



Tamaki Town

Comprehensive Disaster Prevention Map

- Disaster Response Guidebook -



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**Important things:
“Prepare, Help, and
Protect Your Life”**

Let's always be prepared
for emergencies.

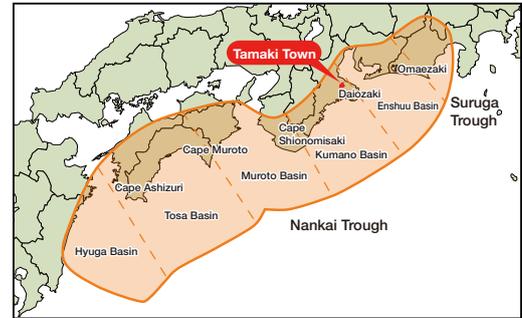
Prepared in March 2015
Revised in March 2025



What is a Nankai Trough Earthquake?

A major earthquake could occur at any time, and **the imminentness of a Nankai Trough Earthquake is now** being pointed out.

The Nankai Trough refers to the undersea basin from Suruga Bay (at the eastern end) to the Hyuga-Nada Sea. This area has active plate activity, and is therefore prone to strains and slips, making it a region with a high probability of large-scale trench-type earthquakes. Major earthquakes have occurred repeatedly in this area at intervals of 100 to 200 years. These include the 1707 Hōei Earthquake, the 1854 Ansei Earthquake, and the 1944/1946 Showa-Nankai Earthquake. Approximately 80 years have passed since the Showa-Nankai Earthquake, and the probability of a major earthquake occurring in the next 30 years is estimated to be 70-80%. Therefore, it is not surprising that a major earthquake could occur at any time.



Damage Estimates for Tamaki Town

(Assuming the Largest Class of Earthquakes Ever)

The scale of damage if a Nankai Trough Earthquake were to occur is estimated.

Prediction of maximum seismic intensity		Seismic intensity of 6-upper	The largest seismic intensity ever recorded for a Nankai Trough Earthquake
No. of buildings completely destroyed or burned	If on a winter evening	Approx. 400 buildings	Including 10 buildings liquefied, 10 buildings burned
Death toll		Approx. 20 people	All caused by building collapse
Evacuees	1 day later	Approx. 1,100 people	Including approx. 400 people outside evacuation shelters
	1 month later	Approx. 5,600 people	Including approx. 3,900 people outside evacuation shelters
Number of power outages	Immediately after	Approx. 8,300 buildings	Approx. 89% at the time of the earthquake, approx. 0% 1 week later
Water supply outage	Immediately after	Approx. 16,000 people	Approx. 100% at the time of the earthquake, approx. 73% 1 week later
Sewerage system dysfunction	Immediately after	Approx. 15,000 buildings	Approx. 100% at the time of the earthquake, approx. 87% 1 week later
Stranded commuters		2,700 people	

Source: Anticipated damage results in Mie Prefecture, March 2014

Earthquakes cause various disasters.



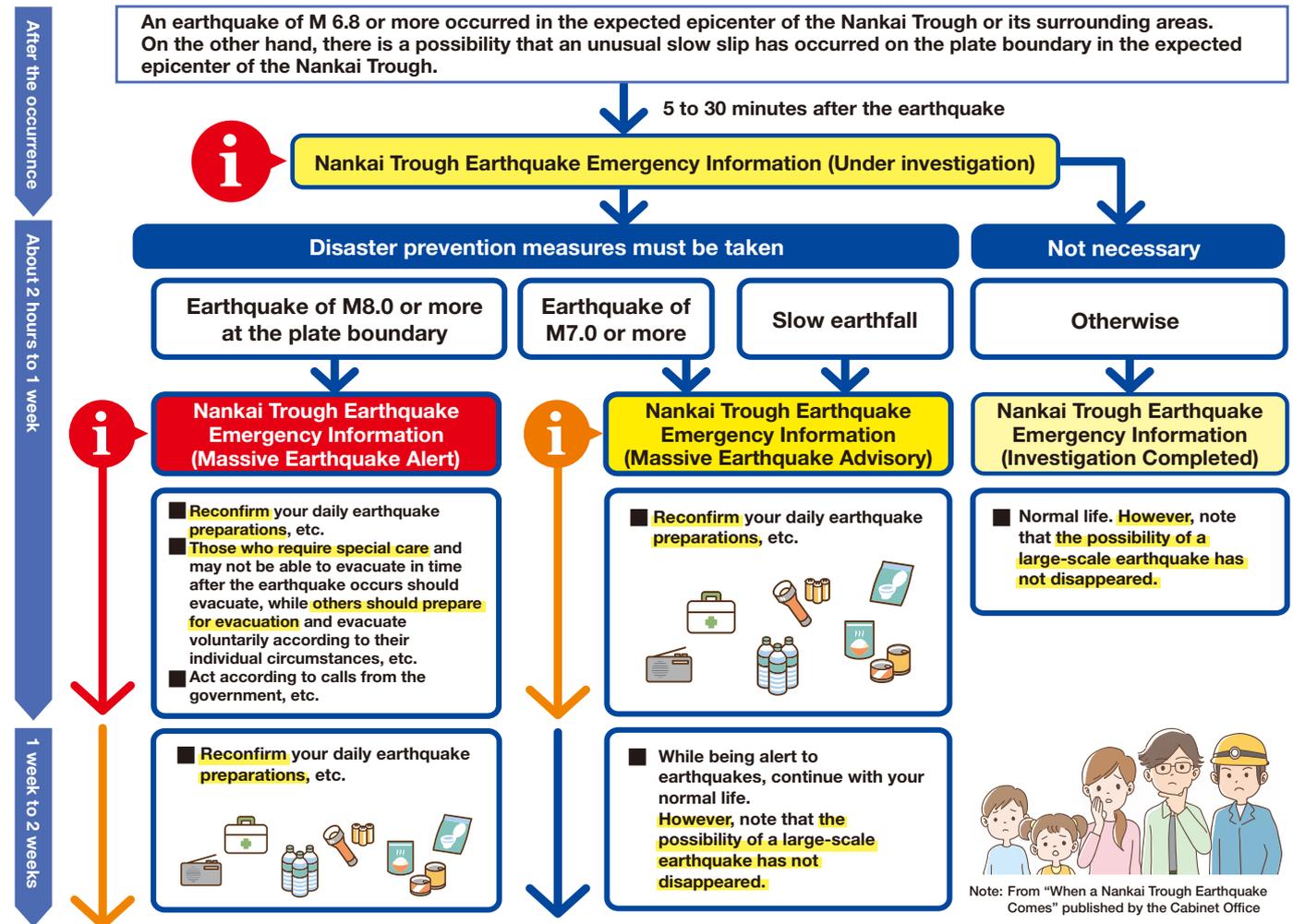
The occurrence of secondary disasters will cause even greater damage.

