

Disaster Preparedness Guide

Disaster Prevention Actions



For the publication of the Disaster Preparedness Guide

Japan is one of the most earthquake-prone countries in the world. Of all the recorded earthquakes with a magnitude of 6.0 or greater, 20% of those occurred in areas surrounding Japan. It will be no surprise if a major earthquake strikes the country tomorrow.

To minimize the damage caused by disasters, it is critical to be conscious of protecting your own life (self-help) and to unite the community's strengths (mutual assistance).

This Disaster Preparedness Guide is intended to provide people living in Nerima City with what actions to take and how to prepare for disasters in an easy-to-understand format.

This revision also covers measures against powerful typhoons and torrential rain, which have been on the rise in recent years. We hope that you find it useful to prepare for disasters at home and in your community.

Nerima City

Table of Contents

When an earthquake occurs

What to do when an earthquake strikes

Action manual by time elapsed	2
Extinguish the fire and quickly evacuate from the smoke.....	4
First aid	5
When evacuating	6
Medical system during a disaster	7

Life after a disaster

What is an evacuation site?	8
Life in evacuation sites	9
Critical infrastructure	10
Accompanied evacuation with pet	12
How to dispose of waste during a disaster	12
Livelihood Recovery in Disasters	13

Earthquake Preparedness

Routine preparedness

Home Safety Planning	14
Safety Planning for Buildings	16
Safety Planning for Outside the Home	17
Household preparedness	18

Let's hold a disaster preparedness

meeting with everyone in your family	20
--	----

Measures for stranded people	21
---	----

For people living in a mid-rise or high-rise residential building ...	22
--	----

Protecting the community

Community-wide disaster preparedness	24
--	----

Support for residents in need of assistance in evacuation ...	25
---	----

Activities of the volunteer fire department and civic disaster preparedness group	26
--	----

Nerima City's Disaster Preparedness System.....	27
---	----

Information in times of disaster	28
---	----

Storm and flood damage

Let's learn about storm and flood damage	30
--	----

Evacuation Timing	31
-------------------------	----

Let's Collect Information	32
---------------------------------	----

Tips for Evacuation	33
---------------------------	----

Let's create "My Timeline"	34
----------------------------------	----

Routine preparedness	36
----------------------------	----

Flooding control measures for rivers, etc.	37
---	----

Prediction of future earthquakes

There is a 70% chance of a large-scale earthquake hitting directly beneath the Tokyo metropolitan area within the next 30 years. In order to be prepared and take adequate measures on a routine basis, it is vital to imagine what kind of damage can be caused by anticipated future earthquakes.



1995: The Great Hanshin-Awaji Earthquake



2011: Great East Japan Earthquake



2011: Great East Japan Earthquake

Damage estimates to Nerima City (Excerpt)

When the entire city is hit by a lower 6-intensity earthquake (upper 6 in some areas) (6 p.m. in winter with a wind speed of 8 m/s)

		Northern Tokyo Bay Earthquake (M7.3)	Tama Near-Field Earthquake (M7.3)
Number of total collapse of buildings		1,946 buildings	2,611 buildings
Number of fire breakouts		12 cases	12 cases
Number of burned buildings		3,065 buildings	2,968 buildings
Deaths		*166 people	*212 people
Injured		*4,722 people	*5,389 people
Number of evacuees		59,299 people	76,859 people
Number of people stranded		98,294 people	98,294 people
Number of suspended elevators that may lead to people being trapped		98 cars	101 cars
Lifetime damage	Electricity (blackout rate)	5.3%	6.3%
	Gas (service interruption rate)		
	(1) Cases where SI value exceeds 60 kine in the entire block area.	0.0%	0.0%
	(2) Cases where SI value exceeds 60 kine in one third of the block area.	25.6%	95.3%
	Water supply (water outage rate)	17.2%	28.3%
	Sewage (damaged drainage rate)	19.7%	19.8%
Land-line phone (service disconnection rate)		2.2%	2.2%

* 5 a.m. in winter with a wind speed of 8m/s for the number of death and injured.

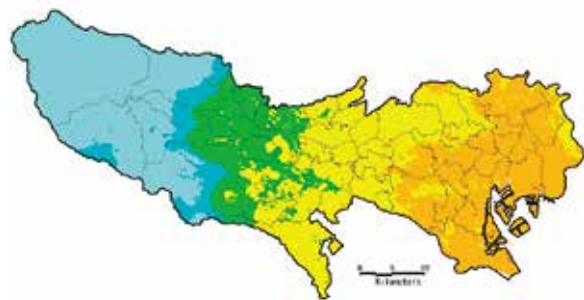
Japan Meteorological Agency Seismic Intensity Scale

Seismic Intensity	Effects on people
0	Imperceptible to people but recorded on seismometers.
1	Perceptible to some people who are quiet indoors.
2	Perceptible to many people who are quiet indoors. Wakens light sleepers.
3	Perceptible to most people indoors and some walkers. Wakens many sleepers.
4	Surprises most people. Perceptible to most walkers. Wakens most sleepers.
Lower-5	Many people feel frightened and want to hold onto something.
Upper-5	Many people find it difficult to walk without holding on to something and have trouble moving around.
Lower-6	Difficult to keep standing.
Upper-6	Impossible to stand; cannot move without crawling. Some people are thrown off by the shaking and find it impossible to move.
7	

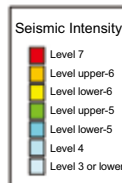
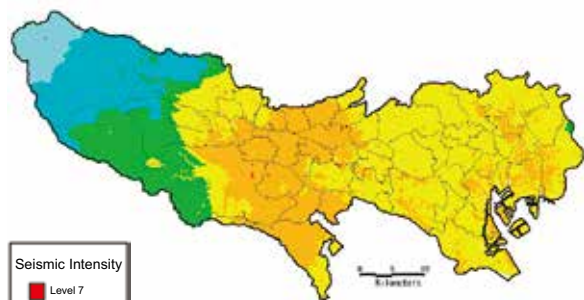
Detailed Descriptions of the Japan Meteorological Agency Seismic Intensity Scale by the Japan Meteorological Agency

Seismic intensity map of Tokyo in case of an Earthquake with an Epicenter in the Tokyo Metropolitan Area"

[Northern Tokyo Bay Earthquake (M7.3)]



[Tama Near-Field Earthquake (M7.3)]



2012: Tokyo Metropolitan Disaster Preparedness Council
"Damage Estimates of an Earthquake with an Epicenter in the Tokyo Metropolitan Area"

The difference between magnitude (M) and seismic intensity

Magnitude is a unit representing the amount of an earthquake's energy.

Established by the Japan Meteorological Agency, the seismic intensity scale represents the scale of effects on people and shaking caused to surrounding objects.

Prediction of future earthquakes

What to do when an earthquake strikes

Life after disaster

Routine preparedness

Measures for stranded people

For people living in a mid-rise or high-rise residential building

Protecting the community

Information in times of disaster

Storm and flood damage

What to do when an earthquake strikes!

Take action to protect your own life

Earthquake Early Warning

An earthquake of intensity 4 or greater is expected if an Earthquake Early Warning information is issued

Time for preparing for a quake

Open the door to secure escape routes.



Move away from large furniture and take cover under a desk or something sturdy to guard your head.



Turn off the stove if you are cooking.



If you are driving, turn on the hazard lights and stop on the left side of the road.



Zero to two minutes later

Time to protect yourself

Take cover under a table, etc. and hold onto the table legs.



If you were sleeping, take cover under the bedding.



Move away from buildings, block walls, vending machines, etc. and cover your head with a bag or other items.



If you are inside an elevator, press the buttons for all floors and get off wherever the elevator stops.



Two to 10 minutes later

Time for containing the spread of damage and confirming the safety of family members

Put out all the fires after the shaking stops.



Confirm the safety of your family members.

Secure escape routes.



Obtain accurate information from radio, etc.



Ten minutes to a day later

Time to help each other in the community

Confirm the safety of your immediate neighbors.

Utilize the supplemental Safety Confirmation Board in Times of Disaster.



Cooperate in conducting first aid firefighting if there are any fires.



Evacuate quickly if there is risk that buildings will collapse.



If evacuation is required, close the shutters and windows and switch off the breaker prior to evacuating.

If you are leaving a car behind, leave a memo containing your contact information and leave the key without locking the doors.



Extinguish the fire and quickly evacuate from the smoke.

Successful first aid firefighting is the key to preventing the fire from spreading.

- Be sure to keep a fire extinguisher in a visible location.

How to operate a fire extinguisher



1 Pull out the safety pin.



2 Point the hose toward the fire.



3 Firmly grab the lever.

* Take part in first aid fire firefighting training to learn how to operate it.

In case of fire



- Dial 119.
- Call out to people around you by yelling "Fire!" and seek assistance. Work together to extinguish the fire.

If the fire is already spreading



- If the fire reaches the ceiling, don't overdo it and please evacuate.

[Key points when evacuating from smoke]

- (1) Stay low to the ground without touching the floor with your hands and knees. Cover your mouth and nose with a handkerchief or towel (it is better to use a wet cloth) to avoid inhaling the smoke.
- (2) If possible, evacuate the building or go downstairs.
- (3) If you lost your sense of direction due to heavy smoke, look for the exit by walking along the wall while touching it with one hand. Do not let the hand go from the wall.
- (4) Never use the elevator even if there is one.
- (5) Use the emergency exit sign as your guide to look for the exit.



Learn how to provide first aid

- First aid is an emergency measure prior to receiving proper treatment by a doctor.
- If a person has lost consciousness, do not shake the person or try to get the person up. Also, do not give water or administer medication.
- If a person is conscious, talk to the person to cheer up.

*** Fire stations and the Japanese Red Cross Society offer first-aid classes.**

First aid for bleeding

What not to do

- Do not touch the wound with cotton or tissue.
- Do not touch with dirty hands or use dirty cloth.
- Do not apply medication at one's own discretion.
- Do not touch blood with a bare hand.

- Apply direct pressure on the wound with a clean cloth or gauze. (Astriction)
- If the bleeding does not stop with direct pressure, apply pressure to an artery near the heart where you feel a pulse.
- If the bleeding is light, clean the wound under running water to remove any dirt, and apply direct pressure on the wound with a gauze.

Astriction

Apply pressure to the point where you feel a pulse.



First aid for fractures

What not to do

- If bone is pushing through skin, do not touch it or try to disinfect the wound.
- Do not judge it as a sprain or bone dislocation on your own. Do not move them by force.

- A fractured area will be swollen. Remove shoes and cut open shirt, pants, socks, and other clothing.
- Do not move the broken bone forcefully. Secure the broken bone in place because the injury will become worse by moving it.
- Secure the injured area in place even if it is unclear whether it is a fracture or not.
- Apply a splint.
- A shoehorn, board, umbrella, cane, or the like can be used as a splint.



However, if the injured area cannot be secured in place, do not move it forcefully.

First aid for burns

What not to do

- Because burn wounds are susceptible to bacterial infection, be careful not to break any blisters. Do not touch the burn.
- When cooling the burn, do not apply running water directly on the burn. Do not move forcefully.

- Immediately cool the burn with water.
- Slowly pour water over underwear, socks, and other clothing without removing them.
- For hands and feet, immerse in cool water.

Immerse in water to cool.



Slowly pour water over clothing.

About AEDs

- AED (Automated External Defibrillator) is an electronic device that delivers an electric shock to the heart. The shock can potentially stop an irregular heartbeat that leads to death due to ventricular fibrillation and other symptoms preventing the heart from pumping blood through the body.

- The general public, who are not medical personnel, are allowed to use AEDs. AEDs are mainly installed in public places where there are many people, such as major municipal facilities, elementary schools, junior high schools, airports, stations, and hotels.

National AED Map by the Japan Emergency Medical Care Foundation

<http://www.qqzaidanmap.jp/>

Foundation National AED Map



When evacuating

Evacuate as a last resort!

Do not evacuate when your home is safe.

Even if an earthquake occurred, you do not need to evacuate when there is no danger of a fire or a collapse in your home or in the vicinity.

