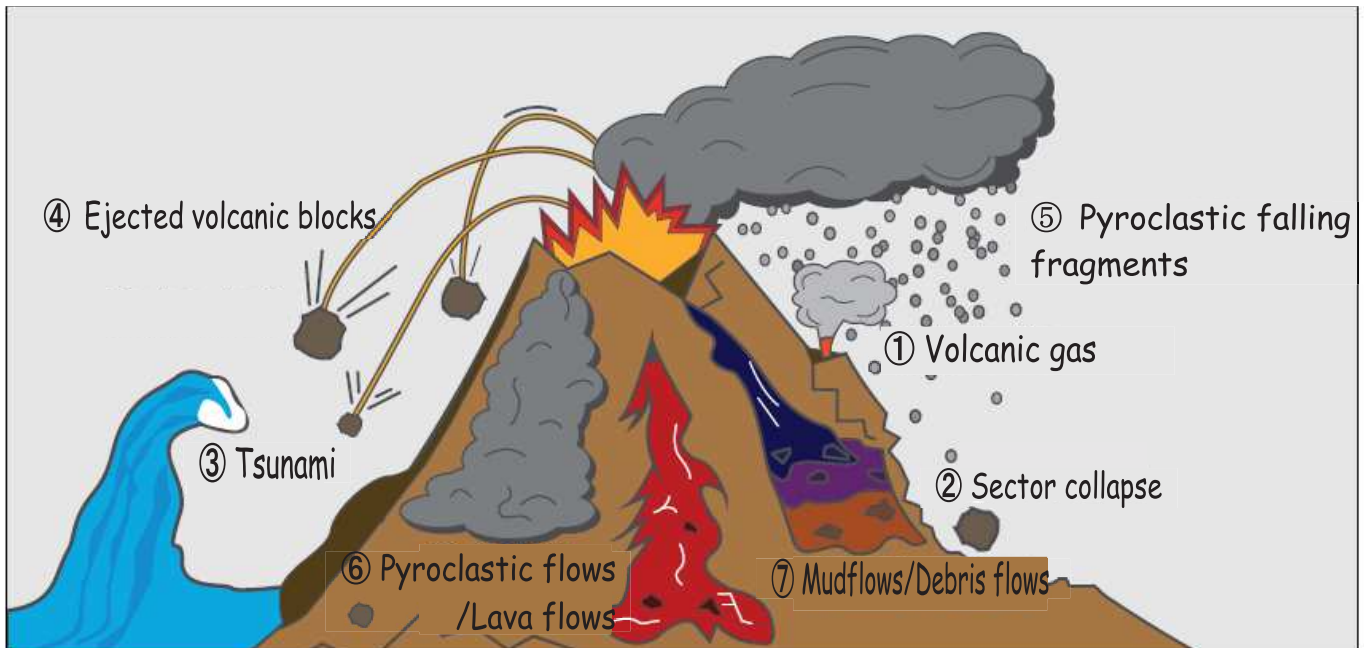
● Check the structural safety of your house especially the foundation and walls.



- If necessary, reinforce your house's earthquake resistance.
- Any walls surrounding your residence should be reinforced to prevent them from collapsing. (In past earthquakes, many deaths and injuries have occurred due to collapsing walls.)

