

How do you respond in areas where evacuation is difficult?

It is necessary to take specific measures through **self-help**, **mutual help**, and **public help** assuming an emergency.

Activities of the voluntary disaster prevention organization

Plan and implement disaster prevention drills (evacuation drills), and prepare plans for prevention and mitigation of disaster

Establish an evacuation system

Preparation of a support plan for persons requiring special care, and thorough notification of evacuation routes, evacuation sites, etc.

Confirm safety of residents in the community and support evacuation

Prepare a flowchart of procedures for safety confirmation and evacuation support

Operate evacuation sites and take emergency measures

Prepare an evacuation site operation manual

Communicate information to the disaster control headquarters of the municipality, etc.

Implement information communication drills with the municipality in accordance with disaster prevention drills (evacuation drills), etc. (using the administrative radio system for disaster prevention)

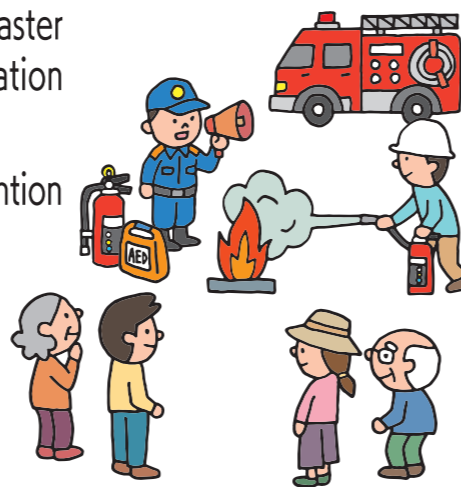
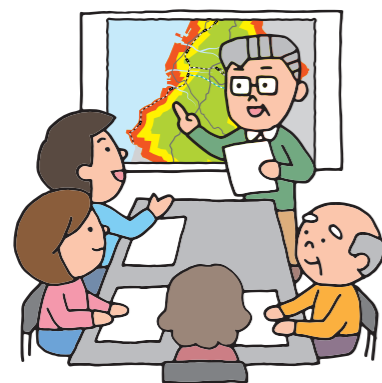


Provide support for the local voluntary disaster prevention organizations in each area

By steadily preparing the following items, emergency measures are expected to be conducted smoothly immediately after a disaster in each community.

Implement general disaster prevention drills, community disaster prevention drills, tsunami evacuation drills, mudslide evacuation drills, etc.

Implement awareness raising activities such as disaster prevention lecture meetings and visiting lectures of disaster prevention.



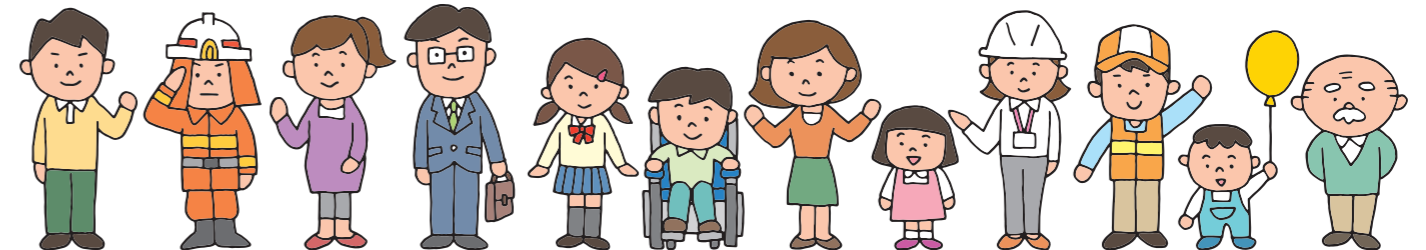
Provide various materials necessary for preparation of community hazard maps and voluntary disaster prevention drill manuals.

For details, contact the Crisis Management Section.

Protect persons requiring care during evacuation in the community

It is difficult for elderly people and people with disabilities to evacuate on their own. Cooperate with people in the community to help them. It is also important to have communication on a daily basis.

Someone is waiting for your help.



In the event of disaster

The elderly

- First, ask them how they want to be supported and provide support.
- You may hold his/her hand, carry him/her on the back, or use a stretcher. It is important to make the person feel secure.
- Explain the dangerous situation calmly in simple words in an easy-to-understand manner and encourage them to evacuate.

Visually impaired persons

- First, talk to the person. Do not take the hand that holds a cane but have him/her touch your elbow, upper arm, or shoulder, and guide him/her while taking half a step forward. Be sure to talk to him/her before moving on to the next action.
- Explain the situation as far as possible so that he/she can have a specific image.

Hearing impaired persons

- First, stand where the person can see you and try to inform him/her that you have come for assistance.
- Use all possible means to make him/her understand, such as sign language, communicating in the written form, through gestures, air writing, writing on the palm, oral language (talk a little slowly and clearly opening the mouth), figures, pictures, etc.
- Have a face-to-face communication with him/her so that he/she feels secure.

Persons using wheelchair

- Push the wheelchair forward when climbing stairs and slopes and push it backward when descending. It would be good to seek assistance from 3-4 people. A stretcher may be used, but basically, you should provide reassurance.

Persons with language disorder

- Listen to each word, take notes, and finally check them. If you are unable to understand, ask many times until you understand and attempt communication.

Person with intellectual disability

- Slowly talk to the person and explain the situation. Having a calm attitude is important while watching the person carefully.

Sexual minority

- Provide space considering diversity regardless of gender, and support the person.