It is inconvenient living at evacuation sites and some people become ill due to stress and extreme fatigue. People who are taking refuge in their homes can obtain relief supplies and disaster information from evacuation sites.

Please consider evacuation as a last resort.

How to evacuate

- (1) Turn off the circuit breaker to prevent electrical fires and shut off the gas valve prior to evacuating your home.
- (2) If the house will be vacant, close and lock the windows and doors to protect from burglaries even during the disaster.
- (3) Take your emergency kit with minimum supplies (in a backpack, etc.) to keep both hands free.
- (4) For clothing,
 - Guard your head with a helmet or head protection hood.
 - Cover the skin with a long-sleeve shirt and long pants.
 - Wear shoes with low heels that are easy to walk in.
- (5) Try to stay with your family or neighbors as much as possible and evacuate on foot.
- (6) If there are people who require assistance, work together and be part of the rescue effort or help them evacuate.



* Evacuating by car during a disaster interferes with firefighting, rescue, or other emergency response operations.

Where to evacuate

First, go to the nearest safe area.

When you need to evacuate, go to a nearby park, square or other open and safe area first.

If dangerous, go to an evacuation site (municipal elementary schools/junior high schools)

If there is a risk of your home or houses around you collapsing or a risk of fire, please evacuate to a nearby evacuation site.

Evacuation sites are not specified by the place of residence. Please go to the closest elementary school or junior high school that is easy to evacuate to.

Evacuation sites designated by the Tokyo Metropolitan Government

They are sites where residents can take refuge until a fire is under control to protect their lives from earthquake fires.

[Refer to the back cover.](#)



Welfare evacuation shelters

Welfare evacuation shelters will be opened to those who have difficulty living at evacuation sites once they are ready to accept evacuees.

[Refer to page 9](#)

Accompanied evacuation with pet

Please evacuate with your pet if your home becomes unlivable.

[Refer to page 12](#)

The severity of an injured or ill person's condition is determined based on a triage system to treat them at first-aid medical stations (some evacuation sites), local hospitals, and clinics by sharing their roles depending on the degree of severity.

First-aid medical stations

Treatment for people with minor injuries (Injured but ambulatory)

Medical personnel will be dispatched to first-aid medical stations at ten evacuation sites from medical associations, dental associations, pharmacists' associations, and judo therapist associations. They perform triage to an injured or ill person to administer first aid. In addition, medical personnel will begin making routine health consultations and routine medical care four days after the disaster as needed.

Medical institutions within the city

Treatment for people with serious injuries, moderate injuries and minor injuries

According to the degree of severity, people with serious injuries (large external wounds, burns in a broad area, crush syndrome, etc.), moderate injuries and minor injuries will be treated at disaster base hospitals, disaster base affiliated medical institutions, and disaster medical support medical institutions by sharing roles. In addition, clinics will be opened where possible to treat people with minor injuries.

* What is triage?

Triage is the process of determining the degree of patients' injuries to offer treatment based on the severity of condition and urgency.

List of first-aid medical stations

Name	Address	Telephone	Name	Address	Telephone
Asahigaoka Junior High School	2-40-1 Asahigaoka	3957-3133	Shakujihigashi Junior High School	1-8-34 Takanodai	3996-2157
Kaishin Daisan Junior High School	3-28-1 Sakuradai	3993-4265	Yahara Junior High School	4-10-5 Yahara	3995-8036
Nukui Junior High School	2-14-13 Nukui	3990-6412	Oizuminami Elementary School	6-28-1 Higashioizumi	3922-1371
Nerimahigashi Junior High School	2-14-22 kasugamachi	3998-0231	Oizuminishi Elementary School	3-19-27 Nishioizumi	3921-7101
Hikarigaoka Akinohi Elementary School	2-1-1 Hikarigaoka	3976-6331	Shakujiniishi Junior High School	3-10-3 Sekimachiminami	3920-1034

List of medical institutions during a disaster

Name of facilities		Address	电话	设施名	所在地	电话	
Disaster base hospitals	Juntendo University Nerima Hospital	3-1-10 Takanodai	5923-3111	Disaster medical support medical institutions	Sekimachi Hospital	1-6-19 Sekimachikita	3920-0532
	Nerima Hikarigaoka Clinics	2-11-1 Hikarigaoka	3979-3611		Tokyo Shotoku Hospital	3-7-19 Kitamachi	3931-1101
Disaster base affiliated medical institutions	Nerima General Hospital	1-24-1 Asahigaoka	5988-2200		Jiundo Hospital	4-14-53 Sekimachiminami	3928-6511
	Kouseikai Suzuki Hospital	7-1 Sakaecho	3557-2001		Youwa Hospital	2-17-1 Oizumimachi	3923-0221
	Oizumi Health Cooperative Hospital	6-3-3 Higashioizumi	5387-3111		Toshimaen Coloproctology Clinic	4-6-14 Kasugacho	3998-3666
	Kawamitsu Trauma Department	6-34-46 Higashioizumi	3922-2912		Abe Clinic	2-1-7 Sakuradai	3992-1103
	Tanaka Neurosurgery Hospital	3-9-23 Sekimachiminami	3920-6263		Nerima Station Rehabilitation Hospital	1-17-1 Nerima	3557-2611
	Tsuji Clinic for Internal Medicine, Cardiovascular, and Dentistry	8-24-25 Ōizumigakuenchō	3924-2017		Nerima Ken-ikukai Hospital	7-3-28 Ōizumigakuenchō	5935-6102
Disaster medical support medical institutions	Shimamura Memorial Hospital	2-4-1 Sekimachikita	3928-0071		Kubota Obstetrics and Gynecology Hospital*	3-29-10 Higashioizumi	3922-0262
	Hoya Hospital	4-50-15 Minamioizumi	3924-3258		Oizumi Hospital*	6-9-1 Ōizumigakuenchō	3924-2111
	Higashioizumi Clinics	7-36-10 Higashioizumi	3924-5820	Tokai Hospital*	2-10-11 Nakamurakita	3999-1131	

Hospitals marked with * are special healthcare service base hospitals.

Life after a disaster

What is an evacuation site?

What is an evacuation site?

- Nerima City designates elementary schools and junior high schools within the city (98 schools) as evacuation sites where residents can take shelter and use as a base for disaster preparedness activities in the event of a major earthquake.
 - The evacuation sites will be opened in the event of an earthquake with a seismic intensity of lower 5 or greater within the city. Evacuation sites are not specified by the place of residence.
 - Each evacuation site will be manned with evacuation site personnel (municipal and school employees) and the Evacuation Site Operation Liaison Council (consisting of local residents) to support evacuees and those who are taking refuge in their homes.
- * Nerima citizens are also encouraged to proactively participate in support activities as community volunteers.

[Main roles]

- Serves as supply distribution sites of water and food.
- Supports evacuees' living.
- Provides recovery and restoration related information.
- Offers simple medical treatment and health consultation.
- Offers a counseling center for people affected by the disaster.
- Requests for rescue, etc.

Stockpiles at evacuation sites

Food stockpiles

Evacuation sites have crackers, Alpha Rice (it turns to rice by adding hot water), and infant formula in stock.

Water stockpiles, etc.

Evacuation sites have bottled water for drinking water. Water will be also supplied from schools' water tanks and using a standpipe that can distribute water directly from emergency water taps and hydrants through the pipes.

In addition, the water in a pool can be used as drinking water after filtering.

For water for domestic use, all of the evacuation sites are equipped with school emergency water wells.

Stockpiles of daily essentials and other tools/equipment

The evacuation sites have blankets, sleeping bags, diapers, and other daily essentials to support evacuees.

There is also cooking equipment, portable toilets, projectors, generators, battery chargers, and other items.

● Liquid infant formula

The nutrition of infants essentially comes from breast milk. Even in times of a disaster, it is vital to continue breastfeeding in the same way as one normally does. However, due to the disruption of critical infrastructure such as electricity, gas, and water during a disaster, there is a possibility that it becomes difficult for households feeding their infants with powder formula to secure water for making powder formula and a heat source for boiling water.

Liquid infant formula released in 2019 in Japan does not require milk formula and ready-to-use and can be

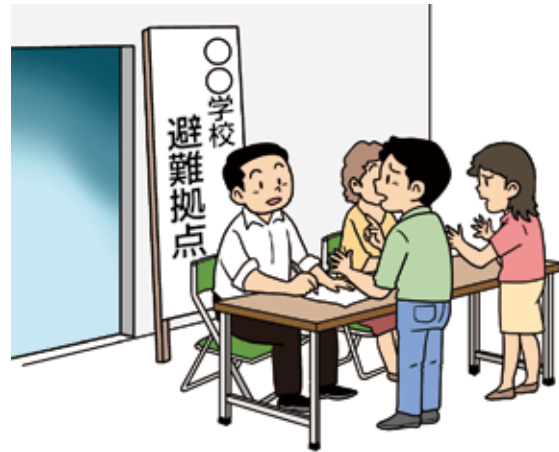
kept at room temperature.

From FY2019, the city stockpiles liquid infant formula to respond to the chaotic times in the early stage of the disaster. Each household is also encouraged to keep liquid infant formula in stock depending on the situation to prepare for a disaster.



Once you are at an evacuation site,

- Behave in a composed fashion and follow the directions of evacuation site personnel (municipal and school employees) and the Evacuation Site Operation Liaison Council (consisting of local residents).
- Please follow the directions of evacuation site personnel to help them confirm the safety of residents in need of assistance in evacuation



Be thoughtful and help each other while living at evacuation sites!

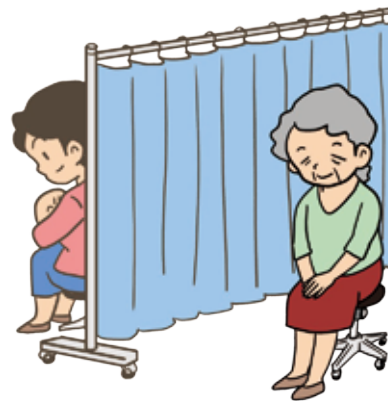
At evacuation sites, occupants have to live together with many others in a small space. Living at evacuation sites for a long period of time not only imposes a heavy burden on supplies but also becomes a mental burden. To alleviate stress while living at evacuation sites, each occupant must follow the rules of the evacuation sites, help each other and be thoughtful.

Please be considerate of women, seniors, and people with disabilities!

Please be considerate of other people staying at evacuation sites because you will be staying with various people including children, pregnant women, seniors, people with disabilities, and non-Japanese residents. There are changing rooms for women, nursing rooms, and a space dedicated for seniors and people with disabilities.

About welfare evacuation shelters

Welfare evacuation shelters will be opened to those who require special attention and have difficulty living at evacuation sites once they are ready to accept evacuees. Forty-one locations including daycare service centers and welfare gardens will become welfare evacuation shelters.



Separate trash even while you are at evacuation sites!

Waste generated at evacuation sites must be separated and taken to a collection site set up for each evacuation site in the same way as household waste.

Waste collection might be suspended during the early stage of the disaster. Due to the limited space of collection site at evacuation sites, your cooperation is needed to reduce waste.

Please be careful when sleeping in a car! Living in the small space of a car takes a toll on one's body and may cause economy-class syndrome or heatstroke. If you must live in a car due to unavoidable reasons, be sure to do light exercises from time to time and drink lots of fluids.

Critical infrastructure

In preparation for the disruption of critical infrastructure systems

Critical infrastructure refers to essential facilities required for people to maintain their well-being and lives, such as drinking water and water for domestic use, electricity, and gas.

Drinking water and water for domestic use

During a prolonged water outage, residents may obtain drinking water from emergency water tanks and water stations. Emergency water wells are also available for residents to obtain water. Water for domestic use can be secured from school emergency water wells and mini emergency water wells.