Volcanic Hazard

Phenomena Caused by a Volcanic Eruption



Volcanic phenomena	① Volcanic gas	② Sector collapse	③ Tsunami
Volcanic eruptions and their associated phenomena (*Potential hazards and impacts on Kuchinoerabujima)	Volcanic activity can lead to toxic volcanic gas emissions. Weather conditions and topography can affect the residence and diffusion of volcanic gas. Depending on the concentration of the gas, they can be lethal.	The volcanoes on the eastern side of the island, Mt. Shindake and Mt. Furudake, have steep flanks. If there are volcanic activities, the shape of the volcanic mountain may collapse.	If a large-scale landslide occurs on the western slope of Mt. Shindake and enters the ocean, this may generate a tsunami.
④ Ejected volcanic blocks	⑤ Pyroclastic falling fragments	⑥ Pyroclastic flows/Lava flows	⑦ Mudflows/Debris flows
Volcanic blocks can be thrown up to around 3 km from an erupting vent. People and livestock can be killed or injured if volcanic bombs hit them, as well as property damage to buildings and vehicles.	In the event of large-scale eruptions on the island, pyroclastic small falling fragments will deposit thickly on the eastern side of the island and will cause significant damage to agriculture and forest.	Maeda and Mukaehama areas could be affected by pyroclastic flows flowing northwest. As lava flows are thick and slow moving, people can escape from them, but pyroclastic flows travel about 100 km/h and cannot be escaped from.	Volcanic debris and pyroclastic flow deposits from past eruptions can be seen on the slope of Mt. Furudake and Mt. Shinindake. The volcanic deposits could become slurry when they mix with rainwater, which could result in mudflows. It may be dangerous for Mukaehama and Yumugi areas.

Volcanic Activities on Kuchinoerabujima Island

Kuchinoerabujima consists of two volcanic mountain ranges, the western range with Mt. Banyagamine and the eastern range with a group of active volcanoes Mt. Shindake, Mt. Furudake, and Mt. Noikeyama.

Volcanoes on Kuchinoerabujima have been more active in the last 200 years, often resulting in eruptions. In 1931, volcanic mudflows travelled down the western side of a volcano to Mukaehama area and many homes were damaged by volcanic mudflows. Today, old lava flows can be seen on the west side of Mt. Shindake creating new landforms. These areas have the potential for future lava flows.

On May 29, 2015, a large volcanic eruption occurred. Pyroclastic flows entered the sea at Mukaehama area. A volcano eruption warning, volcanic alert level 5, was in effect. All residents of Kuchinoerabujima had to be evacuated for seven months.

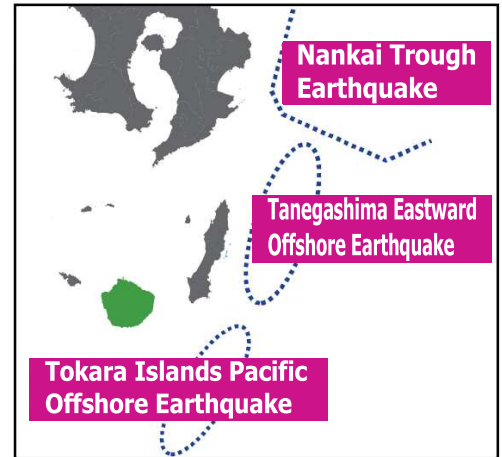
Estimation of Damage Caused by Earthquake and Tsunami

Earthquake and Tsunami

Earthquake Damage Estimation Study by Kagoshima Prefecture describes the possible earthquake and tsunami threat in Yakushima-cho as follows.

Assumption of Seismic Intensity and Magnitude

According to the report, the Tokara Islands Pacific Offshore Earthquake and Tanegashima Eastward Offshore Earthquake could have the highest seismic intensity level, which is the Japanese Seismic Intensity (*Shindo*) level of 6 Lower. Nankai Trough Earthquake is assumed to be *Shindo* 4. (Please refer to page 10.) Earthquakes can cause damage on Yakushima through ground movement and collapsing slopes.



Location of estimated earthquake	Estimated highest <i>shindo</i> on Yakushima	Estimated moment magnitude scale (Mw)
Tokara Islands Pacific side	6 Lower	8.2
East of Tanegashima Island	6 Lower	8.2
The Nankai Trough	4	9.0

Assumption of Tsunami

In the event of an earthquake in the ocean near Tokara Islands, east side of Tanegashima, or Nankai Trough, Yakushima-cho will probably suffer a great disaster. In each of the cases, tsunami waves may reach the islands shortly after the earthquake.

