

Chuo City Disaster Preparedness Plan Summary Edition



February 2021
Chuo City

Contents

Introduction

For protection of you and your family [Self-help]	3
Condominium disaster prevention [Helping each other]	5
Disaster-prevention measures in the community [Helping each other]	7
Roles of disaster-prevention bases [Public assistance]	9
1 What is the Regional Disaster Preparedness Plan?	10
1. Purpose of Plan	10
2. Formulation of Plan	10
3. Composition of Plan	10
2 Reduction of Sesmic Damage	11
1. Damage Estimates of Chuo City	11
2. Reduction of Disaster Damage	12
3 Efforts Made by Chuo City Against an Earthquake Disaster	13
1. Staying home or Evacuation to disaster-prevention bases	13
2. Establishment of a support system for those staying at home	14
3. Move to emergency shelter	16
4. Assistance for people in need of special assistance during evacuation	21
5. Sending out disaster response information	22
6. Measures for Difficulty Returning Home	24
7. Measures for Flood	26
8. Medical aid system	30
9. Improved human waste treatment/disposal measures	31
10. The system to support the reconstruction of the livelihood of disaster victims	31

Introduction

The Chuo City Disaster Preparedness Plan is intended to protect the lives, health, and property of residents and make the city more disaster resistant by specific matters such as appropriate disaster-prevention measures and everyday preparations by the City, disaster-prevention agencies, residents, and others to be ready for earthquakes, wind and water damage, and other disasters in the City.

While the City revised the Disaster Preparedness Plan in July 2015, incidents since then have included the Kumamoto earthquakes in April 2016, Typhoon Hagibis, which caused considerable damage centered on eastern Japan in October 2019, and the global COVID-19 pandemic in 2020.

Based on the lessons from these large-scale disasters and pandemic in recent years, the City has revised the Disaster Preparedness Plan again to reflect progress on City disaster-prevention measures since the previous revision and conform to amendments to disaster-related laws and regulations and the Tokyo Disaster Preparedness Plan (Earthquake Edition), which was revised in July 2019.

The City will continue striving to enhance and promote disaster-prevention measures as it works toward its disaster-mitigation goals.

This pamphlet contains brief descriptions of important topics excerpted from the Chuo City Disaster Preparedness Plan that are particularly important for residents and businesses to know.

To ensure that Chuo City will be a disaster-resistant community, it is vital that the City and residents work together as one to implement City disaster-prevention measures that reflect community characteristics, based on a shared understanding.

For this reason, this pamphlet starts with an overview of basic thinking on self-help, helping each other, and public assistance, on which these revisions to the Plan are based.

Main Points of Revision for 2021

- Management structure of disaster base
- Preparation and operation for infection in refuge indoors.
- Improved disaster preparedness measures for high-rise residences
- Making the list of persons in need of special assistance during evacuation and specification of handling the list
- Preparation and operation of temporary stay facilities for those having difficulty returning home
- Preparation and operation for flood
- Development of a safe and disaster-resistant city
- Staff structure
- Aided structure
- Medical aid system
- Transport system
- Improved human waste treatment/disposal measures
- Early establishment of restoration/reconstruction system

For protection of you and your family

~ Protect our lives on ourselves ~

A

Earthquake!!
The first thing one thinks to do in a major earthquake is to evacuate to an evacuation site.

B

An evacuation site is a place where people no longer able to live in their homes can evacuate.
If everybody in the city had to evacuate . . .

The city does not have enough residents.
It has enough space for evacuees (about three days or so) but would be receiving government aid, or

Shelter is full



Limited privacy



Sanitary conditions become worse



For this reason, shelter

Imagine !

Severe shaking.



Loose furniture thrown about.

Risk of injury or death.



No electricity, gas, or water



No water for drinking or cleaning, and no way to prepare meals.
It's difficult to go grocery shopping.

There's no information.

Risks in continuing to stay at home



If you need to use the restroom.



In addition to damage to the sewer system, in condominiums and other facilities the plumbing may not work due to pipe damage or power failure.

It is possible that the sewer flows upstream if you use toilets before guaranteeing the safety.

Preparing "the minimum necessary" supplies is a way to protect your own family. Start by preparing enough to stay at home for three days.

Won't the city distribute food and other necessities?

C

In a major earthquake, buildings could collapse and be completely unusable.

It would be difficult to live at home due to breakage and debris.

In Chuo City, about **90%** of residents live in condominiums or other housing complexes. Many buildings are highly earthquake resistant and would not be expected to be destroyed completely.



The city recommends people shelter in place **at home.**

What kinds of preparations are needed for sheltering in place?