Photos provided by Kobe City, "Records of 1.17" of the Great Hanshin-Awaji Earthquake KANTO Regional Forest Office website, "Recovery from the Niigata Chuetsu Earthquake" 1964 Niigata Earthquake Open Data Special Site, National Research Institute for Earth Science and Disaster Prevention, National Research and Development Agency



Nankai Trough Earthquake Emergency Information

Nankai Trough Earthquake Emergency Information is announced in the following order. When this information is announced, you should take precautions (check your stockpiles, hold family meetings, etc.) and pay attention to earthquake information for about one to two weeks afterward. This is so that you can protect yourself from subsequent earthquakes that may occur following an initial earthquake.



When an Earthquake Occurs

Earthquake Early Warning (EEW)

Earthquake Early Warning aims to reduce damage caused by earthquakes by taking advantage of the very short period of time between the occurrence of an earthquake and the arrival of strong shaking. When an Earthquake Early Warning sounds, "According to your surrounding situation, first ensure your safety without panicking."

When a maximum seismic intensity of 5-lower or more is expected, the Japan Meteorological Agency will issue an Earthquake Early Warning for areas where a seismic intensity of 4 or more is expected. Earthquake Early Warnings are issued along with a special alarm sound using the following methods.



TV



Cell Phones / Smartphones



Administration radio system for disaster use

In areas close to the epicenter, the Earthquake Early Warning may not be announced before strong shaking begins.

Source: "Earthquake Early Warning" (Japan Meteorological Agency), "Get ready for Earthquakes on Active Faults" (Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology and Japan Meteorological Agency)

Action Manual from Earthquake Occurrence to after Evacuation

Since earthquakes occur suddenly, it is important to be prepared at all times. When the Earthquake Early Warning sounds, remain calm and ensure your safety, and when the shaking stops, make the appropriate decision to “evacuate at home or go to an evacuation shelter.



When the Earthquake Early Warning sounds, before the big tremors come

- Protect your head and evacuate to a safe place such as under a sturdy desk.
- Do not rush outside.



Earthquake Early Warning (EEW)

When the shaking stops

- Make sure fire sources are turned off. Extinguish fires calmly if they start. (Use a fire extinguisher, or cover the fire with a wet blanket, etc., to put out the fire. Bath water can be used to wet the cloth.)
- Open the door and secure an exit so you can evacuate at any time.
- Confirm the safety of your family and make sure they are not trapped under furniture.
- Shards of glass may be scattered inside your house, so wear shoes or thick slippers.



If you are in an area where there is a risk of the collapse of a mountain or cliff, or a collapsed cliff, secure your safety and then evacuate immediately.

Evacuate to a safe place

- If your home is damaged by a large tremor or you are worried about aftershocks, evacuate to an evacuation shelter. (Examples of inspecting your home by yourself)
 - Ceiling: Visually check the ceiling installation.
 - Walls: Visually check the walls for cracks.
 - Windows: Check that windows open and close normally, and check that glass is not broken.
 - Doors: Check that doors open and close normally.
 - Tilt: Visually check the entire house from outside to see if it is tilted, etc. (If you are even slightly worried after the self-inspection, evacuate to an evacuation shelter.)
- After evacuating to a safe place, check evacuation information and the inspection status of the reservoir.



Obtain information from websites, etc.

Prepare multiple means of collecting information and prepare for disasters.

■ Mie Disaster Prevention Navi (official app of Mie Prefecture) (for smartphones)

Provides information necessary for evacuation in an emergency.



Android



iOS

■ BOSAIMIE.jp

Provides information on disaster prevention and mitigation, as well as information useful in times of disaster, in Japanese and five other languages.

<https://www.bosaimie.jp/>



■ Tamaki Town Website (Disaster Prevention)

Disaster prevention information for Tamaki Town is posted here.

<https://kizuna.town.tamaki.mie.jp/bosaibohan/bosai/index.html>



■ Japan Meteorological Agency (Tsu Local Meteorological Observatory)

Information on weather, disasters, and flood forecasts in Mie Prefecture.

<https://www.data.jma.go.jp/tsu/>



■ Disaster Information for Rivers from the Ministry of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism

River water level information, river surveillance cameras, etc.
<https://www.river.go.jp/kawabou/pc/ov?zm=6&clat=35.69299463209881&clon=139.74609375000003&mapType=0&viewGrpStg=0&viewRd=1&viewRW=1&viewRiver=1&viewPoint=1>



Home Safety Measures

Secure indoor furniture to keep yourself and your family safe.

80% of deaths from the Great Hanshin-Awaji Earthquake were due to buildings collapsing, furniture falling over, etc.

Bookshelf

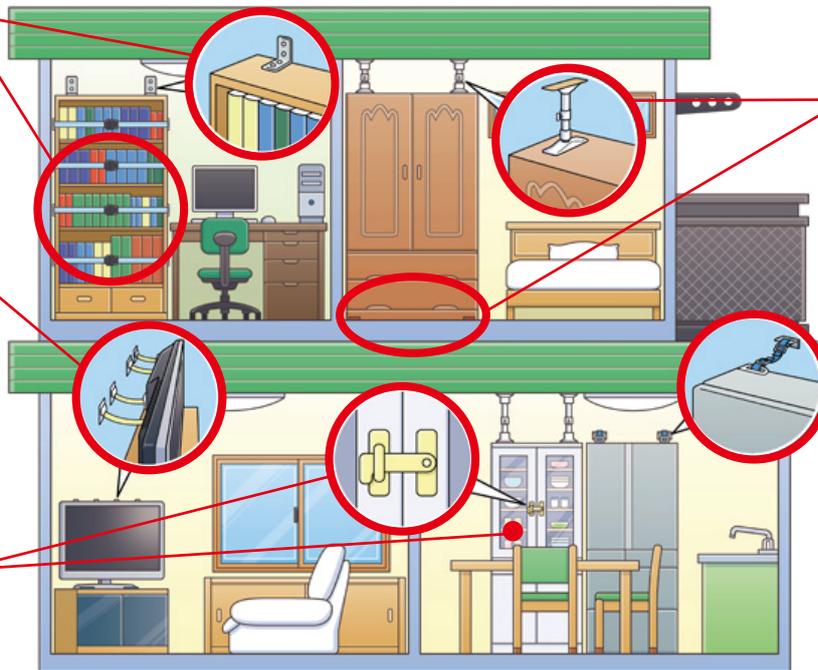
Use L-shaped brackets to secure to a wall.
Place a strap or rail to prevent books from falling.