	Estimated Tsunami Arrival Time (1 m tall tsunami)	Estimated Maximum Tsunami Height Arrival Time	Estimated Maximum Tsunami Height (T.P.+m ^{*1})
Tokara Islands Pacific side	16 min.	43 min.	T.P. + 5.45 m
East of Tanegashima Island	15 min.	50 min.	T.P. + 3.87 m
The Nankai Trough	40 min.	49 min.	T.P. + 11.89 m

*1 T.P: Based on the Japanese water height reference point, T.P stands for 'Tokyo Peil', the mean sea level in Tokyo Bay.

EMERGENCY PHONE NUMBERS



Yakushima Town Office	Tel: (0997)-43-5900
Yakushima Police Station	Tel: (0997)-46-2110
Yakushima Fire Department, North Fire Station	Tel: (0997)-42-0119
Yakushima Fire Department, South Fire Station	Tel: (0997)-47-2125
Kagoshima Prefecture Yakushima Public Health Center	Tel: (0997)-46-2024

Evacuation Shelters' Etiquette and Manner

Consideration and Thoughtfulness in Evacuation Shelters

● Be considerate of others

• In evacuation shelters, it is essential to be thoughtful and respectful of others.



● Help each other

• A helping hand would be greatly appreciated if you see someone in need.



● Follow the rules

• In an evacuation shelter, follow the rules and fulfill your role.



● Prevention of infectious diseases

• Basic precautions should be taken such as washing your hands often and covering your mouth when you feel a cough or sneeze coming on.



● Be thoughtful of people requiring special considerations and needs

• Don't forget to be aware of the needs of elderly and handicapped individuals.



● Follow proper hygiene practices

• The shelter must be maintained and clean at all times, in addition to your personal hygiene.



● Do not pay attention to false information

• False information and rumors may spread before, during, and after disasters.



● Disaster preparedness for your pets

• Make sure that the shelter allows pets in advance. Plan and prepare for your pets.



Infection Prevention and Control in Evacuation Shelters

● What is the procedure for evacuation for a person infected with a virus?

When an infected person is recovering at home and needs to be evacuated, contact the local public health center or Yakushima Town Office, and follow their instructions. ***A family living with an infected household member should follow the same steps.**

● If you feel sick at the shelter, report it to a shelter staff immediately.

When you feel sick, you should tell the shelter staff immediately and follow their instructions. If there is an outbreak of an infectious disease in the shelter, all evacuees will be at risk. People with pre-existing medical conditions may experience more severe symptoms if they are infected.

● What to take: Personal hygiene goods

Town government has prepared emergency supplies, but stockpiles are limited. It is advisable to bring your own health and hygiene products for yourself and your family.



For Example: masks, medicine, thermometer, disposable gloves, hand sanitizers, etc.

Evacuation Shelters' Etiquette and Manner

Persons Requiring Special Consideration

In June 2013, the Basic Law on Disaster Prevention was amended. In the current version, Persons Requiring Assistance have been replaced with **Persons Requiring Special Consideration (PRSC)***. As part of the Persons Requiring Special Consideration category, people requiring additional assistance and consideration during an evacuation are referred to as Persons Requiring Special Assistance During the Evacuation.

* **Persons Requiring Special Consideration (PRSC)** are those who need special support during a disaster or an emergency, such as elderly people, people with disabilities, and infants.

Supports for Persons Requiring Special Consideration

Disability and elderly people are vulnerable and can face many challenges during a disaster or an emergency. For example;

- Sensory or cognitive difficulties (risk awareness, identifying hazards and sensing danger)
- Communication difficulties (asking for help or what they need)
- Difficulties in protecting oneself (due to physical difficulty, architectural barriers, and mobility limitations)

The community's warm support is essential to protect the Person Requiring Special Consideration from danger. Community members should be prepared for any type of disasters to support the Person Requiring Special Consideration.

● Interacting with Person Requiring Special Consideration

Good communication and relationships with PRSC are very important. In order to assist them in your area, it is helpful to know what type of support they need.