Emergency water storage

[Refer to page 18](#)



Nakamura Kashiwa Park Emergency Water Well

☉List of drinking water

● Emergency water tanks and water stations (Installed by the Tokyo Metropolitan Government)

	Name	Address	Volume (m3)
Emergency water tanks	Mizunoto Park	1-3 Egota, Nakano-ku	100
	Egota No Mori Park	3-14 Egota, Nakano-ku	100
	Tokyo Metropolitan Johoku Central Park	1-1 Sakuragawa, Itabashi-ku	1,500
	Municipal Minna No Hiroba Park	8-41 Shakujimachi	100
	Municipal Oizumi Park	6-25 Ōizumigakuenchō	1,500
	Municipal Hayaichi Park	1-47-11 Hayamiya	100
	Municipal Gakuden Park	3-32 Toyotaminami	1,500
	Igusamori Park	4-12-1 Igusa, Suginami-ku	1,500
Water stations	Nerima Water Station	2-4-1 Hikaigaoka	66,600
	Kamiigusa Water Station	3-22-12 Kamiigusa, Suginami-ku	60,000
	Suginami Water Purification Station*	3-28-5 Zenpukuji, Suginami-ku	1,000

*Currently out of service for the time being.



Management facilities of emergency water tanks within Gakuden Park.
(A 1,500-sq. m water tank is located below ground.)

Emergency water wells in times of disaster (Designated based on the agreement made between the city and private sector)

Name	Address
Akao Aluminum Corp. Emergency Water Well	3-33-1 Asahicho
Toshimaen	3-25-1 Koyama
Sakuradai 6-chome Emergency Water Well	6-6-8 Sakuradai
Water Dept. of Toshimabashi Town Association	3-34 Shimoshakujii
Minami Shakujii Friendship Association	6-26 Shimoshakujii
Shakujiidai 3-chome Emergency Water Well	3-24 Shakujiidai
Shakujimachi 1-chome Emergency Water Well	1-11 Shakujimachi
Shakujii Park	5-21 Shakujimachi
Sekimachikita 3-chome Emergency Water Well	3-14 Sekimachikita
Musashiseki Park	3-45-1 Sekimachikita
Jiundo Hospital	4-14-53 Sekimachiminami
Tagara Water Utility Cooperative Association (Unit 3)	1-10-12 Tagara

Name	Address
Tagara Water Utility Cooperative Association (Unit 1)	2-18-2 Tagara
Tagara Water Utility Cooperative Association (Unit 6)	5-9-10 Tagara
Doshida 3-chome Emergency Water Well	3-19-17 Doshida
Nakaarai Park	2-18-1 Toyotamakami
Nerima City Hall	6-12-1 Toyotamakita
Nakamura Kashiwa Park	1-17-1 Nakamura
Nakaichi Emergency Water Well	1-7 Nishiki
Kamino Church Nursery	2-12-9 Hazawa
Oizumi Meisui Association	3-38-13 Higashioizumi
Ichirokuhachi Association	6-42-5 Higashioizumi
Nakamachidai Domestic Water Supply Management Association	1-21-7 Heiwadai

* Please obtain agreement from the owner (groups/providers) to receive water.

◎Water for domestic use

Besides drinking water, residents need water for the toilet and washing. It is also vital that each household keeps used bathwater in the bathtub for domestic use.

- School emergency water wells

All of the evacuation sites have school emergency water wells.

- Mini emergency water wells

Under the agreement made between the city and private sectors, nearly 500 wells located in the city are designated as mini emergency water wells to be available for water for domestic use. In addition, a light portable pump can be connected to the well to use during firefighting activities.



* The design of the sign is updated periodically.

Electricity

◎Securing electricity

The city makes efforts to maintain its administrative functions by keeping emergency power generators in good repair and storing battery chargers and storage batteries. Each household is also encouraged to keep portable batteries for charging smartphones and mobile devices and flashlights to be ready for for blackouts.

◎Precautions during a disaster

During the Great Hanshin-Awaji Earthquake, there were nearly 30 fires caused from electric heaters after the restoration of electricity. Be sure to switch off the breaker prior to evacuating.

◎Take measures to prevent TVs and refrigerators from tipping over!

Pay attention to the place where you place TVs, refrigerators and other large electric appliances, and take measures to prevent tip-overs by installing furniture restraints and the like. Also, do not place a fish tank or flower vase near the TV. There is a risk of fire when water gets on the TV.

◎Turn off and unplug electric appliances!

Turn off electric appliances you are using in the event of an earthquake. Especially, unplug the iron, hair dryer, toaster, and other heating appliances.

◎Use a fire extinguisher for an electric appliance fire!

If a fire started from an electric appliance, do not pour water on it. Switch off the breaker first and use a fire extinguisher to extinguish the fire.

◎Never touch torn electrical wires!

Do not touch torn electrical wires. It is very dangerous when an electrical wire is touching a tree, sign, or antenna. Please call TEPCO immediately when you find it.

Gas

The city gas and LP gas stops automatically when an earthquake of seismic intensity of upper five or greater is detected, activating the intelligent gas meter that interrupts gas supply.

Please check the instructions on your intelligent gas meter to restore the supply.

If you smell gas, shut off the gas valve and meter gas valve (for LP gas, also shut off the container valve), ventilate the room, and call TEPCO or your LP gas distributor immediately.

Accompanied evacuation with pet

Take your pet with you when you evacuate if your home becomes unlivable.

When evacuating, pet owners must bring food, cage, toilet supplies and other necessities. Pets will be kept in a different space than humans. Training your pet routinely is essential to prevent trouble involving pets at evacuation sites.



Routine preparedness and readiness

(1) Pet owners must bring the following items:

Food (for five to seven days' supply), case, carrier, regular medicine, toilet supplies (evacuation sites do not provide pets' toilet supplies.)

(2) Training

In principle, all pets must be kept inside a cage or carrier. Please be sure to train your pet to familiarize it with a cage or carrier, not to be afraid of people or animals or be aggressive, as well as to go toilet in a designated area.

(3) Health management

Be sure to make careful note of your pet's health management on a regular basis such as vaccinations and the prevention and removal of parasites.

(4) Identification

Be sure to attach an ID tag for lost pets or a microchip in case of loss.

How to dispose of waste during a disaster

Suspension of waste collection

Waste collection might be suspended in the event of an earthquake with a seismic intensity of lower 6 or greater. Please store waste at home.

The suspension and recommencement of waste collection will be announced on the city's website or disaster radio network.

After waste collection resumes

The frequency and time of collection may change depending on the damage situation.



Do not jump on the bandwagon to throw away unrelated waste.

Such waste refers to waste not attributed to the disaster such as electric appliances not working before the disaster.

It can create a major issue by interfering with driving on the road and waste collection.



We ask for your cooperation in observing the separation rules even during a disaster and practice proper waste handling.

What is a Risai certificate?

Risai certificate is used to prove the extent of damage caused to the disaster-affected home (a structure used for living). A city official will conduct a field survey to confirm the extent of damage. The certificate is required to receive various support programs for disaster victims. It is also called a passport for livelihood recovery.

* What is the difference from a “Hisai” certificate?

Hisai certificate is used to prove the fact that property has sustained damage from natural disasters. The extent of damage is not determined. Mainly, the certificate is used to prove that home contents, walls, gates, and other facilities have suffered damage.

Procedures for receiving various support programs

(1) Residential home damage certification survey

A field survey is implemented to certify the degree of damage caused to residential homes affected by disasters and the like. Based on the damage certification standards set by the government, the loss percentage of a residential house is calculated to assess the damage as total destruction, large-scale destruction, half destruction, and partial destruction.

* What is an emergency safety check?

Although the emergency safety check is similar to a residential home damage certification survey, it is different. Emergency safety check is performed immediately after a quake to disseminate the risk of buildings to prevent secondary disasters.



(2) Application for issuance of a “Risai” disaster certificate

Upon the completion of a residential home damage certification survey, the city will accept the application for issuance of a Risai certification to issue the certificate.



(3) Consultation and support programs for livelihood recovery

The city uses the list of affected people, which was created based on information from Risai certificate, etc., to offer consultation and accept applications for various support programs related to rebuilding one's life. The following is an example of systems related to livelihood recovery. (Eligible support programs differ depending on the extent of damage and the scale of a disaster.)

- **Economic support**
Livelihood recovery support grant for affected people, disaster support funds, etc.
- **Support for housing**
Emergency temporary housing, emergency repairs of homes, etc.
- **Support for taxes and insurance premiums**
Reduction of city resident tax, reduction of national health insurance fees

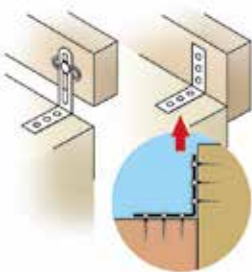
Routine Preparedness

Home Safety Planning

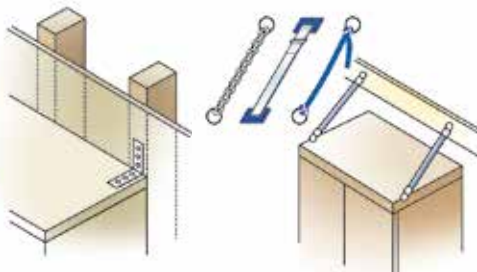
Preventing furniture from tipping over and moving

Install chains, screw eyes (hanging fittings), or L-shaped brackets onto the hard part of the edge to secure chests of drawers and other furniture to prevent tip-overs.

Securing with L-shaped brackets



Securing with chains, etc.



Securing with screw eyes and wires.

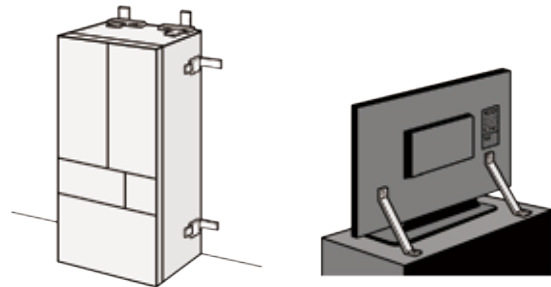


Securing with pole-type device (tension rods)

Place a tension rod in between the furniture and the ceiling to secure. The key is to place the rods in the back of both sides of the furniture. (If the material of the ceiling is fragile, use an auxiliary board.) In addition, it will be more effective to use furniture tip-over prevention boards, which are placed under the front-end of furniture in a wedge pattern to prevent tip-overs.

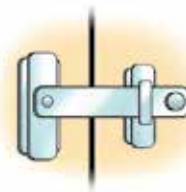
Preventing a refrigerator and other home appliances from tipping over and moving

Secure a refrigerator with a strap or place non-skid sheets to prevent tip-overs



Preventing tableware and books from falling off

Install latches on cabinet doors to prevent them from opening and spilling out contents. For bookshelves, use a rubber band or string to prevent books from falling off shelves.



Preventing windows from shattering.

Install shatterproof window films on all windows or masking tape (more than 5cm thick).

Be sure to place masking tape all the way to the sash window frame. (If you do not install it on the sash frame, the window will fall in a large chunk).



The city offers recommendations on emergency supplies (sells at discounted prices).

Emergency supplies are on display at the Civic Disaster Preparedness Dept. located on the seventh floor of the Main Government Building of the City Office and the Disaster Prevention Learning Center.

Fire and disaster prevention diagnosis of homes

The city works with the fire station to check inside homes to determine the risk of damage caused by fire, earthquake, and household accidents, called fire and disaster prevention diagnosis. If the result of diagnosis indicates the risk of furniture tip-overs, the city provides a set of tip-over prevention devices for one area.

■ Eligible households

Households with an individual who falls under any of the following: (1) An individual aged 65 or older, (2) an individual requiring nursing care or assistance under the nursing-care insurance, (3) an individual with a physical disability certificate, (4) an individual with an intellectual disability certificate (Ai-no-Techo*), (5) an individual with a mental disability certificate, (6) an individual using ventilatory support, (7) an individual who is receiving grants for incurable medical expenses.

For inquiries: ▶ Civic Disaster Preparedness Dept., Risk Management Office

Tel: ▶ 03-5984-1654

* Intellectual Disability Certificate (Ai-no-Techo) is a certificate independently set up by the Tokyo Metropolitan Government as a required step to receive various support programs for people (children) with intellectual disabilities.