TV

Use a sticky mat to prevent your TV from falling over, and secure the back of it to a wall or TV stand.

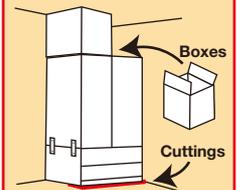
Cupboards

Use metal fittings on the doors to prevent them from opening and closing.
Apply film to prevent glass from shattering.



Chest of drawers

Brace against the ceiling with a pole-type device. (You can also put boxes between the chest of drawers and the ceiling.) Connect furniture that is divided into upper and lower parts. Put cuttings or other items under the front of the chest of drawers to prevent them from falling over



Source: Prepared based on the "Useful information for your daily life: Disaster prevention measures for each individual to protect lives in the event of a disaster" (Government Public Relations Online)

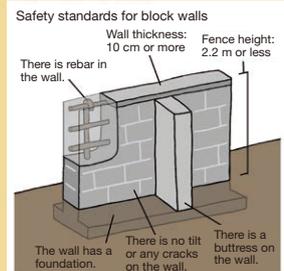
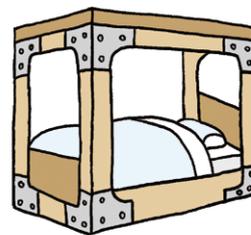
Announcement from Tamaki Town

Information on the diagnosis and subsidy system for earthquake countermeasures

Tamaki Town has established a system of earthquake resistance diagnosis and subsidies as part of its disaster-resistant-town development measures. For more information, contact the following office:

Earthquake resistance diagnosis of wooden houses, subsidies for earthquake resistance reinforcement of wooden houses (including earthquake-resistant shelters, etc.), subsidies for removal of block walls, etc.

▶ Civil Engineering Department, Tamaki Town
Phone: 0596-58-8205



Subsidies for preventing furniture from falling over

▶ General Affairs and Disaster Prevention Division, Tamaki Town
Phone: 0596-58-8200

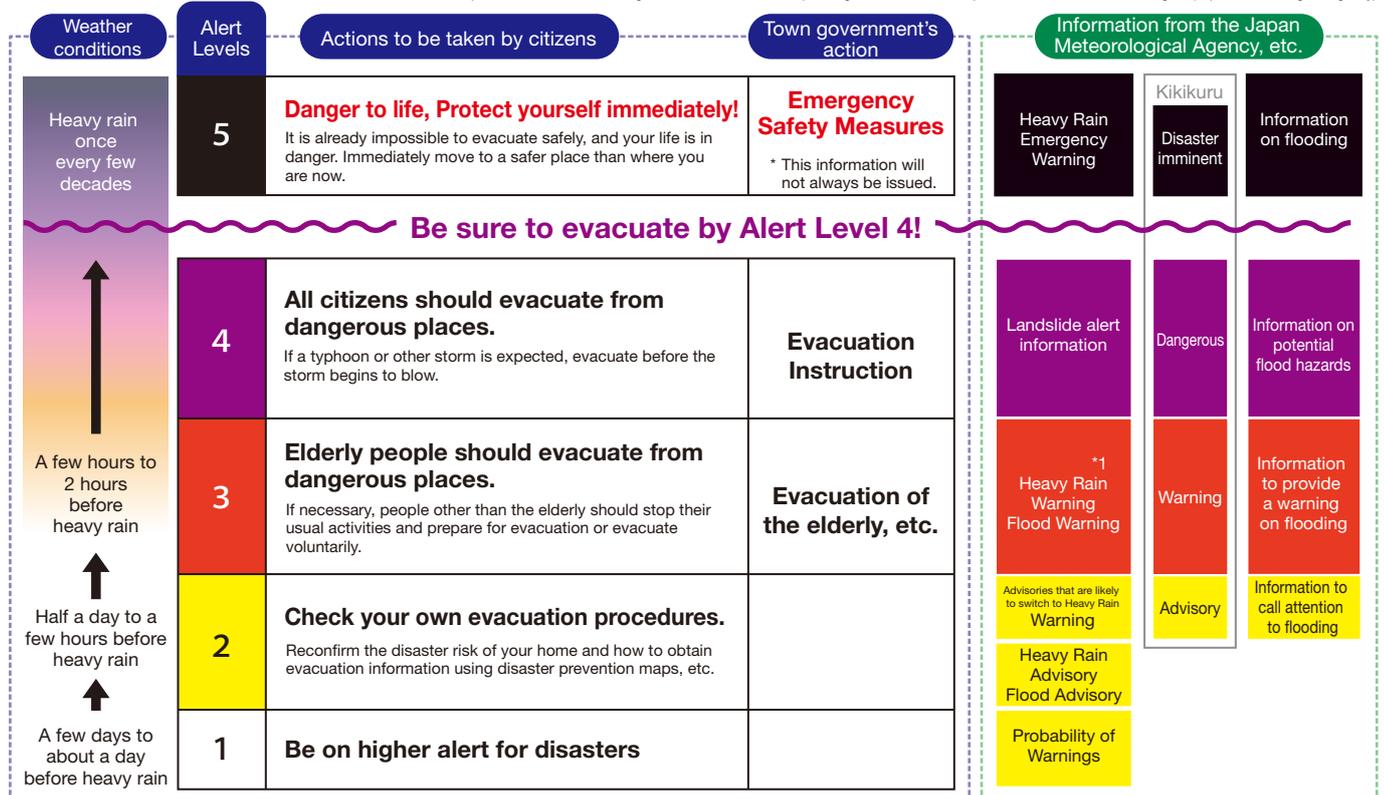
Evacuation in the Event of Storm, Flood, and Landslides

▶ Protect your own life.