● Think from the perspective of the PRSC

Know the evacuation routes in advance to ensure the safety of PRSC in the event of a disaster. Check the evacuation routes to see if they can be used by the PRSC, if they are wheelchair friendly, and have no obstacles along the routes.

● Encouraging PRSC to participate in community emergency drills

A well-established support system will be in place to handle any emergencies.

● Identifying the Person Requiring Special Consideration

Being mindful and knowing the Person Requiring Special Consideration in your area will help your community prepare for a disaster.

To Persons Requiring Special Consideration

● Always be ready

Taking part in disaster drills will help your community members understand your situation and your need for their assistance in the event of a disaster. This will build a strong relationship between you and your community.

● At a shelter...

If you are experiencing any difficulties in a disaster shelter, inform staff members.

Evacuation Shelters

List of *Shitei Hinanjyo*, Designated Evacuation Shelters

Area	Facility Name	Address	TEL (0997)	Person Capacity
Kuchinoerabujima	Kuchinoerabujima “Kominkan” (Community Center)	Kuchinoerabujima 656-1	49-2255	94
	Yakushima Town Office Kuhinoerabujima “Shutchojo” (Branch Office)	Kuchinoerabujima 372	49-2100	120
	Kuchinoerabujima Yumugi “Kominkan” (Community Center)	Kuchinoerabujima 1739-8	—	53
	Kanagadake Elementary School	Kuchinoerabujima 656	49-2141	490
	Banyagamine Evacuation Shelter	Kuchinoerabujima 207-4	—	168
Nagata	Nagata Elementary School	Nagata 2947	45-2271	1,145
Yoshida	Yoshida Community Center Fureaikan	Yoshida 292-2	44-2633	250
	Yoshida “Seikatsukan” (Community Center)	Yoshida 74	44-2834	122
Isso	Isso “Kominkan” (Community Center)	Isso 348-1	44-2034	203
	Isso Elementary School	Isso 488-1	44-2130	1,054
	Isso Shirakawa Area Evacuation Shelter	Isso 2418-78	44-2124	49
Shitoko	Shitoko “Kominkan” (Community Center)	Shitoko 72-1	42-0024	169
Miyanoura	Miyanoura “Kominkan” (Community Center)	Miyanoura 177-4	42-0071	250
	Miyanoura “Jidokan” (Children’s Center)	Miyanoura 1260-22	—	120
	Miyanoura Elementary School	Miyanoura 2437-1	42-0017	1,645
	Miyanoura “Taiikukan” (Gymnasium)	Miyanoura 2482-5	42-2089	671
Kusugawa	Kusugawa “Kominkan” (Community Center)	Kusugawa 191	42-1357	169
Tabugawa	Tabugawa “Seikatsukan” (Community Center)	Kusugawa 1480-1	43-5210	88
Koseda	Koseda “Kominkan” (Community Center)	Koseda 13-11	43-5247	200
	Koseda Elementary School	Koseda 1436-88	43-5050	953
Nagamine	Nagamine “Seikatsukan” (Community Center)	Koseda 776-7	43-5165	98
Kurio	Kurio Elementary School	Kurio 2270-1	48-2010	884
	Kurio “Seikatsukan” (Community Center)	Kurio 1735	48-2807	150
Nakama	Nakama “Kominkan” (Community Center)	Nakama 703	—	86
Yudomari	Yudomari “Seikatsukan” (Community Center)	Yudomari 8	48-2806	100
Hirauchi	Hirauchi “Seikatsukan” (Community Center)	Hirauchi 460-20	47-2953	140
	Hachimam Elementary School	Hirauchi 444-1	47-2202	1,091