■ Note

The city hands out furniture tip-over prevention devices only once per household. Those who have already applied for this project in the past are not eligible.



Grants for the elderly and people with mental or physical disabilities for installation expenses of furniture tip-over prevention devices

The city subsidizes the installation expense of earthquake-resistant equipment for those who have difficulty installing them due to old age or disabilities.

■ Eligible residents

All household members who fall under any of the following (1) or (2) who have difficulty installing relevant devices (including households living alone):

- (1) An individual aged 65 or older
- (2) An individual with level one or two of a physical disability certificate or an intellectual disability certificate (Ai-no-Techo)

■ The content of the grants

- (1) The construction expenses for securing furniture in the dwelling such as chests of drawers and cupboard using devices.
- (2) The construction expenses for installing shatterproof window films.

■ Grant amount

Less than 20,000 yen

■ Note

As a general rule, each household can receive the grant only once. Of the construction expenses, the cost of devices and the amount exceeding the city's grant amount must be paid individually.

■ For application and inquiries:

Please consult with the community comprehensive support centers below or the support groups for people with disabilities at a comprehensive welfare office.

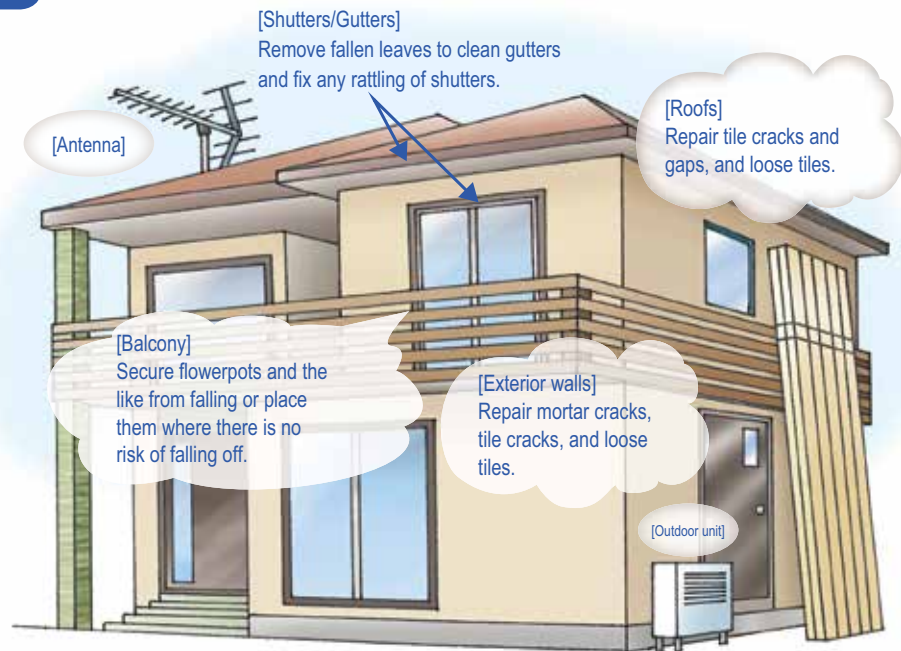
Community comprehensive support centers	Nerima (〒176)	5946-2544
	Hikarigaoka (〒179)	5968-4035
	Shakujii (〒177)	5923-1250
	Oizumi (〒178)	5387-2751

Support groups for people with disabilities	Nerima (〒176)	5984-4609
	Hikarigaoka (〒179)	5997-7796
	Shakujii (〒177)	5393-2816
	Oizumi (〒178)	5905-5272

Safety Planning for Buildings

Safety Planning around Buildings

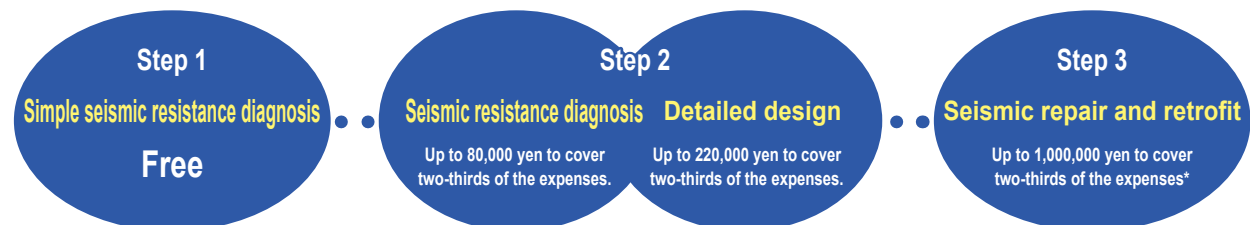
Be sure to secure antennas, outdoor units, and other fittings. If you are unsure of the safety, ask a professional to take a look and repair.



Grants for seismic upgrades of buildings

Structures and buildings built in accordance with the former seismic-resistance standards prior to May 1981 (prior to the revision of the Building Standard Act) are eligible to receive grants to cover a portion of the expenses for seismic-resistance diagnosis and seismic repair and retrofit.

■ Procedures for receiving grants for diagnosis, design and construction work.



To apply, use the postcard in the pamphlet, “Guidebook for seismic support system related buildings to aim for creating a safe and secure city”, which is available at the city resident office and the Architecture Dept.

* If all household members are exempt from resident tax, the grant is up to 1,200,000 yen to cover four-fifths of the expenses.

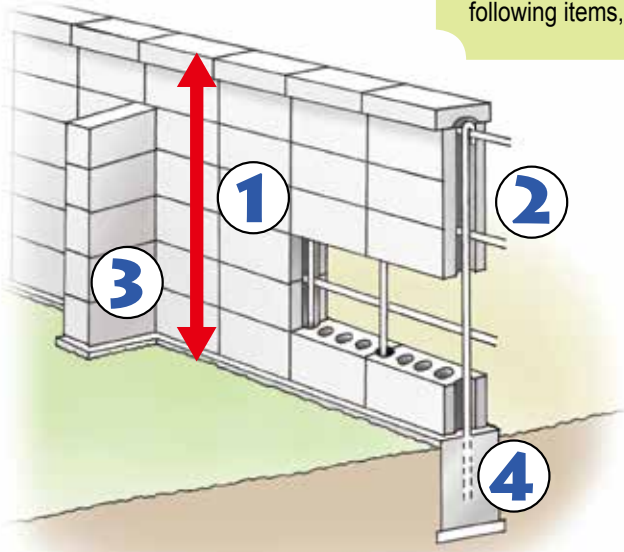
Grant programs for condominiums, etc.

The city subsidizes the expenses for simple seismic-resistance diagnosis, seismic-resistance diagnosis, detailed design, and seismic repair and retrofit even for condominiums built prior to May 1981. Please contact the city for details. In addition, the owners of condominiums and residential complexes are eligible for the grants to cover the expenses of dispatching an advisor for seismic consultation.

For inquiries: ▶ Seismic Upgrade Promotion Group, Architecture Dept., Urban Development Div. Tel: 03-5984-1938

Safety Planning for Concrete Block Walls

Falling walls are very dangerous in the event of an earthquake. Check the following items, and if there is a nonconformity it is dangerous.



- (1) The height is less than 2.2 m above the ground.
- (2) Reinforcing bars of more than 9 mm in diameter are placed at intervals of less than 80 cm both vertically and horizontally. The vertical reinforcements are locked on horizontal reinforcements.
- (3) The buttress is placed at intervals of less than 3.4 m. The ledge must be more than one-fifth of the height of the wall.
- (4) The length of the foundation must be more than 35 cm and the depth of footing must be more than 30 cm above the ground.

Grants for removal

To eliminate human damage caused by the collapse of block walls and other structures *1, the city subsidizes the expense to remove block walls and the like.

*1: Concrete block walls, concrete fences, masonry walls and other similar walls.

■ Eligible residents of the program

The owners of eligible block walls (including condominium management association)

■ Eligible block walls, etc.

[Position] The block walls are facing roads within the city.

[Height] The height is more than 0.8 meters above the ground.

[Degree of risk] After checking the safety criteria above and if there is a nonconformity, please consult with the city because you are eligible.

[Other] The owner has already begun removing the block walls, or the block walls have already been removed prior to the decision of issuance of grants.

*Guidebook for the grants for removal expenses of block walls is available at the Risk Management Office (7th floor of the main government building.)

■ Grant amount

Maximum grant amount per meter: 8,000 yen

*If the actual expenses are less than 8,000 yen per meter, the grant amount is the actual expense paid by the person.

For inquiries: ▶ Risk Management Dept., Risk Management Office Tel: 03-5984-2438

Household preparedness

Stockpile at least a week's supply of water and food!

Stockpiling emergency water

- The amount of drinking water is approximately three liters per person per day.
- Be sure to check the best-before date while storing.
- Once the water is cut off, it becomes difficult to wash hands. Stock your kit with wipes, antiseptic solution, hygiene gloves or the like.
- Leave used bathwater in the bathtub to use as water for domestic use.



Stockpiling emergency food

Now is the time to start preparing your household for disasters.

- Stock up with slightly more daily food products such as rice, koya tofu and other dry food, as well as food in the refrigerator and restock those you consumed (rolling stockpile) besides food with a long shelf life and ready-to-eat, such as canned food, boil-in-the-bag food and other emergency food.
- For infants, stockpile infant formula (liquid formula, powder formula sticks, etc.) and baby food along with paper cups and spoons.
- People who have food allergies or require special food due to chronic illness need to prepare for their condition when considering the packing of an emergency survival kit.

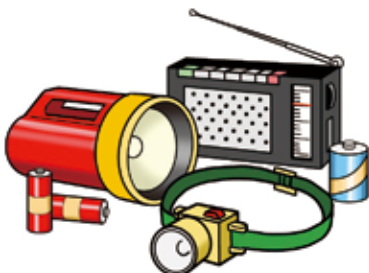
Stockpiling emergency fuel

- Get a table-top portable gas burner, solid fuel, etc.
- Be sure to have extra gas canisters.



Preparing for blackouts

- Keep flashlights where each family member can reach them.
Headlights are very convenient while working because both arms become free.
- Be sure to have extra batteries.
- Get a portable radio to obtain accurate information.
- Get batteries for mobile phones or smartphones.



Preparing for human waste

- Get a portable toilet, etc.

<How to use a portable toilet>

- (1) Place a bag over the toilet seat. After use, sprinkle coagulating agent and seal.



- (2) Place a plastic bag over a cardboard box or trash can and place newspaper inside for absorbing moisture.



Emergency Preparedness Kit Checklist

- Build your emergency preparedness kit to take with you quickly in the event of an emergency, so you will not lose your important items and live in an evacuation shelter as comfortably as possible.
- In preparation for the situation where you must evacuate right away, refer to the checklist below to examine what you should include in your kit.

Item	Description	Check (Date of check)
Valuable goods	Cash (small change) and personal seal	
	Titles and bank books	
	Driver's license and insurance card	
Emergency food	Drinking water	
	Emergency food (Alpha Rice, canned food, etc.)	
	Antiallergic food, nursing-care food, or therapeutic food	
	Liquid formula, powder formula, baby bottle, and paper cups	
	Baby food and snacks for child	
First aid medicine, etc.	Gauze, bandages, and plastic bandages	
	Ointment, eye-drops, and antiseptic solution	
	Cold medicine and digestive medicine	
	Other regular medicine	
	Triangular bandage	
	Medicine book	
	Eyeglasses, dentures, hearing aids, etc.	

Item	Description	Check (Date of check)
Clothing, etc.	Underwear and spare jacket	
	Towels, gloves, and rain gear	
	Sneakers and slippers	
Infant supplies	Diapers	
	Infant clothing	
Small tools	A whistle for calling for help	
	Flashlight	
	Portable radio and extra batteries	
	Simple tableware set	
	Strings and ropes	
	Can opener, knife, plastic wrap, and aluminum foil	
	Sheets, portable toilets, and tissues	
	Writing tools, old newspapers, and plastic bags	
	Portable gas burner and solid fuel	
	Toothbrush and liquid toothpaste	
	Wipes	
	Feminine products	
	Mobile batteries for portable phones and smartphones	

Preparedness by households needs

Households with a person with chronic illness

- People who have heart disease, diabetes and other illness need to include daily medication and medication notebook.
- People who are dialysis patients and those who use ventilatory support and other medical devices at home must consult with their medical institutions or primary doctor about what to do during a disaster.