When the town issues an Evacuation of the Elderly, Etc. (Alert Level 3) or an Evacuation Instruction (Alert Level 4), evacuate from dangerous places as soon as possible. In addition, when the Japan Meteorological Agency issues disaster prevention meteorological information equivalent to Alert Level 3 or 4, use the risk distribution, etc. to make your own decision to evacuate even if an Evacuation Instruction has not been issued.

▶ Alert Levels and disaster prevention meteorological information

Prepared based on "Meteorological information and corresponding actions for disaster prevention to be released in stages" (Japan Meteorological Agency)



*1 An advisory that is likely to switch to a Heavy Rain (landslide) Warning from night to early morning is equivalent to Alert Level 3 (Evacuation of the elderly, etc.)

▶ When it rains heavily, check the risk distribution (Kikikuru) of Heavy Rain Warning and Flood Warning.

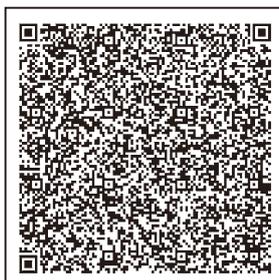
What is the risk distribution (Kikikuru)?

When it rains heavily, rain can seep into the ground and cause landslides, remain on the ground surface and cause inundation, or collect in rivers and cause a flooding disaster.

The Japan Meteorological Agency models these behaviors of rainwater, indexes the increase in the risk of each disaster, and assesses the level of danger based on whether or not the criteria for warnings, etc. are met. It provides a risk distribution (Kikikuru) that displays these judgments in five color levels, as landslide Kikikuru, inundation Kikikuru, and flood Kikikuru.

The risk level is displayed in colors corresponding to the Alert Level(*), and increases in order from white (light blue) → yellow → red → purple → black. If you live in an area at risk of disaster, use Kikikuru to decide whether to evacuate early.

Kikikuru (risk distribution)



Evacuate from dangerous places once Alert Level 3 or 4 is issued!



The goal of evacuation is to get somewhere safe. People in safe places do not have to go to evacuation sites.



Evacuation destinations are not limited to designated evacuation shelters (elementary, junior high schools, etc.). Consider evacuating to a friend or relative's home, a hotel, or an inn in a safe area.

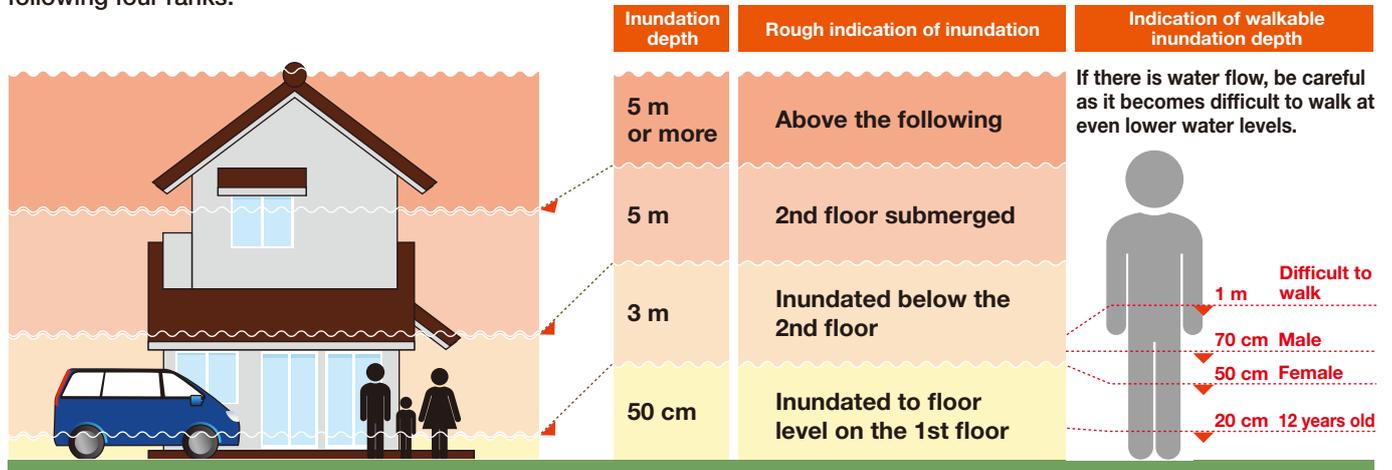
Note 1: There are various places to evacuate to in an emergency, such as the safe home of a relative or acquaintance, or a "designated emergency evacuation site" designated by the town. Review where you will evacuate to regularly.

Note 2: If your home has been damaged and you cannot return home after the intensity of the disaster has subsided, go to a "designated evacuation shelter" to live in evacuation for a while.

Explanation of Flood and Inundation Hazard Map

Expected Flood Inundation Area

Flood and Inundation Hazard Maps show the areas and depths that are expected to be flooded in the event of a levee breach, and are illustrated using simulations. Flood and Inundation Hazard Maps show the depth of flooding in the following four ranks.



Source: Prepared based on water depth that makes it difficult to walk, "Setting the limit conditions for evacuation actions" (the Ministry of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism document)

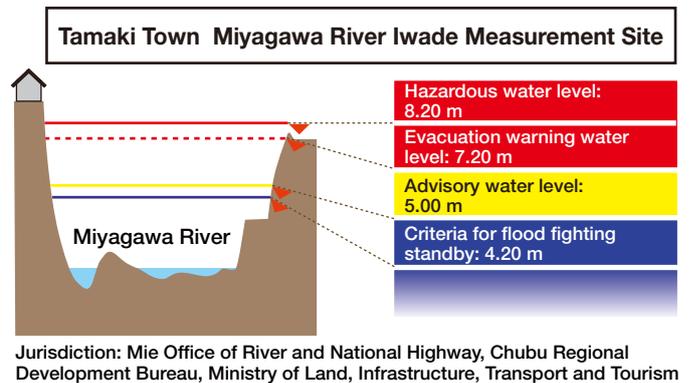
The Tamaki Town Flood and Inundation Hazard Map was prepared based on the Expected Flood Inundation Area published by the Ministry of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism, Mie Prefecture, and Tamaki Town. The precipitation amounts that are expected to cause flooding are as follows:

- 1) Miyagawa River System Miyagawa River, prerequisite planned precipitation: total precipitation along Miyagawa River for 12 hours: 519 mm
- 2) Tokida River System Tokida River, prerequisite planned precipitation: total precipitation along Tokida River for 24 hours: 1,009 mm

Note that the simulation does not take into account flooding of rivers other than the target rivers, rainfall that exceeds the assumption, and flooding due to inland water, so flooding may occur in areas not shown on the Flood and Inundation Hazard Map, or estimated inundation depth may be different from actual inundation depth.