It would be difficult to live at home due to breakage and debris.

Try to make your rooms safer!

Fasten furniture in place so it will not fall over!



Try to avoid leaving things out!



The elevators are not running.

Prepare enough food and water for your family for three days.

Also prepare shampoo that does not need water, a flashlight, and sources of information.



It is recommended to keep everyday supplies of more than the food and water you usually consume.

Prepare emergency toilets!

Prepare enough for about five uses/day by each member of the family over three days.

Also prepare diapers and sanitary napkins.



Together with such "self-help", it is important to help others in the neighborhood too.

To next page



Condominium disaster prevention ~ Raising awareness of disaster prevention

What about systems for checking safety and rescue/first aid?

Outsiders cannot tell if you, your family, or a neighbor needs help.

- Residents checking each other's safety
Prepare a list of seniors and others who need special consideration
- Rescue the injured and give them first aid
- fire extinguishers and fire drills



Practice initial fire-fighting before the fire spreads!

Decide in advance on ways to check safety, and cooperate with disaster-prevention facilities!

Cooperation

Use everyday cooperation each other.

- Distribute hot meals
- Work together to aid others who need a daily living

Help each other to

Could we place condominium major ear

Condomin
resident M

Supplies to prepare in a condominium complex

Prepare to supplement each household's supplies and assist in rescue and first aid

- Water, food, emergency toilets, etc. (to supplement household supplies)
- Emergency medical supplies, jacks and ropes, and other supplies for rescue and first aid.



Also plan for how and who to distribute supplies. If a disaster-prevention facility is distributing supplies, somebody will need to go and get them.

Interaction in the neighbor community is also important!



Ms. A

- Let's make everyday interaction with the local community associations, etc. that operate the disaster-prevention facilities and build cooperation among them!



Ms. A

Your condominium complex is one local community. Try to help each other in an emergency!

n [Helping each other] in the condominium ~

among residents

Connections to help

Connections to residents
and seniors and
assistance with




live through the disaster!

Where to get information?

Prepare a system for obtaining and sharing local information.

- Obtain information from the media and social media
- Obtain and share local information on subjects such as damage and distribution of supplies from nearby disaster-prevention facilities



Appropriate handling of information can help reassure residents.

shelter in
in our
ium after a
thquake?

Are our
preparations
enough?



ium
s. A

What to do with wastes?


It can be expected that city waste collection will be impossible for a while after a major earthquake.

- Instead of taking household waste to the collection location, keep it at home.
- Seal items such as raw wastes and used emergency toilets, and store them on the balcony.



Prepare rules on how to dispose of wastes, and inform residents of them.


A disaster-prevention organization and rules and manuals are essential!



Building management associations and neighborhood associations should organize disaster-prevention organizations!
Divide responsibilities among a supplies team, an information team, a first aid team, a safety team, etc.!
 Decide on emergency rules and activities, and prepare a manual!
Hold regular disaster drills to inspect and improve disaster responses!

Start by discussing things inside the complex !

Communitywide disaster-prevention measures also are vital in preparing for large-scale damage.

To next Page 

Disaster-prevention measures in ~ Protecting your own community ~

Immediately after the earthquake

Checking safety,
rescue, first aid

In the Great Hanshin-Awaji Earthquake, only a small percentage of victims need rescue workers due to being buried under rubble or similar reasons. About 70% were rescued by family members, and about 30% were rescued by neighbors or a



● rescue/first aid by neighbors

- Cooperate with disaster prevention facilities to check safety in the area
- Prepare a list of seniors and others who need special consideration

While continuing to live under conditions of evacuation

Use everyday connections to help each other.

- Work together to aid seniors and those in need with daily activities



- Distribute hot meals to residents



Everyday interaction in the community contributes

- Broaden the scope of interaction among adults through ties formed by children in school and elsewhere.



- Join community and neighborhood associations and participate in drills by to obtain disaster-prevention information and make contacts.



the community

[Helping each other]

ake, take action to save lives

ed to be rescued by
scaped on their own or
acquaintances.

ster-

ety

ors and
cial



Initial fire-fighting



- Distribute fire extinguishers and hold fire drills

Practice initial fire-fighting together before the fire spreads!

tion...

iors and others who
ly living.



- Everybody should do what they can to solve problems in daily living.

Help each other to live through the evacuation!

to helping each other in an emergency.

- Participate in festivals and other local events to deepen community ties across the generations.



disaster-prevention facilities,



If your home has been damaged, you are injured, or you lack necessities or information, contact your local disaster-prevention base!