Households with a person with allergies

- Stockpile medical supplies, masks, and skincare items depending on the needs.

Households with pet [Refer to page 12](#)

Secure means of communication

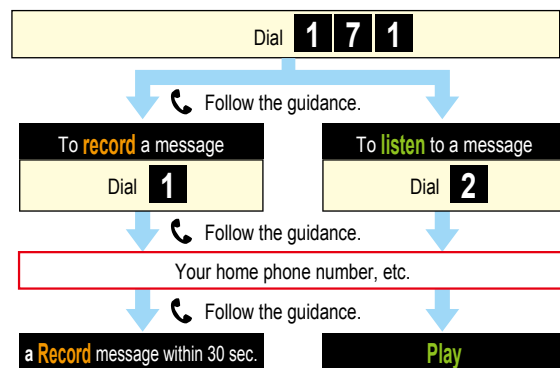
Use the Disaster Emergency Message Dial.

In the event of a major earthquake, it becomes difficult to get a connection. Be sure to check a meeting location and means of communication in case your family members are separated.

Disaster Emergency Message Dial 171

The Disaster Emergency Message Dial 171 is useful for contacting your family members during a disaster. The opening of this will be announced on TV or radio during a disaster to call for its utilization. While it is not available in normal times, trial use is available during the following period.

- The first and 15th of each month
- The first three days of the new year
- Disaster reduction week (August 30 to September 5)
- Disaster reduction and volunteer week (January 15 to 21).



Disaster message board

Mobile phone's internet connection function is used to register messages from people in affected areas for people to check messages from anywhere in the country based on the mobile phone.

NTT Docomo <http://dengon.docomo.ne.jp/top.cgi>

KDDI (au) <http://dengon.ezweb.ne.jp/>

Softbank <http://dengon.softbank.ne.jp/>

Let's hold a disaster preparedness meeting with everyone in your family

Determine the roles of family members.

Decide who will secure the exit, take out emergency kits and do other roles.

Be sure to decide how to evacuate if you have a family member who needs help.

Check dangerous areas around your house.

Do a safety check of furniture and window sashes around the house. Also, check block walls and around the house. Reinforce if needed.

Check your emergency preparedness kit

Invite everyone in your family to check if the kit contains all necessities. Replace drinking water and emergency food periodically.



Check means of communication

Check means of communication in case your family members are separated.

To prepare for interruption of telephone services, learn how to use the Disaster Emergency Message Dial 171.

Refer to page 19

Check evacuation sites and evacuation routes

Be sure to check the location of evacuation site beforehand. Determine several evacuation routes and walk each route with everyone in your family to check beforehand.

Check for block walls, bridges, and other hazardous areas



Participate in community activities

During a disaster, self-help and mutual help efforts of local residents become tremendous power.

Participate in town association activities and emergency drills in the community.

Refer to page 24

Measures for stranded people

Stranded people are those who are affected by a sudden disaster while they are out such as during a commute to work or school, shopping, and traveling, and they are stranded due to mass transit disruptions. If these stranded people try to head home all at once right after a disaster, roads will be crowded with people, blocking ambulances and emergency vehicles. It is also very dangerous due to the risks of getting caught in large-scale fires, collapsed buildings, and other secondary disasters.

Preventing people from heading home all at once

- In times of disaster, do not start moving right away. Confirm the safety of your workplace or another location you are in and stay there.
- Discuss and agree with your family on a number of methods to get in touch with each other, so that you can stay at your workplace with peace of mind.
- Employers are advised to stockpile three days' worth of water and food for employees.
- Check walking routes beforehand and keep comfortable shoes to walk in at the workplace.

* The Tokyo Metropolitan Government enacted the Ordinance for Measures Concerning Stranded Persons in April 2013 with the aim of comprehensively promoting measures for stranded people in the event of disaster.

• Allocation of temporary shelters

All stranded people will be accepted to temporary shelters to stay for up to three days in general.

	Name of facilities	Address
Temporary shelters	Tokyo Metropolitan Nerima High School	4-28-25 Kasugacho
	Tokyo Metropolitan Fourth Commercial High School	3-45-19 Nukui
	Tokyo Metropolitan Nerima Technical High School	2-9-18 Hayamiya
	Tokyo Metropolitan Hikarigaoka High School	2-1-35 Asahicho
	Hotel Cadenza Hikarigaoka	5-8-20 Takamatsu

Support for people returning home

The city will open Nerima City Support Stations at municipal facilities to assist those walking home to provide food, water, lavatories, information, and other services.

	Name of facilities	Address	Train access, etc.
Nerima City Support Stations	Resident and Industry Plaza (3F, Coconeri)	1-17-1 Nerima	Nerima Station
	Nerima Cultural Center	1-17-37 Nerima	
	Hikarigaoka Resident Hall	2-9-6 Hikarigaoka	Hikarigaoka Station
	Lifelong Learning Center Annex	2-25-1 Takanodai	Mejiro-Dori [Yahara Crossing]
	Shakuji Park Resident Exchange Center	2-14-1 Shakujiimachi	Shakuji-Koen Station
	Seki Resident Hall	1-7-2 Sekimachikita	Ome Kaido, Musashi-Seki Station
	Labor Welfare Hall	5-40-36 Higashioizumi	Oizumi Gakuen Station

In addition, the Tokyo Metropolitan Government signed an agreement with convenience stores, fast food restaurants, family restaurants, gas stations, and other businesses to serve as disaster support stations for walkers and disaster support hubs to provide water, lavatories, information, and other services. (These facilities are marked with a sticker.)



Sticker for "Disaster Support Stations for Walkers"

These disaster support facilities can be checked on the Tokyo Metropolitan Disaster Prevention Map.

<https://map.bousai.metro.tokyo.lg.jp/>

Tokyo Metropolitan Disaster Prevention Map

For people living in a mid-rise or high-rise residential building.

Many people generally think mid-rise and high-rise residential buildings are highly earthquake-proof and fire resistant. However, in the event of a major earthquake, there are risks that damage and problems specific to mid-rise and high-rise residential buildings will occur. Be sure to prepare for a disaster beforehand and participate in the necessary emergency drills on a routine basis.

○ Risk of fire

If a fire breaks out inside a mid-rise or high-rise residential building, it will be difficult to escape from the fire and smoke and quickly evacuate far away.

[Routine preparedness: Know the building]

Check the condition of each floor in the building. Check the condition of disaster reduction facilities such as fire extinguishers, sprinklers, fire alarms and other firefighting equipment, water tanks, and emergency generators. Also, be sure to familiarize yourself with these facilities beforehand.



○ Risk of blocked escape routes

Due to damage of the walls and ceilings, emergency exits, barrier boards on the balcony, escape ladders and other equipment are blocked, making it difficult to evacuate.

[Routine preparedness]

Do not put any objects in front of the barrier board on the balcony and around escape ladders to prevent escape routes from being blocked. Also, when doors get distorted, they will not open. It is a good idea to keep a crowbar and other tools at the management association.



○ Suspension and restricted use of elevator

When a large quake occurs, elevators will stop most of the time. Also, even when the elevator is working, you will need to use emergency stairs to evacuate without using the elevator because of the risk of it being suspended due to an aftershock. It will be very difficult for seniors and people who cannot walk due to disabilities to evacuate, as well as to rescue injured people.



[Routine preparedness 1]

- Preparing for elevator entrapment

Because elevator entrapment might not be resolved for a long period of time, include portable toilets, drinking water, flashlight, and other emergency supplies in an emergency kit and store it in the elevator.

If you are in the elevator during an earthquake, press the buttons for all floors and get off wherever the elevator

stops. If you are trapped, continue pressing an emergency button and contact the elevator management company, fire department, and the police. Stay calm and wait for rescue.

[Routine preparedness 2]

Preparing for rescue of injured people

Stockpile blankets, piggyback strings, rescue carrier (emergency stretcher), and other tools and equipment to prepare for evacuation using stairs and implement emergency drills on a routine basis.



o Disruption of critical infrastructure

If the supplies of critical infrastructure such as electricity, gas, and water are disrupted in the event of a major earthquake, it is assumed that it will take a week to about two months to recover. In addition, when the elevator stops, people living on upper floors will become unable to carry

food and other supplies and use the bathroom, affecting their quality of life.

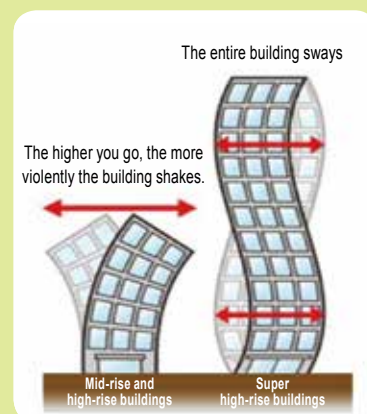
People living on upper floors are advised to stock up on emergency supplies assuming it might become difficult to leave their home.

What is long-period seismic ground motion?

Long-period seismic ground motion is a type of seismic ground motion with a long period of shaking (a couple of seconds to 20 seconds) which is different from typical earthquakes. When the seismic ground motion and the period that the building shakes coincides, the energy of the shaking grows larger to create a slow, large shake for an extremely long period of time.

Another characteristic is that the shaking travels farther than ordinary shakes, and due to this, it will cause damage even in places far from the seismic center. In the Great East Japan Earthquake that occurred on March 11, 2011, high-rise buildings in central Tokyo continued to shake for more than 10 minutes with an amplitude of nearly one-meter at maximum.

This long-period seismic ground motion is said to have more of an affect on super high-rise buildings (buildings taller than 60 m.)



Protecting the community

Community-wide disaster preparedness

In order to reduce damage from disasters, it is vital to help each other in the immediate neighborhood and community. Make plans and be ready for close cooperation in an emergency.

Protect your community on your own-Always care about your community-

In the event of damage happening simultaneously at many locations, it will become impossible for the fire department and other public agencies to rush to all the affected sites. People who can respond the most swiftly at that time are people in the community. Once your safety and the safety of your family is ensured, please participate in community activities such as helping people evacuate, first aid firefighting, rescue and first aid operations in times of disaster. Build a face-to-

face relationship on a regular basis.

In the Great Hanshin-Awaji Earthquake, nearly 80% of people were rescued from debris by family members and neighbors.

Utilize the Safety Confirmation Board in a Disaster (appendix.)



Take part in disaster preparedness activities in the community.

Besides the City of Nerima and Nerima and disaster-related organizations, civic disaster preparedness groups, town associations and local governments also implement emergency drills in various parts of the city. Residents are encouraged to participate in emergency drills actively, so they can act quickly and adequately in an emergency, as well as to be able to cooperatively respond to a disaster in the community.



Civic Disaster Preparedness Group

Refer to page 26

[About emergency drills in the community]

For inquiries: ▶ Civic Disaster Preparedness Dept., Risk Management Office

Tel: ▶ 03-5984-2601

Who are residents in need of assistance in evacuation?

Residents in need of assistance in evacuation are those who have difficulty evacuating on their own and require assistance in the event of a disaster. They are at risk of being isolated in the community due to difficulty in walking, inability to know what is going on in the immediate environment, and not having people around to help. We

ask for your support in watching over them and providing assistance to the entire community, such as confirming their safety and helping them evacuate in times of disaster.

List of residents in need of assistance in evacuation

The list of residents in need of assistance in evacuation is a list that contains the names of residents who are in need of assistance according to the Disaster Countermeasures Basic Act. Information of those who have agreed to share data with a third party will be provided to relevant agencies (welfare commissioner, children's social worker, disaster preparedness group, etc.) in charge of the area of one's residence in normal times.