Flood Warnings and Advisories for designated rivers

The "Flood Warnings and Advisories for designated rivers" are flood forecasts that indicate the water level and flow rate for sections of rivers designated in advance by the Japan Meteorological Agency in collaboration with the Ministry of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism or a prefectural agency. Flood forecasts are communicated to local residents through municipalities and media outlets. They can also be viewed on the websites of the Japan Meteorological Agency, relevant agencies, and local governments. Tamaki Town has a measurement site in Iwade.



River water level information website (Ministry of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism)
Iwade telemeter water level
<https://k.river.go.jp/>

Crisis-management-type water-level gauge

A "crisis-management-type water-level gauge" has been installed along the Tokida River, allowing you to easily check the current water level using your home computer or smartphone.



Crisis-management-type water-level gauge, Tamaki Town website
<https://kizuna.town.tamaki.mie.jp/bosaibohan/bosai/kikikanrisuikei.html>

River remote monitoring camera

By accessing the "river remote monitoring camera" on the web, you can check the river situation in real time. Use it when deciding whether to evacuate voluntarily.



River remote monitoring camera, Tamaki Town website
<https://kizuna.town.tamaki.mie.jp/bosaibohan/bosai/enkakukanshicamera.html>



Learn about Floods

Floods are disasters caused by a large amount of rain such as heavy rains and typhoons. In Japan, heavy rains during the rainy season and typhoons cause more rain than an average month to fall in a short period of time almost every year, resulting in flooding and landslides caused by sudden increases in river levels, which have a major impact on social life.

Intensity and manner of rainfall (Precipitation amount per hour)

Note: Even 20 to 30 mm of rain per hour can cause flooding in urban areas.

10 to less than 20 mm

Slightly heavy rain



Puddles cover the ground, making it difficult to hear people talking. If it looks like it's going to rain for a long time, be careful.

20 to less than 30 mm

Heavy rain



Downpours. You will get wet even when using an umbrella. There are concerns about small rivers overflowing and collapsed cliffs.

30 to less than 50 mm

Intense rain



Torrential rain. An earth avalanche in a mountain and collapsed cliffs are more likely to occur. Road restrictions will also be implemented. Prepare for evacuation.

50 to less than 80 mm

Extremely intense rain



Pours like a waterfall, and the surroundings turn white with splashes. Small and medium-sized rivers overflow, increasing the possibility of flooding.

80 mm or more

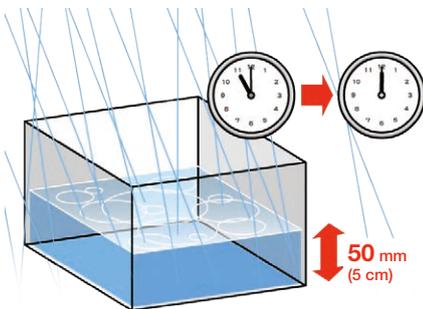
Storm



Gives a stifling sense of oppression, causing a sense of fear. The occurrence of a substantial rain-induced disaster is highly likely, and a close watch and vigilance are required.

What is 50 mm of rain per hour?

When watching meteorological information on TV, we often hear descriptions such as "XX mm of heavy rain per hour..." but it is difficult to imagine what it actually is. So how much rain is 50 mm of rain per hour?



"50 mm of rain per hour" refers to rain that reaches a height of 50 mm in one hour, assuming that the rainwater does not flow away and remains in the area where it falls.



The surface area of an open umbrella is approximately 1 square meter. Therefore, if you hold an umbrella for an hour, the umbrella will be exposed to the equivalent of 50 milk cartons of rain.



When rainwater from the surrounding area gathers...

Inland flooding and external flooding

When rain is not drained properly and buildings, land, and roads become submerged in water, this is called **inland flooding**. Although the scale of inundation is smaller than that of external flooding, it has the characteristic of occurring easily in many places.

When water overflows or breaks a river's levees, causing flooding of houses and farmland, this is called **external flooding**. If external flooding occurs, it is necessary to be especially careful as wide areas may become inundated and it may cause serious damage.



Inland flooding

When it rains heavily, the water level of the river rises, it becomes difficult to drain water, and the sewerage system overflows.



External flooding

The collapsed part spreads at once, and the water of the river rushes out to inundate houses and other places.



Learn about Landslides

There are the following types of landslides. Check the Hazard Map for warning areas, etc.

Types of landslides and precursory phenomena

Collapse of steep slopes (collapsed cliffs)



A phenomenon in which a slope collapses suddenly due to the effects of rain, melting snow, earthquakes, etc.

Precursory phenomena

- ◆ Pebbles fall slowly from the cliff.
- ◆ Ground on the slope cracks.
- ◆ Water spouts from the slope.

Debris flow



A phenomenon in which stones, earth, and sand from mountains and rivers flow violently downhill together with water due to heavy rain.

Precursory phenomena

- ◆ Sounds of mountains rumbling, trees breaking, and rocks hitting each other can be heard.
- ◆ The water level of a river drops even though it continues to rain.

Landslides



A phenomenon in which rain or melting snow seeps into the ground, causing intermittent sliding of a slope.

Precursory phenomena

- ◆ Water in the streams and wells becomes muddy.
- ◆ The ground cracks.
- ◆ Water spouts from the slope.

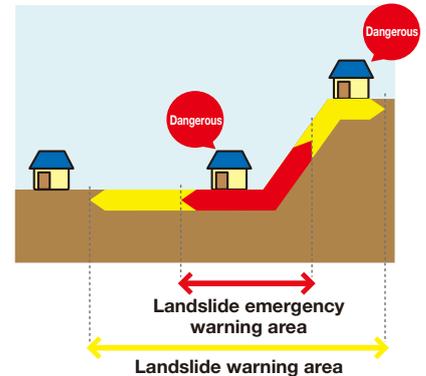
About landslide warning areas, etc.

Landslide warning area (yellow zone)

Areas where landslides are likely to occur.