Evacuation Shelters

Area	Facility Name	Address	TEL (0997)	Person Capacity
Koshima	Koshima “Kominkan” (Community Center)	Koshima 17-11	47-1180	97
	Gakunan Junior High School	Koshima 63-23	47-2200	1,569
Onoaida	Onoaida “Kominkan” (Community Center)	Onoaida 284	47-2134	215
Hara	Hara “Kominkan” (Community Center)	Hara 367-1	47-3836	100
	Kamiyama Elementary School	Hara 3-1	47-2201	1,118
Mugio	Mugio “Kominkan” (Community Center)	Mugio 719-1	47-2903	127
Takahira	Takahira “Kominkan” (Community Center)	Mugio 318-134	—	81
Hirano	Hirano “Kominkan” (Community Center)	Anbo 2617-205	46-3850	101
Harumaki	Harumaki “Fukushikan” (Community Center)	Anbo 2384-5	46-2938	154
	Anbo Junior High School	Anbo 2371-67	46-3262	1,437
Anbo	Sogo Center (Civic Auditorium)	Anbo 187-1	—	801
	Anbo “Taiikukan” (Gymnasium)	Anbo 304-1	—	1,078
	Anbo Elementary School	Anbo 1264-7	46-3162	1,746
	Anbo “Kominkan” (Community Center)	Anbo 152-2	26-2513	367
Matsumine	Matsumine “Seikatsukan” (Community Center)	Anbo 1430-20	46-3854	125
Funayuki	Funayuki “Kominkan” (Community Center)	Funayuki 9-2	—	87
Nagakubo	Nagakubo “Seikatsukan” (Community Center)	Funayuki 1045-103	46-3813	66

Note. In an emergency, you may also consider evacuating to a friend or relative's home outside the evacuation zone.

List of Evacuation Shelters for People Needing Special Care

Area	Facility Name	Address	TEL (0997)	FAX
Miyanoura	Municipal Social Welfare Center Jomonosono	Miyanoura 2467-19	42-2711	42-2361
Onoaida	Municipal Social Welfare Center Komadorikan	Onoaida 459-1	47-3232	47-3233

● Evacuation Shelters for People Needing Special Care

Places that are being used as day care centers for elderly people will be prepared in about 3 days to take in people needing special care. Therefore, they should take temporary shelter in designated evacuation shelters. Once the shelters are ready, they can move in.

● Who may use the shelter

Any special needs person with one member of the family or one caregiver

Emergency Supply Stockpile Checklist

Please refer to the list below to prepare for emergencies. Maintain your emergency food supply and keeping in mind the expiration dates.

Emergency goods (Keep these items in your emergency bag at all times.)

- **Valuables**
 - Cash
 - Credit card
 - Bank account book
 - Inkan* personal seal stamp
 - Driver's license
 - Health Insurance Card
 - ID/My number cards

- **Emergency Food Supplies**
 - Bottled water
 - High nutritional foods
 - Snacks

- **First Aid Kit**
 - Prescription record
 - Prescription medicines
 - Non-prescription medicines
 - Band-aids
 - Antiseptic solution
 - Masks
 - Disinfectant wipes
 - Thermometer

- **Things You May Needs**
 - Extra clothes
 - Warm clothes
 - Rain gear
 - Towels
 - Tissue paper
 - Walking shoes
 - Work gloves
 - Hat or Hood
 - Matches/Lighters
 - Plastic bags
 - Feminine products
 - Plastic wrap

- **Others**
 - Portable radio
 - Mobile phone
 - Battery chargers
 - Flashlight
 - Whistle
 - Batteries
 - Paper and pencils
 - Eyeglasses
 - Family treasures



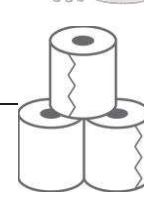
Emergency supplies and kits (at least one-week supply)

- **Food and Water**
 - Water for drinking (3 litter per person per day)
 - Canned foods
 - High nutritional foods
 - Instant or pouched foods

- **Fuel/Portable Stove**
 - Liquid fuel
 - Gas cartridge/canister fuels
 - Solid fuels

- **Things You May Needs**
 - Blankets
 - Sleeping bags
 - Personal toiletries
 - Cooking pot
 - Kettle
 - Bucket
 - Toilet paper
 - Disposable toilet package
 - Disposable pocket heat packs

- **Others**
 - Plastic sheeting/Tarps
 - Newspapers
 - Candles
 - Duct tape
 - Rope
 - Plastic container



Families with babies and families with people needing special care should have the following items.