In times of disaster, the list will be used to confirm the safety and help evacuate residents in the entire community who are in need of assistance.

[About registration]

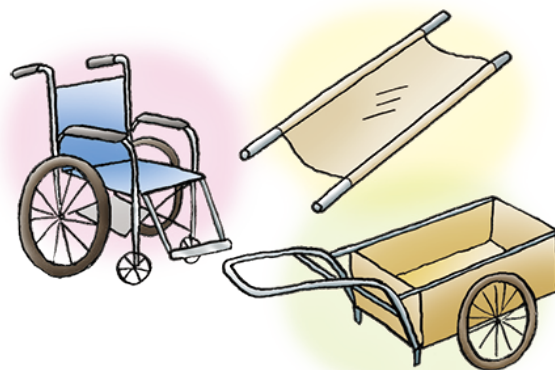
For inquiries: ► **General Affairs Section,
Management Dept., Welfare Div.**

Tel: ► **03-5984-2706**

Creating a support system in the community

If there are residents in need of assistance in evacuation living nearby, consult with a welfare commissioner, children's social worker, disaster preparedness group, town association or local government for specific cooperation plans (how to help them evacuate and carry out rescue and first aid operations) in times of disaster.

Also, obtain evacuation equipment (wheelchairs, piggyback strings, carts, stretchers, etc.) in the community and implement training.



Interact with each other regularly.

Interact with your neighbors and people in the community and have face-to-face relationships to facilitate support for residents in need of assistance in evacuation.

Activities of the volunteer fire department and civic disaster preparedness group

Volunteer fire department

The city has three volunteer fire departments in Nerima, Hikarigaoka, and Shakujii. Volunteer firefighters consist of community members. They train regularly to prepare for firefighting and rescue efforts with the fire station in the event of a fire or major earthquake.



Disaster Preparedness Group

The group engages in activities to protect the entire community such as first aid firefighting, evacuation assistance, rescue and first aid operations. Mainly, the group was set up with a town association or local government as its parent organization. There are 313 groups within the city.



Civic Firefighters

The aim of the civic firefighters is to extinguish fires near evacuation sites, evacuation roads, and areas with a high fire risk. There are 13 groups within the city.



Evacuation Site Operation Liaison Council

The council works with the city's evacuation site personnel (municipal and school employees) to manage the evacuation sites. The council operates in all the municipal elementary schools and junior high schools (98 schools).

Other organizations

The following organizations mainly engage in activities to disseminate information related to disaster preparedness.

- **Kokoro no Akari wo Tomosu Group**

This organization works with the city to support residents' disaster preparedness activities. The members participate in emergency drills held at kindergartens, elementary schools, and junior high schools. Through various activities such as picture-story shows and puppet plays, the organization teaches children the value of life and compassion toward others.

- **Community Welfare Help Group**

The group offers transport support for seniors and engages in volunteer activities to install furniture tip-over prevention devices.

Nerima City Disaster Preparedness Center

The Nerima City Disaster Preparedness Center (located on the seventh floor of the Main Government Building of the City Office) serves as the base for the city's disaster preparedness operations and is home to the information control office and the disaster preparedness headquarters.

- The information control office is equipped with a disaster radio network, high-place camera, and other equipment to collect, analyze and process disaster-related information.
- At the disaster preparedness headquarters, city officials and officials from the police and fire departments gather to share disaster-related information and discuss measures against various disasters.



A picture taken during training

Nerima City Disaster Preparedness Headquarters

In the event of a large-scale disaster including an earthquake or in case where such disaster the like is expected, the city will set up the Nerima City Disaster Preparedness Headquarters with the city mayor as the chief of headquarters to take swift action.

Nerima City Disaster Preparedness Council

- The Nerima City Disaster Preparedness Council has the dual roles of creating and promoting the community disaster preparedness plan and debating important matters related to the city's disaster preparedness operations.
- The Disaster Preparedness Council consists of the Tokyo Metropolitan Government (Construction Bureau, Waterworks Bureau, Sewer Bureau, and the Transportation Bureau), Metropolitan Police Department, Tokyo Fire Department, Volunteer fire department, Japan Self-Defense Forces, designated public agencies (NTT, TEPCO, Tokyo Gas, East Nippon Expressway Company, and Japan Post, designated local public institutions (railway companies, Nerima Medical Association, etc.), academic experts, civic disaster preparedness group, and city officials.

Agreements with other local governments and private organizations

To help each other in times of disaster, ten local governments and special wards have concluded a mutual agreement. In addition, the city has signed an agreement with nearly 200 organizations for urgent transportation, medical and first aid activities, procurement and the supply of goods.

List of local governments that signed the Agreement on Emergency Management Cooperation

Nagano Prefecture	Ueda City	Gunma Prefecture	Maebashi City
Saitama Prefecture	Ageo City	Fukushima Prefecture	Hanawa City
Gunma Prefecture	Shimonita City	Gunma Prefecture	Tatebayashi City
Tokyo	Nishi-Tokyo City	Saitama Prefecture	Wako City
Saitama Prefecture	Niiza City	Tokyo	Musashino City
Special Ward			

Do you want to learn about disaster preparedness for your own protection?

Introduction of the Disaster Prevention Learning Center

The Disaster Prevention Learning Center holds lectures to experience disaster preparedness and has the Nerima Disaster Prevention College. Visiting lectures on disaster preparedness are also offered.



For inquiries: Nerima City Disaster Prevention Learning Center
Tel: 03-5997-6471

Information in times of disaster

Nerima City's official website..... <https://www.city.nerima.tokyo.jp>

The city website will be changed to a special website in times of disaster to provide emergency information to residents such as the damage situation, traffic conditions, and information related to critical infrastructure on an as needed basis.



Nerima City Emergency Disaster Website

Emergency Information

A large earthquake has occurred.

An intensity level seven earthquake was observed within the city. Various areas are affected by the earthquake.

Latest information

[Disaster-Related Information in Each Area](#)

[Evacuation Site Information](#)

[Safety Confirmation](#)

Disaster-Related Information

Earthquake Information

Earthquake Information (Information related to the seismic center and seismic intensity) published by the Japan Meteorological Agency at 6:41 p.m., April 17, 2015. There was an earthquake today around 6:37 p.m. on the 17th.

Earthquake-Related Information

• Tsunami warning published by the Japan Meteorological Agency at 4:05 a.m., April 26, 2015. Tsunami warning has been lifted.
• Tsunami advisory published by the Japan Meteorological Agency at 12:10 p.m., April 26, 2015. Tsunami advisory has been lifted.

[Nerima City Severe Weather Information](#)

[Seismic Intensity within Nerima](#)

[Tsunami Evacuation Information & Map](#)

For Safety Confirmation

• [Disaster Emergency Message Dial \(173\)](#)

• [NTT Docomo](#)

• [Rii](#)

• [Softbank](#)

• [Nerima City Official Twitter](#)

Main menu during normal times

• [Living & Procedures](#)

• [Parental Care & Education](#)

• [Healthcare & Welfare](#)

• [City Administration Information](#)

• [Tourism & Events](#)

• [For Businesses](#)

• [Site Map](#)

If the city's website is not available,

Maebashi City, Gunma, will offer information on the city's behalf..... <https://www.city.maebashi.gunma.jp/>

If the city cannot transmit information due to a disaster, Maebashi City will provide information such as the damage situation on the city's behalf.

Nerima City Official Twitter and Facebook page

*City's official Twitter https://twitter.com/nerima_tokyo

*City's official Facebook page <https://www.facebook.com/nerima.city>

As a way to communicate information in times of disaster, the city will use Twitter and Facebook to send out information by utilizing its characteristics of immediacy and the ability to spread information.

Sign up for Nerima Information Newsletter.

The city distributes evacuation advisories, evacuation warnings, and other information related to disasters and evacuations to people who signed up to receive newsletters on computer, mobile phone, or smartphone via email. During normal times, the city distributes severe weather information, safety and security information, event information, city administration information and much more.

To register, please send a blank email to nerima@entry.mail-dpt.jp. Follow the instructions on the reply email to register.

You can also register by scanning the two-dimensional bar code from a mobile phone or smartphone.



Disaster radio network

There are disaster radio network towers set up in 207 locations around the city such as municipal elementary schools and junior high schools and parks.

○ **Earthquake information**

In the event of an earthquake with a seismic intensity of lower 5 or greater within the city, the city announces the occurrence of an earthquake and advises on the handling of fires and other actions to take in four languages including Japanese, English, Chinese, and Korean.

○ **Evacuation information**

The city announces evacuation advisories in cases where evacuation is required due to earthquake or typhoon.

○ **National Early Warning System (J-Alert)**

The system broadcasts earthquake early warnings, weather emergency warnings (heavy rain, flood, etc.), and other information to protect the citizens.

* J-Alert is a system whereby the government automatically activates the disaster radio network of local governments in the event of an emergency to announce information to residents of each local government all at once.



The disaster radio network broadcasts music daily to also check the operation of the equipment.
 (Broadcast at 5:30 p.m.: March 1 to September 30)
 (Broadcast at 4:30 p.m.: October 1 to the last day of February)

During FY2020, the content broadcast from the disaster radio network will be automatically distributed on a Nerima Information Newsletter and posted on the city's official website.

Interactive voice response service of the disaster radio network

In case the broadcast content was difficult to hear or could not be heard over the disaster radio network, the content of the disaster radio network can also be confirmed by calling a toll-free number for 24 hours after the broadcast.

Toll-free: 0120-707-111



Emergency Alert Email

The city distributes evacuation advisories, evacuation warnings, and other information related to disaster and evacuation to mobile phones and smartphones of people within the city. (Pre-registration is not required.)

Data broadcast

The broadcast system of cable TV J-Com Tokyo (Channel 11 on digital terrestrial broadcasting) will be used to announce evacuation advisories, evacuation warnings and the damage situation during a disaster on an as-needed basis.

Temporary Disaster Radio Stations

Necessary information such as information related to a disaster and evacuation will be swiftly transmitted from temporary FM radio stations set up in the event of a major disaster.



Information transmission agreement with Yahoo Japan Corporation.

- *Yahoo Disaster News Flash<https://emg.yahoo.co.jp/>
- *Replication website of the city's official website<http://www.city.nerima.tokyo.jp.cache.yimg.jp/>
- *Evacuation center map by Yahoo<https://crisis.yahoo.co.jp/map/>

Other information sources

Information will be provided by publishing temporary city reports and posting information at evacuation sites and municipal facilities.

Storm and flood damage

Let's learn about storm and flood damage

[Storm and flood damage in recent years]

In recent years, record-breaking torrential rain has frequently occurred due to the effects of global warming, and storm and flood damage has occurred nationwide, such as the heavy rain in July 2018 and the 15th (Faxai) and 19th typhoon (Hagibis) that occurred in 2019.

Particularly during the heavy rain in July 2018, a wide range of areas mainly in western Japan were hit by record-breaking heavy rain, causing a series of floods and landslides. It was the deadliest heavy rain in the Heisei era, with more than 200 fatalities and missing people, inflicting immense damage in various areas.

● River floods

A river flood occurs when the water level rises due to heavy rain. It is important to take precautions because rain from upstream will also raise the water in the downstream.



● Inland floods

An inland flood occurs when the amount of rain exceeds the capacity of drainage in sewers due to sudden heavy rain, causing flooding in sewers and roads. Water runs to the basement and blows up a manhole cover. It is important to take care not to walk on a flooded road.



● Landslide disasters

There are 18 locations with potential landslide hazards within the city.

* The landslide hazard map is available at the Risk Management Dept. (located on the 7th floor of the main government building), Disaster Prevention Learning Center, city resident offices in each city (except for Nerima), and City Residents' Information Square.

Check for flood hazards at home

The hazard map indicates areas expected to be flooded in heavy rains, the landslide warning zone, and evacuation sites.

Check for flood hazards at home and prepare for floods.