Landslide emergency warning area (red zone)

Areas where landslides may cause serious harm to the lives of residents. Development and construction are restricted in this area.



Learn about Reservoir Collapse

How reservoir collapses occur

1 The levee is damaged by a Nankai Trough Earthquake, an epicentral earthquake, or heavy rain.

... Water leaks from cracks or sliding areas on the front of the levee

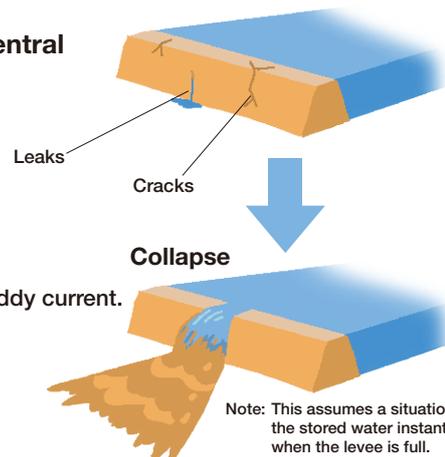
2 The damaged levee cannot withstand the stored water and "collapses."

3 Damage caused by reservoir collapse.

... Large amounts of water, earth, and sand rush in at the same time as a muddy current.

... Houses and cars directly below the collapse point may be swept away.

... Roads, residential areas, and fields are buried in earth and sand.



Note: This assumes a situation in which all the stored water instantly flows out when the levee is full.

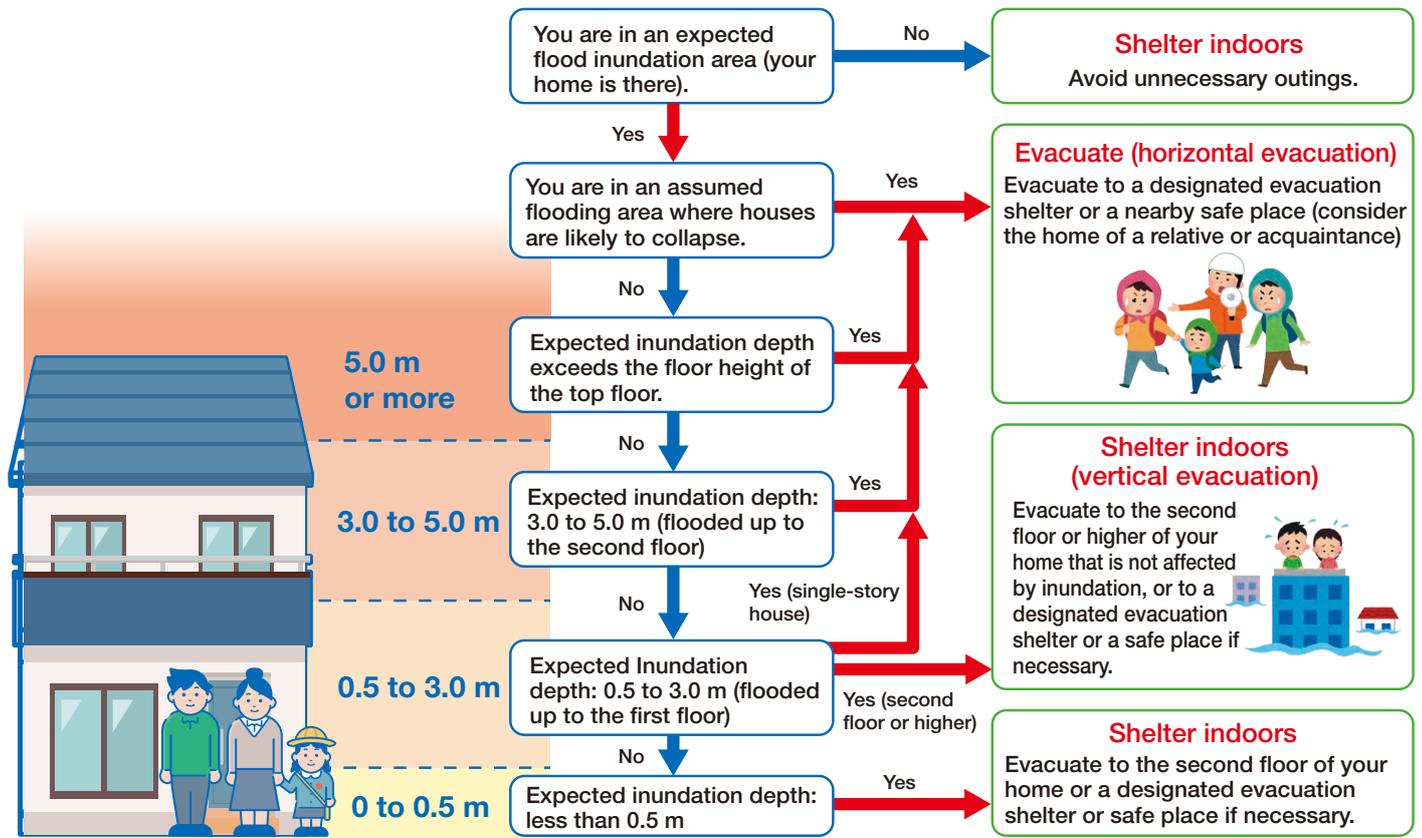


How to Use this Hazard Map

Check disaster prevention actions in the event of a disaster.

Refer to the flowchart below and the information on each Hazard Map to confirm disaster prevention actions in the event of a disaster.

For disaster prevention actions in the event of an earthquake, see page 3!