To next Page

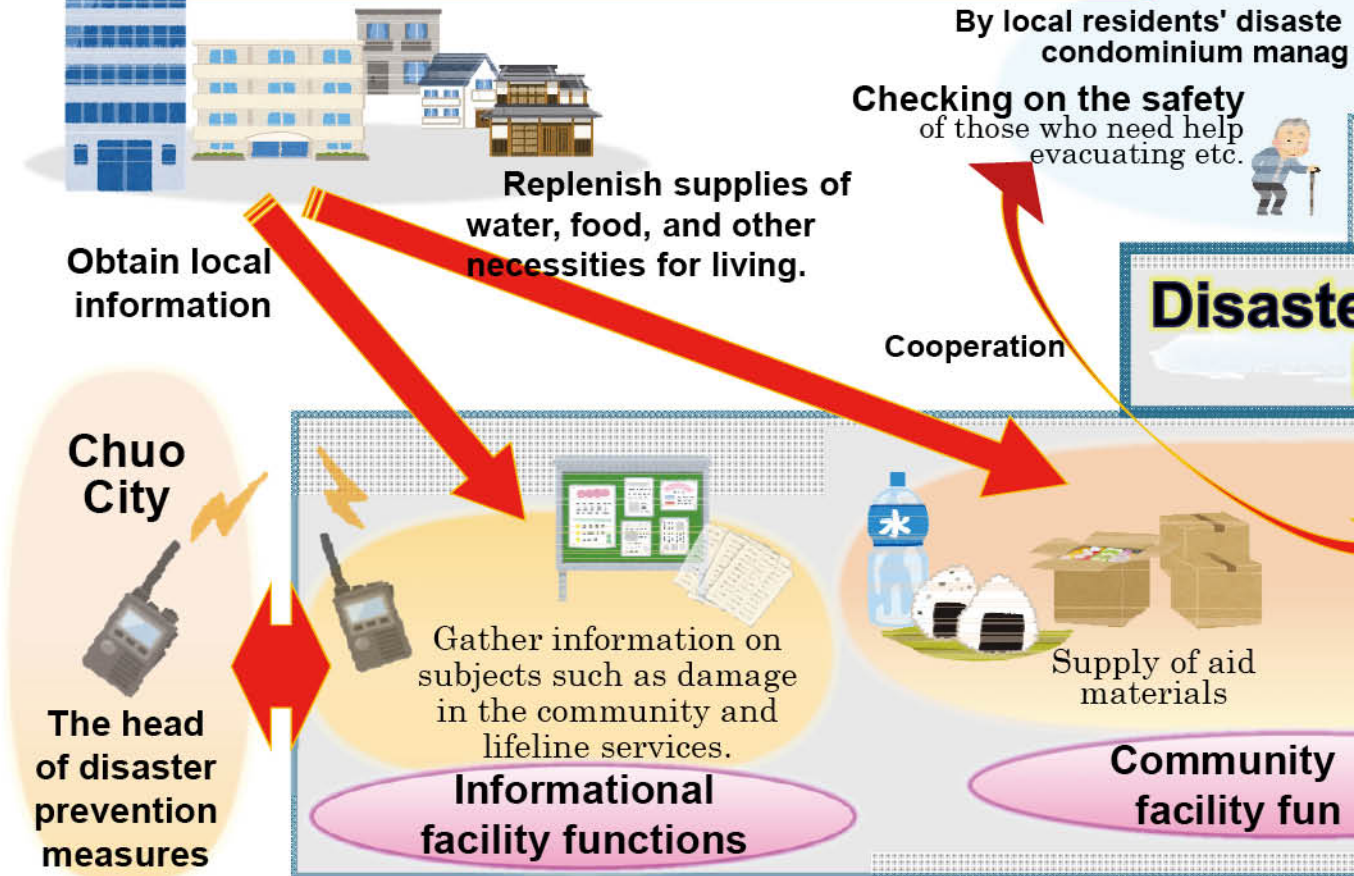
Roles of disaster-prevention fac

~ Helping evacuees live with peace of mind

The city has developed and supports a system of disaster-preve committees formed by local community associations, neighborhoo

If your building is not damaged by destruction or fire and you have a safe place to stay.

【Shelter in place at home】



Disaster-prev

support residents' evacuation th

Overcome a disaster together with your disaster-prevention facility and community.