Flood Hazard Map



Landslide Hazard Map

Alert level

If the risk of disaster increases, evacuation advisories and evacuation information will be issued in a limited area based on the severe weather information issued by the Japan Meteorological Agency and the like.

Check below to see the timing for when you should evacuate.

Alert Level	Action to take	Evacuation information issued by the city	Severe weather information used by the city as reference.
Alert level 5	Disaster has already occurred . People should make every effort to protect their lives .	Disaster occurrence information ^{*1} *1: It will be issued to the possible extent when the city finds that a disaster is actually occurring.	Heavy rain emergency warning, etc.
Alert level 4 Everyone must evacuate.	All residents are required to evacuate to shelters immediately . In cases where it is deemed dangerous to move to a public evacuation place, evacuate to a nearby safe area or a safer place inside your house.	Evacuation advisories ^{*2} Evacuation warnings (Urgent) *2: It will be issued to advise residents to evacuate urgently or repeatedly depending on the situation.	Flood hazard information Landslide disaster alert information, etc.
Alert level 3 Elderly people must evacuate.	People who require time to evacuate (seniors, people with disabilities, infants, etc.) and their support people must start evacuating . Others must start preparing for evacuation.	Prepare for evacuation The elderly, etc. must start evacuating .	Heavy rain warning Flood warning, etc.
Alert level 2	To prepare for evacuation, use a hazard map and other materials to check the actions to take .	—————	Flood warning Heavy rain warning, etc. [Issued by the Japan Meteorological Agency]
Alert level 1	Complete your mental preparation for disaster	—————	Early Warning Information

Severe Weather Information

- The Japan Meteorological Agency will issue advisories and warnings for typhoons and heavy rain.

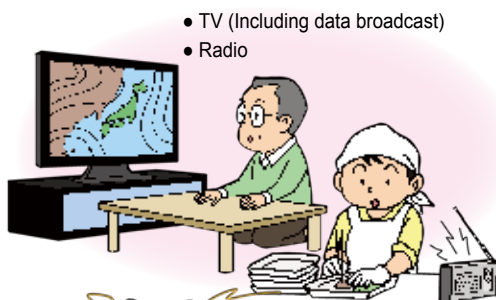
Advisories, warnings, emergency warnings	Issuance criteria	
Heavy rain emergency warning	Issued when heavy rainfall of an intensity observed only once every few decades is forecast due to typhoons or torrential rain, or when a powerful typhoon with a level of intensity observed only once every few decades or an extratropical cyclone of comparable intensity is forecast to bring heavy rain.	
Storm emergency warning	Issued when it is forecast that a powerful typhoon with a level of intensity observed only once every few decades or an extratropical cyclone of comparable intensity will produce violent winds.	
Warnings	Heavy rain warning	Issued when there is the risk of heavy rain causing serious landslide disasters or flooding.
	Flood warning	Issued when there is the risk of rising levels or flooding of rivers, causing serious flood disasters.
	Storm warning	Issued when there is the risk of serious disasters occurring from violent winds.
Advisories	Heavy rain advisory	Issued when there is the risk of landslide disasters and flood disasters occurring from heavy rain.
	Flood advisory	Issued when there is the risk of rising levels or flooding of rivers, causing flood disasters.
	Storm advisory	Issued when there is the risk of disasters occurring from strong winds.

Landslide disaster alert information

After a heavy rain (landslide) warning has issued, when the risk of landslide disaster increases, the Tokyo Metropolitan Government and the Japan Meteorological Agency issues it in cooperation (equivalent to alert level 4).

Let's Collect Information

In the event of torrential rain or typhoon, check the city's official website, TV, radio, and the Internet to obtain the latest information. Besides the information provided on page 28, there are other ways to collect information in the event of storm or flood disaster as follows.



- TV (Including data broadcast)
- Radio

- City's official website
- City's severe weather information
- City's official Twitter
- Nerima Information Newsletter
- Emergency Alert Email
- Yahoo Disaster News Flash
- Website of the Japan Meteorological Agency
- Tokyo Metropolitan Water Disaster Comprehensive Information System, etc.



- Disaster Administration Network
- Water level alarms
- City vehicles equipped with public address systems

- Police cars
- Fire trucks



City's Official Website: <https://www.city.nerima.tokyo.jp>

The city website will be changed to a special website in times of disaster to provide emergency information to residents such as damage situation, traffic conditions, and information related to critical infrastructure on an as needed basis.



City vehicles equipped with public address systems _____

Depending on the conditions of the disaster, the vehicles will drive around the vicinity to announce important information such as evacuation information.

Nerima City Severe Weather Information _____

City's weather forecast, rainfall observation information and the water level of rivers can be checked.

PC: <http://dim2web09.wni.co.jp/nerimacity/pinpoint/index.html>



docomo



au



SoftBank

Japan Meteorological Agency's website _____

The most current severe weather information can be checked here:

PC <https://www.jma.go.jp/jma/index.html>

Tokyo Metropolitan Water Disaster Comprehensive Information System _____

The amount of rainfall, water level observation and other real-time information observed by the Tokyo Metropolitan Government.

For both PC and smartphone: <http://www.kasen-suibo.metro.tokyo.jp/im/tsim0101g.html>

Mobile phone: <http://www.kasen-suibo.metro.tokyo.jp/k/>



For PC and smartphone



For mobile phone

Information available during a disaster such as earthquake.

[Refer to page 28](#)

What are the evacuation sites?

--Evacuation sites during a storm or flood disaster are different from evacuation sites during an earthquake.--

Although the evacuation sites during an earthquake are elementary schools and junior high schools in the city, when a storm or flood disaster strikes, as a general rule, residents evacuate to regional community centers and assembly houses and other municipal facilities.

During a storm and flood disaster, evacuation sites will open by given priority depending on the rainfall condition, and the risk of flooding of rivers and other flood disasters for each area. If the risk of flooding

of rivers and other flood disasters increases, some municipal elementary schools and junior high schools will be opened as evacuation sites.

- * For the location and opening priority of the evacuation sites, please check the flood hazard map.
- * Prior to evacuating, be sure to check the open status of evacuation sites on the city's website or contact the Risk Management Office.

For residents with pets [Refer to page 12](#)

1 Do not go near dangerous areas.



2 Watch your step when walking on a flooded road.



3 Wear comfortable clothes and evacuate along with two or more people.



4 Help people who need assistance to evacuate.



5 You might encounter more danger by going to an evacuation site.

If the area is already flooded, do not attempt to evacuate and evacuate to a nearby sturdy building and go to the second floor or above.

Let's create "My Timeline".

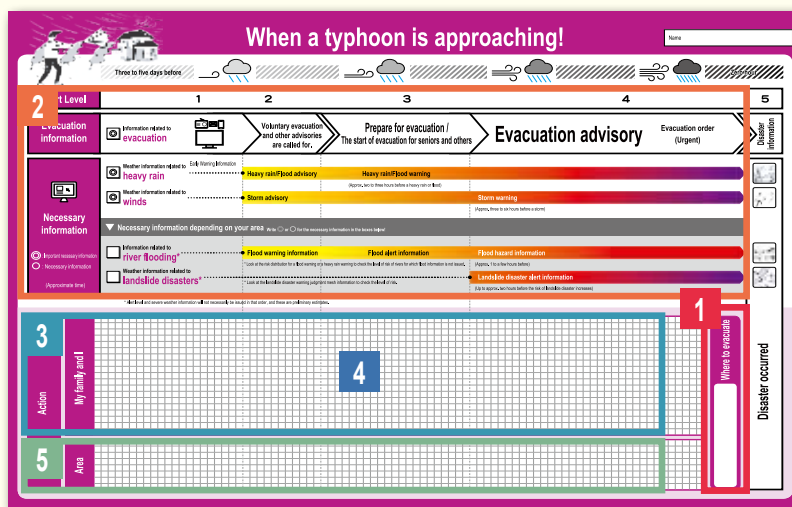
--What is My Timeline?--

Because typhoons can be predicted beforehand, you can evacuate before a storm and flood disaster occurs. My Timeline contains evacuation plans set by each person. By preparing My Timeline, you can prepare to protect yourself from storm and flood disasters.

What you need

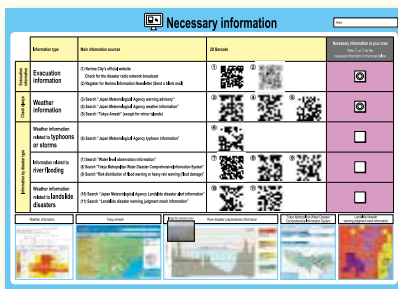
- My Timeline sheet

Front



Past action stickers to create your own evacuation plan.

Back



Necessary information to prepare for storm and flood disasters.

- Hazard Map

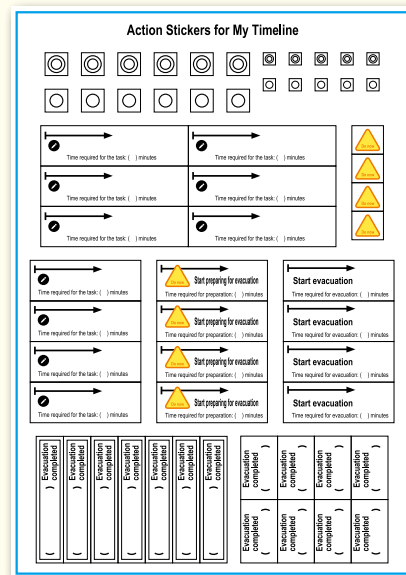
Use the hazard map to check the condition of flooding in the area where you live, as well as the risk of landslide disasters and evacuation sites.

Please check the open status of evacuation sites on the city's website, etc. prior to starting to evacuate.

Flood Hazard Map



Action stickers



* Stickers for creating a My Timeline easily.

How to create My Timeline

Place stickers in the following steps (1) to (5) to complete your own My Timeline.

(1) Fill out the place to evacuate to

Check the risk of flooding using the Nerima City Flood Hazard Map and decide where you will evacuate to.

(2) Determine the best timing to evacuate based on weather information and evacuation information.

(3) Place a sticker for starting to prepare for evacuation, starting evacuation, or completing evacuation.

- Based on weather information and evacuation information, place a sticker for starting to prepare for evacuation and starting evacuation. In addition, if there is a senior or family member who needs to evacuate early, consider evacuating early.
- Based on the time required to reach the evacuation site from the start of evacuation, place the sticker for the completion of evacuation.

(4) Think about the actions prior to starting evacuation and place a sticker.

- Think about what you should do before starting evacuation.

For example, place blank stickers and write down the content of preparation such as contacting a relative's house for evacuation and bringing household medicine.

(5) Think about the actions for the community

- Also, consider what you will do to help the community beforehand by creating My Timeline.

Planned mass transit service suspension

Public transportation will be suspended in the event of a major typhoon.

There is the risk of not being able to return home if the planned mass transit service suspension is in place while you are away. Try not to go out as much as possible when a typhoon is approaching.



Routine preparedness

Prepare sandbags and water stops!

- A large amount of rainwater flows into basements or semi-basement parking from the surrounding area, causing submergence. It will be too late to prepare when there is an imminent danger. Prepare sandbags and water stops to make flood barriers.



- Sandbags are available for rental at the civil engineering satellite office.

Contact information [See the back cover.](#)

How to make makeshift water bags

- You can put water in a trash bag used at home to use as sandbags. To create makeshift water stops, combine long boards and water bags.

Do not put objects on drywell lids!

- If you place a car step on a drywell lid, it blocks rainwater from flowing in, causing flooded roads and house submergence.

Please clean the drywells in the area!

- When drywells are blocked, flooded roads and house submergence tend to occur easily. If you see trash, dirt, or fallen leaves accumulated on the lid of drywells near your house, please clean it off.



Preparing for storms

The city has experienced a large amount of storm damage from storms such as Typhoons Faxai and Hagibis that occurred in 2019. Storms cause various types of damage from falling pedestrians, structural damage, to the disruption of public transportation.

Be sure to prepare beforehand what you can in preparation for the storm.

○ Protect windows from shattering due to flying objects

Close storm windows and shutters completely.