Tips for Evacuation

<p>Pay attention to how the rain falls.</p> <p>When heavy rain falls suddenly or when rainfall of 100 mm or more continues, the possibility of a landslide increases.</p>	<p>Get meteorological and evacuation information</p> <p>When a typhoon is approaching or heavy rain is forecast, be sure to get meteorological and evacuation information.</p>	<p>Before evacuating</p> <p>Before evacuating, turn off all sources of fire, including electricity and gas. Also, inform relatives and acquaintances that you will be evacuating.</p>	<p>Avoid dangerous areas.</p> <p>Evacuate while avoiding areas that are prone to landslides and flooding.</p>	<p>Follow evacuation calls.</p> <p>Follow evacuation calls and evacuate immediately.</p>
<p>Wear easy-to-move clothing and evacuate in a group.</p> <p>When evacuating, wear easy-to-move clothing and evacuate in a group of at least two people.</p>	<p>Extend assistance to elderly people in evacuating.</p> <p>Elderly people, children, or sick people should evacuate early. Assist elderly people in your neighborhood to evacuate.</p>	<p>It is dangerous to walk when the water is more than 50 cm deep.</p> <p>If the water is as deep as your knees, it is difficult to walk. Even in shallow water, it is dangerous to walk around carelessly if the current is strong.</p>	<p>Be careful when evacuating through flooded areas.</p> <p>If there are flooded areas along your evacuation route, use a long pole or umbrella to check for waterways or drains and evacuate carefully.</p>	<p>If you no longer have time to evacuate</p> <p>Stay away from cliffs and rivers. Evacuate to a higher place.</p> <p>If it is raining heavily, it is getting dark outside, flooding has begun, or there is no time to evacuate, take refuge in a sturdy nearby building or move to a higher place within your home, away from cliffs or rivers.</p>

Write down Specific Actions to Take on My Timeline

In order to evacuate safely, think about the order in which you should carry out disaster prevention actions, in line with when Evacuation Instructions and other information will be issued by the government. Once you have organized your thoughts, write them down.

Tamaki Town	District	House	My Timeline	Preparation date:
<p>Black: Meteorological information Blue: Water level information Green: Evacuation information</p> <p>○Typhoon forecast</p> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; margin-bottom: 10px;"> Mie Prefecture meteorological information on typhoons (as necessary) Alert Level 1 </div> <div style="border: 1px solid orange; padding: 5px; margin-bottom: 10px;"> Heavy Rain Advisory/Flood Advisory Alert Level 2 </div> <p>○Future outlook for typhoons</p> <div style="border: 1px solid blue; padding: 5px; margin-bottom: 10px; text-align: center;"> Reached the criteria for flood fighting standby </div> <div style="border: 1px solid blue; padding: 5px; margin-bottom: 10px; text-align: center;"> Reached advisory water level </div> <p>○Opening of evacuation shelters ◇Heavy Rain Warning / Flood Warning ◇Storm warning</p> <div style="border: 1px solid red; padding: 5px; margin-bottom: 10px; text-align: center;"> Reached evacuation warning water level Equivalent to Alert Level 3 </div> <div style="border: 1px solid green; padding: 5px; margin-bottom: 10px; text-align: center;"> Evacuation of the elderly, etc. issued </div> <p>◇Landslide alert information</p> <div style="border: 1px solid purple; padding: 5px; margin-bottom: 10px; text-align: center;"> Reached hazardous water level Equivalent to Alert Level 4 </div> <div style="border: 1px solid green; padding: 5px; margin-bottom: 10px; text-align: center;"> Evacuation Instruction issued </div> <p>◇Heavy Rain Emergency Warning</p> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; margin-bottom: 10px; text-align: center;"> Flood Occurrence Equivalent to Alert Level 5 </div> <div style="border: 1px solid green; padding: 5px; margin-bottom: 10px; text-align: center;"> Emergency Safety Measures Issued </div>			<div style="border: 1px solid gray; padding: 5px; margin-bottom: 10px; text-align: center;"> Example </div> <p>○ Start checking the typhoon's future movements.</p> <p>○ Go to the hospital to get a week's worth of medicine.</p> <p>○ Check that there is nothing around your house that could be blown away by the wind.</p> <p>○ Start collecting disaster prevention meteorological information from TV, the Mie Disaster Prevention Navi (official app of Mie Prefecture), BOSAMIE.jp, and the Tsu Local Meteorological Observatory website.</p> <p>○ Prepare things to take with you when evacuating.</p> <p>○ Stack sandbags in areas likely to be flooded.</p> <p>○ Check Probability of warnings and rain cloud movements.</p> <p>○ Charge your cell phone.</p> <p>○ Reconfirm evacuation sites and evacuation methods on the Hazard Map.</p> <p>○ Start checking the river water level.</p> <p>○ Elderly people who will take time to evacuate should start evacuating. Others should prepare to evacuate.</p> <p>○ Check the danger level of your home by checking the inundation Kikituru, flood Kikituru, and landslide Kikituru.</p> <p>○ Receive Evacuation Instructions by cell-phone email, etc.</p> <p>○ Evacuate to a safe place.</p> <p>○ Take the best action to protect your life.</p>	<p style="writing-mode: vertical-rl; transform: rotate(180deg);">Period to complete the tasks that need to be done before the rain and wind get stronger</p> <p style="writing-mode: vertical-rl; transform: rotate(180deg);">Period to start evacuation actions according to the time required for evacuation while checking the water level and other conditions</p> <p style="writing-mode: vertical-rl; transform: rotate(180deg);">Period to ensure your own safety</p>

Disaster Reduction by Everyone

What is self-help, mutual aid, and public help?

These kinds of cooperation are important to reduce disaster damage.



Self-help

First, protect your own life. Only when you can do that can you protect your family. Prepare for disasters on a daily basis and raise your awareness.



Public help

This refers to the emergency and first aid activities of government agencies such as the police, fire departments, municipalities, prefectures, and the country.

Collaboration



Mutual aid

Immediately after a major disaster occurs, until public help arrives, we rely on the power of local residents for initial firefighting, confirmation of safety, and especially for saving lives. It is important for people to have the mindset of “helping each other together.”

In the Great Hanshin-Awaji Earthquake, **approximately 80% of people who** were rescued from buildings that had collapsed during the earthquake and **survived were rescued by their families or neighbors.** The damage caused by disasters can be reduced by daily efforts.

Source: Examples of self-help and mutual aid during large-scale disasters affecting wide areas, White Paper on Disaster Management 2014, Cabinet Office website

What does “self-help” mean?

Fix furniture and take earthquake-proof measures to reduce risk areas.

Prepare an emergency bag and emergency stockpiles.

Equip yourself with disaster prevention equipment such as fire extinguishers.



Check risk areas by referring to a Hazard Map.

Decide evacuation sites and routes.

Decide how to contact your family in the event of a disaster

What does “mutual aid” mean?

Communicate with neighbors on a daily basis

- Taking care of your neighbors on a daily basis will improve your community's disaster prevention capabilities.



Disaster prevention activities in the community

- Participate in local disaster prevention drills.
- Walk around your town and get to know your town well.
- Learn about soup kitchens and first aid.