For Babies

- Baby bottles and formula
- Infant medicines
- Baby food and feeding utensils
- Bath towels
- Maternal Child Health Handbook
- Diapers and wet wipes
- Hand Sanitizer
- Hat and Warm clothes
- Baby carrier/sling
- Baby washcloths and Gauze handkerchief
- Change of clothing

For people Needing Special Care

- Special foods
- Diapers
- Documents such as a Disability ID Card, and Long-term Care Insurance Certificate
- Medical-related items for special need people
- Hat and Warm clothes
- Wet wipes
- Change of clothing
- Medicine

*Prepare items suited to individual care-requiring condition.

Others (Write down additional emergency supplies that you need)

- | | |
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Information on Evacuation and Weather Condition

Alert levels

When a natural disaster occurs or when it is imminent, evacuation information and evacuation timing information will be announced.

Please look at the chart below.

[Evacuation Information]		[Public Weather Alerts]
Alert Level	Action to take	Evacuation Information
5	(At this stage, it is extremely dangerous to attempt evacuation.) Take urgent and immediate action to protect your life.	“Kinkyu Anzen Kakuho” (Please take all necessary steps to protect your life.)
<p style="text-align: center;">— Be sure to evacuate by Alert Level 4!!! —</p>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Heavy Rain Urgent Emergency Warning • Flooding Bulletin
4	Take action. Take shelter immediately. Evacuate from dangerous areas.	Evacuation Instruction / Evacuation Advisory
3	The elderly and people with disabilities should evacuate immediately.*	Evacuation Advisory to the Elderly, People with Disabilities, and People Need Assistance, etc.
2	Be prepared to evacuate. Double check your evacuation items and plan. (For example, check the hazard map and your supplies.)	—
1	Always be ready for disasters. Check the latest weather forecast.	—

Note. Weather conditions or disaster situations can change rapidly, so alert levels aren't always issued in numerical order.

*In addition to the elderly and people with disabilities, those who live in dangerous areas and feel threatened should evacuate immediately. For others, be ready to evacuate when Alert Level is 4.

Disaster-related Information for Foreign Nationals

[Cabinet Office Japan]

: Page for Disaster Management: <https://www.bousai.go.jp/index-e.html>

: “Disseminating disaster information to foreign nationals” PDF in 14 languages:

<https://www.bousai.go.jp/kokusai/training.html>

[Japan National Tourism Organization (JNTO)]

: “Safety tips” for travelers: <https://www.jnto.go.jp/safety-tips/eng/index.html>

[NTT WEST]

: Disaster Emergency Message Board web171: <https://www.ntt-west.co.jp/dengon/web171/english/>

[Japan Meteorological Agency (JMA)]

: Language Select Page for Disaster Mitigation: <https://www.jma.go.jp/jma/kokusai/multi.html>

My Family Disaster Preparedness Emergency Memo

Family's evacuation site

Family's meeting place

Family member's name	Date of birth	Blood type	Notes (medical information, mobile phone number, workplace)
	Day/Month/Year	(A / B / O Type) Rh (+ / -)	
	Day/Month/Year	(A / B / O Type) Rh (+ / -)	
	Day/Month/Year	(A / B / O Type) Rh (+ / -)	
	Day/Month/Year	(A / B / O Type) Rh (+ / -)	
	Day/Month/Year	(A / B / O Type) Rh (+ / -)	
	Day/Month/Year	(A / B / O Type) Rh (+ / -)	

Emergency Contact List

You should have an emergency contact information list containing the important names, and address of persons and organizations that can help you in case of any emergency.

Name	Telephone Number	Address

Notes

Please make a memo of any additional specific information that you might need.

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