If there are no storm windows or shutters, prepare by installing shatterproof window films.

○ Tidy up things around the house

Bring laundry poles, flowerpots and any other items in the balcony or yard that could fly away inside. Use strings or wires to secure bicycles and other large items that cannot be brought inside.

○ Prune withered branches from trees

○ Prepare tarps

Tarps can be used to prevent a leaky roof from damaged roof tiles and to cover broken windows from the outside to block wind.



Household preparedness [Refer to page 18](#)

Efforts taken for river flooding

• River maintenance

In the past, Shakuji River and the Shirako River were maintained to respond to rainfall of 50 mm per hour. However, there have been increasing occurrences of torrential rain exceeding that level in recent years, causing flooding. For that reason, the Tokyo Metropolitan Government raised the level for target maintenance to 75 mm per hour.



Shakuji River (Before the repair of river walls)

Shakuji River (After the repair of river walls)

• Maintenance of flood control reservoirs

Flood control reservoirs are facilities for storing a portion of the flood water. In principle, the Tokyo Metropolitan Government has been working to maintain the flood control reservoirs to use them when there is rainfall exceeding 50 mm per hour.

Flood control reservoirs are effective against torrential rain and typhoons.

During Typhoon Hagibis in 2019, the rivers overflowed in various areas mainly in the Kanto and Koshin regions, causing extensive damage. The city also had a record-setting total amount of rainfall of 340 mm.

During this torrential rain, the Shirako River Flood Control Reservoir took water from the Shakuji River. The facilities that the city had maintained worked effectively to prevent river flooding.



Shirako River Flood Control Reservoir (Capacity: 212,000 m³)
Structure type: Underground tunnel
Accumulation rate during Typhoon Hagibis: Nearly 90%

Efforts taken for sewage flooding

Due to the occurrence of cloudbursts and advancing urbanization, the city has suffered increasing flood damage.

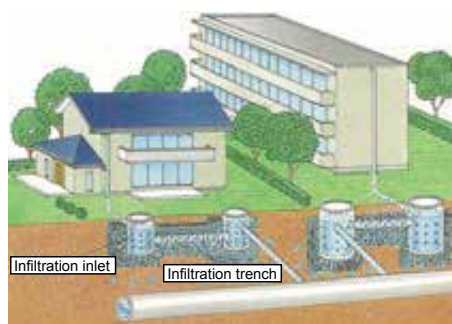
Tokyo Metropolitan Government Bureau of Sewerage has implemented a quick response plan for rainwater maintenance to install storage pipes and the like in the Oizumimachi area and the Toyotama and Nakayama areas. Currently, the maintenance of the second Tagara River mainline is underway.



Second Tagara River Mainline (under construction)

Efforts taken for watershed areas

To prevent urban flooding, which is caused when a large amount of rainwater flows into sewers and rivers all at once, the city has been working with residents to maintain facilities to permeate rainwater underground. By the end of FY2018, nearly 530,000 cubic meter of rainwater storage and infiltration facilities have been installed within the city.



Illustrated image of the rainwater storage and infiltration facilities

List of disaster-related organizations

Nerima City Hall	6-12-1 Toyotamakita	☎ 3993-1111
Nerima City Hall (Night-time and weekends/holidays)	〃	☎ 3993-1101
East Civil Engineering Satellite Office	3-28-8 Toyotamanaka	☎ 3994-0083
West Civil Engineering Satellite Office	3-30-26 Shakujimachi	☎ 3995-0083
Nerima Police Station	5-2-7 Toyotamakita	☎ 3994-0110
Hikarigaoka Police Station	2-9-8 Hikarigaoka	☎ 5998-0110
Shakujii Police Station	6-17-26 Shakujimachi	☎ 3904-0110
Nerima Fire Station	5-1-8 Toyotamakita	☎ 3994-0119
Hikarigaoka Fire Station	2-9-1 Hikarigaoka	☎ 5997-0119
Shakujii Fire Station	5-16-8 Shimoshakujii	☎ 3995-0119
TEPCO Tokyo Customer Center (Second)		☎ 0120-995-006
Tokyo Gas Customer Center		☎ 0570-002211
Nerima Branch, Tokyo Metropolitan Government Bureau of Waterworks	1-9-4 Nakamurakita	☎ 5987-5330
Nerima Branch, Tokyo Metropolitan Government Bureau of Sewerage	4-15-1 Toyotamakita	☎ 5999-5650
Tokyo Branch, Japanese Red Cross Society	1-2-15 Okubo, Shinjuku	☎ 5273-6741

List of Evacuation Sites Designated by the Tokyo Metropolitan Government

[Names of evacuation sites]	[Address]
The area around Egota No Mori Park	Egota, Nakano-ku
Musashi University	Toyotamakami, Nerima-ku
The area around Kosha Mukaihara Housing Complex	Komone and Mukaihara, Itabashi-ku
The area around Johoku Central Park	Hazawa, Hikawadai/Komone, Itabashi-ku, Sakuragawa, Higashishincho, Nerima-ku
Toshimaen	Koyama, Kasugacho, Nerima-ku
The area around Hikarigaoka Housing Complex and Hikarigaoka Park	Asahicho, Hikarigaoka, Nerima-ku and Akatsukashinmachi, Itabashi-ku
The area around Shakujii Park	Shakujiidai and Shakujimachi, Nerima-ku
The area around Kamishakujii Apartment	Kamishakujii, Shakujiidai, Sekimachihigashi, Nerima-ku
The area around Kamiigusa Sports Center	Shimoshakujii, Nerima-ku, and Imagawa and Kamiigusa, Suginami-ku
The area around Oizumi Central Park	Ōizumigakuenchō, Nerima-ku, a
Green Park	Kichijoji Kitamachi, Midoricho, and Yahatacho, Musashino
Tokyo Metropolitan Minamitanaka Apartment	Shakujimachi, Takanodai, and Minamitanaka, Nerima-ku
The area around Nerima General Sports Ground	Nerima, Nerima-ku

Becoming a safe and secure, disaster resilient city.



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When a typhoon is approaching!

Name



Three to five days before



Alert Level	1	2	3	4	5
Evacuation information	Information related to evacuation	Voluntary evacuation and other advisories are called for.	Prepare for evacuation / The start of evacuation for seniors and others	Evacuation advisory	Evacuation order (Urgent)

Necessary information

☉ : Important necessary information
○ : Necessary information

(Approximate time)

Weather information related to **heavy rain**

Weather information related to **winds**

Weather information related to **river flooding***

Weather information related to **landslide disasters***

Early Warning Information

Heavy rain/Flood advisory

Storm advisory

Flood warning information

Landslide disaster alert information

Disaster information

* Alert level and severe weather information will not necessarily be issued in that order, and these are preliminary estimates.

Action	My family and I	
	Area	

Where to evacuate

Disaster occurred



Necessary information

Name

Information type	Main information sources	2D Barcode	Necessary information in your area Write ◎ or ○ for the necessary information in the boxes below
Evacuation information	(1) Nerima City's official website Check for the disaster radio network broadcast (2) Register for Nerima Information Newsletter (Send a blank mail)	① ②	<input type="checkbox"/>
Check always	(3) Search "Japan Meteorological Agency warning advisory" (4) Search "Japan Meteorological Agency weather information" (5) Search "Tokyo Amesh" (except for minor islands)	③ ④ ⑤	<input type="checkbox"/>
Information by disaster type	Weather information related to typhoons or storms (6) Search "Japan Meteorological Agency typhoon information" 用	⑥	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Information related to river flooding (7) Search "Water level observation information" (8) Search "Tokyo Metropolitan Water Disaster Comprehensive Information System" (9) Search "Risk distribution of flood warning or heavy rain warning (flood damage)"	⑦ ⑧ ⑨	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Weather information related to landslide disasters (10) Search "Japan Meteorological Agency Landslide disaster alert information" (11) Search "Landslide disaster warning judgment mesh information"	⑩ ⑪	<input type="checkbox"/>

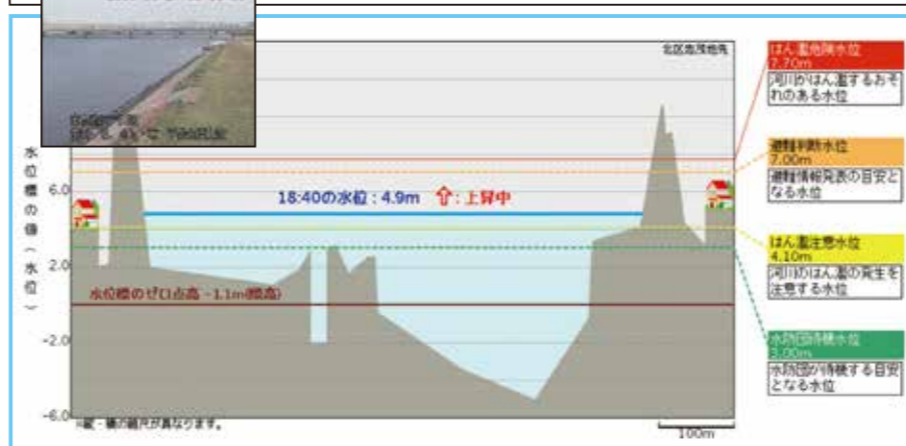
Weather information



Tokyo Amesh



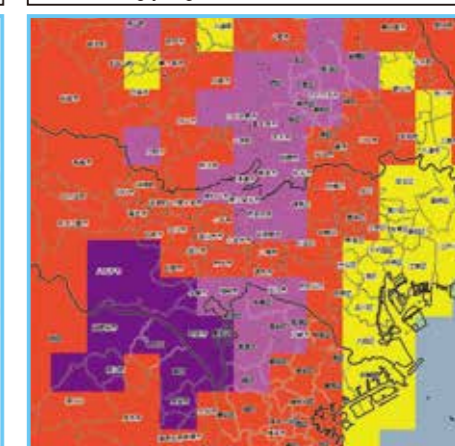
Images from cameras by rivers River disaster preparedness information



Tokyo Metropolitan Water Disaster Comprehensive Information System



Landslide disaster warning judgment mesh information





Nerima City Safety Confirmation Board in a Disaster

無事です

(OK / 平安 / 무사합니다)

If you do not need us to confirm your safety,
please present this side and place it where it is visible from outside.

Two things we would like you to do when a major earthquake strikes (an earthquake with a seismic intensity of lower 5 or greater)

One

If your family is safe and do not need help from the community, please leave the Safety Confirmation Board outside your door. (Display at least three days.)



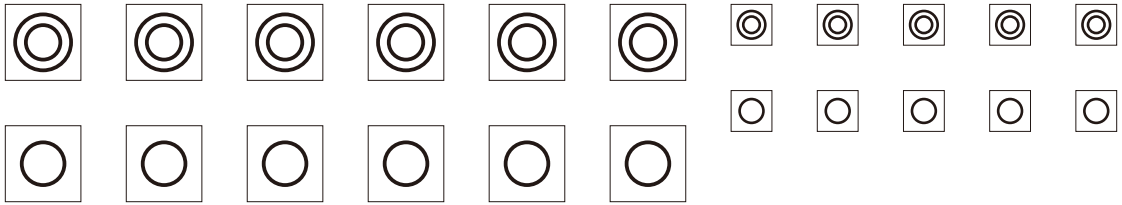
Two







Please walk around and check the houses in the neighborhood to see if the safety confirmation boards are displayed. Homes not displaying the safety confirmation boards will be prioritized for checking.







- The safety confirmation boards will be used to quickly spot those who are in need of help in the community to provide assistance in times of disaster. **When households not requiring assistance display “We are OK”, it allows the community to quickly identify households without a sign, meaning they might not be safe.**
- Please visit households not displaying the board to see if they are safe.





Action Stickers for My Timeline




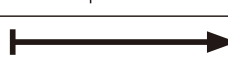


 Time required for the task: () minutes	 Time required for the task: () minutes
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 Start preparing for evacuation Time required for preparation: () minutes
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 Start evacuation Time required for evacuation: () minutes
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