Help Each Other

Let's all work together to support those who need help during disasters!

Who are people who require assistance with evacuation?

“People who need assistance with evacuation” are those who cannot ensure their own safety without some kind of assistance when a disaster occurs or is about to occur.

The elderly, people with disabilities, foreigners, etc. fall under the category of “people who need assistance with evacuation.”

Work together in your community to support these people.

Visually impaired people

When guiding a visually impaired person, speak to them while allowing them to lightly hold your elbow. Walk slowly about half a step ahead of them.



Hearing-impaired people

When talking to hearing-impaired people, get close to them, keep your face directed straight at them, and open your mouth widely. Conversation by writing is also effective.



Physically impaired people

Adjust guidance to each person's needs. When assisting a wheelchair user on stairs, work with three people and keep their back facing downward to avoid scaring them.



Elderly people

Guide them by carrying them on your back or having them hold onto your elbow or shoulder. In dangerous areas, take the lead and keep an eye on the person while urging them to be careful.



Foreigners and tourists

Guide foreigners and other people who do not speak your language using gestures. Also, if you are traveling, be sure to check the emergency exits in advance.



Pregnant women and infants

Be proactive in asking pregnant women and mothers holding infants if they need any help.



People who need help in the event of a disaster are not limited to those who require assistance with evacuation. In the event of a disaster, mutual aid with those around you is very important. In order to help your loved ones, it is most important that you stay safe in the event of a disaster.

Important things

List of Public Facilities, etc.

Designated evacuation shelters					
Facility name	Address	Phone number	Designated evacuation shelters	Designated emergency evacuation site	Remarks
Tamaru Elementary School	1247 Tamaru	0596-58-3046	○		
Tokida Elementary School	2018 Kano	0596-58-2606	○		
Uda Elementary School	376 Nagafuke	0596-58-2321	○		
Shimotokida Elementary School	776 Ogososone	0596-58-3333	○		
Chuo Community Center	800 Shimotanui	0596-58-6331	○		
Health and Welfare Hall	4876-1 Katsuta	0596-58-8000	○	○	Supports voluntary evacuation
Tamaki Junior High School	114-1 Tamaru	0596-58-3057	○		

Public facilities other than designated evacuation shelters		
Facility name	Address	Phone number
Tamaki Town Hall	114-2 Tamaru	0596-58-8200
Tamaki Town Hall (Holiday and night duty room)		0596-58-8213
Board of Education (Ryohei Murayama Memorial Museum)	114-1 Tamaru	0596-58-8212
Tamaki Hospital	881 Sata	0596-58-3039
Care Heights Tamaki	881 Sata	0596-58-3770
Tamaru Nursery School	114-3 Tamaru	0596-58-3077
Tokida Nursery School	2216-22 Kano	0596-58-3925
Uda Nursery School	444-8 Nagafuke	0596-58-4411
Shimotokida Nursery School	1464 Yamaoka	0596-58-4932
Sakura Children's Center	1247 Sata	0596-58-8527
Umegaoka Children's Center	2171-5 Kano	0596-58-8345
Inaho no Sato Children's Center	376 Nagafuke	0596-58-3956
Tsutsujigaoka Children's Center	776 Ogososone	0596-58-7699

Emergency Bag and Stockpile List

These are items that will protect you in the event of a disaster, so keep them within reach at all times.

Things to keep close at hand

Flashlight (with spare batteries)



During a power outage, it's dark and you can't see anything.

Whistle or buzzer



If you are trapped under a house and can't move, you can use this to let people know.

Thick socks or slippers



If you walk barefoot on glass or broken tableware while evacuating, you may get injured.

Put evacuation items in a backpack and keep the backpack where you can easily take it out at any time.

Valuables

- Cash (including coins for public phones)
- Extra keys to your car and house
- Bank account number, life insurance contract number, etc.
- Health insurance card
- ID document (such as driver's license, passport, Individual Number Card (My Number Card))
- Maternal and child health handbook
- Prescription record
- Seal

Information gathering items

- Cell phone (including charger)
- Portable radio
- Photos of family members (for searching when they get separated)
- Emergency contact information for family, relatives, and acquaintances
- Wide-area evacuation map (a pocket map is fine)
- Writing implements (permanent marker)

Hygiene and health

- First-aid kit
- Household medicines and drugs for chronic diseases
- Change of clothes, underwear, socks
- Large cotton handkerchief (can be used as a bandage)
- Tissues and wet wipes
- Towels and toothbrush set

Convenient items

- Disaster prevention hood or helmet
- Mask
- Several large plastic bags
- Aluminum thermal sheet
- Blankets
- Pocket warmers
- Work gloves or leather gloves
- Matches or lighter
- Raincoat
- Portable toilet
- Utility knife
- Food wrap

Food, etc.

- Emergency food (such as chocolate, biscuits)
- Drinking water

Other necessary items

- Disposable diapers (for babies, elderly, etc.)
- Sanitary items
- Infant formula, baby bottle, baby food
- Spare glasses, contact lenses, dentures, etc.
- Portable tableware

Note: If you need any items other than the above, prepare them as well.

A good rule of thumb is to stock water and food for each person for three days, or preferably for seven days.

Water and food supplies

- Drinking water: 9 liters (3 liters x 3 days)
- Cooked packaged rice or retort porridge: 4-5 meals
- Chocolate bar or yokan (soft azuki-bean jelly): 2-3 pieces
- Crackers: 1-2 cans
- Biscuits: 1-2 boxes
- Canned food: 2-3 cans



Amount for one person for three days

Disaster Emergency Voice Message Board

171

NTT Disaster Emergency Message Dial

During a disaster, telephone lines are often very busy and it may be difficult to contact family members. In such cases, you can dial "171" and record or play a message according to the usage guidance. Terms of use, such as the start of service and the limit on the number of recordings (max. 10), will be determined by NTT and will be announced on television, radio, etc.

How to Record Messages

171 → 1 → 0 5 9 6 → × × - × × × ×

Voice guidance will be played. An area code is required. Home phone number

How to Play Back Messages

171 → 2 → 0 5 9 6 → × × - × × × ×

Voice guidance will be played. An area code is required. Home phone number

Note: Disaster Emergency Message Dial can be used from fixed-line phones, public phones, cell phones, and PHS.

Contact: General Affairs and Disaster Prevention Division, Tamaki Town Phone: 0596-58-8200