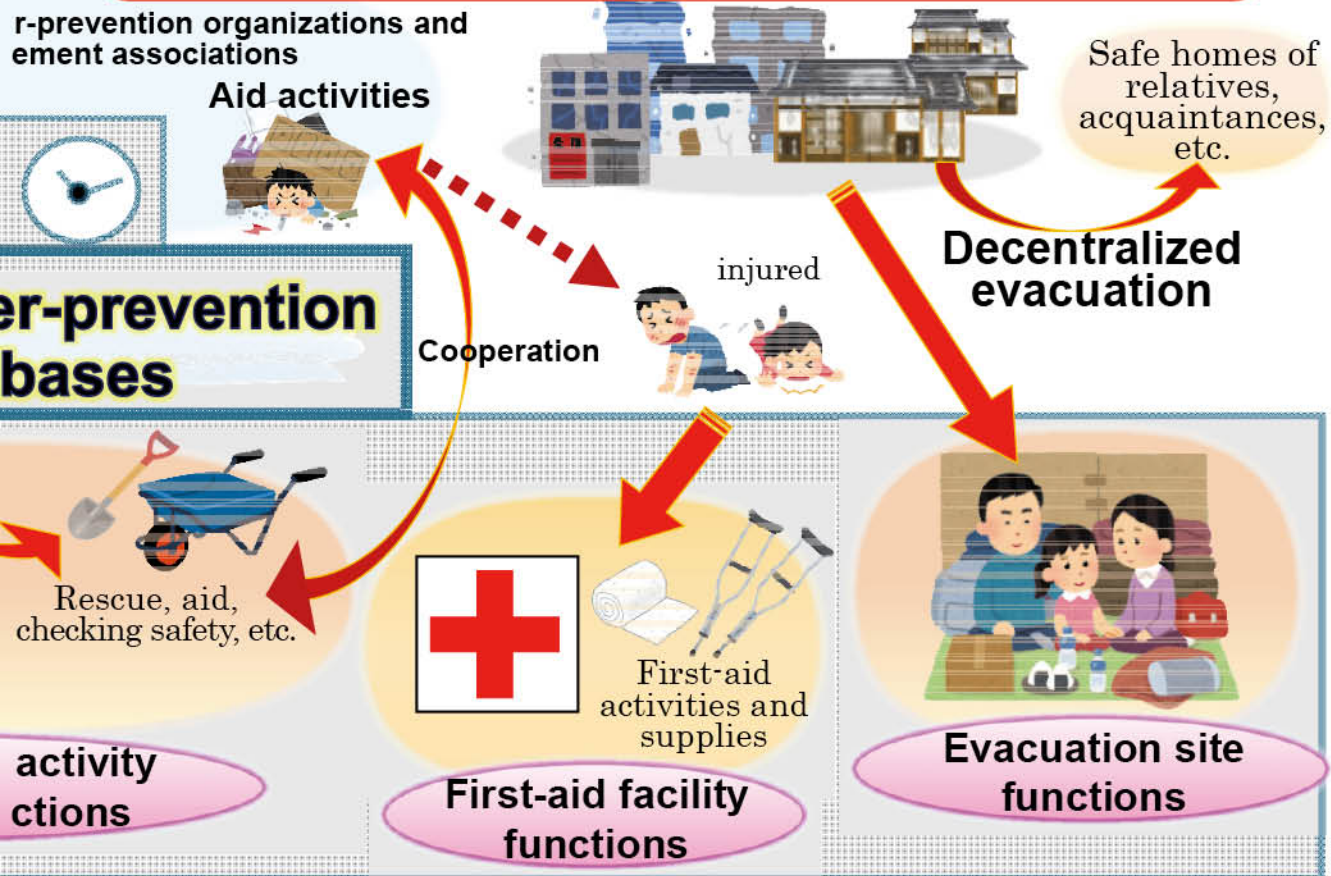


Evacuation facilities* operated by disaster-prevention facility operating organizations and associations, etc.

*There are 23 such facilities in the city, at locations such as elementary and middle schools

If you cannot stay safely at home because your building has been damaged.

【 Evacuate to an evacuation site etc. 】



Evacuation bases through the above four functions.



1 What is the Regional Disaster Preparedness Plan?

1. Purpose of Plan

The plan has been formulated to protect the lives, bodies and properties of citizens in the event of a disaster such as an earthquake, wind or flood, by determining.

1. The content of appropriate measures to be taken by Chuo City, disaster preparedness related organizations and citizens while gathering their full forces together, and
2. Preparations to be made on a routine basis before the outbreak of a disaster.

It is aimed at realizing “Chuo City, A City Well Prepared against Disasters.”

2. Formulation of Plan

The Chuo City Disaster Preparedness Plan is formulated by the Chuo City Disaster Preparedness Council while incorporating the opinions of Chuo City citizens through public comments, etc.

Chuo City Disaster Preparedness Council Chairperson: Mayor of Chuo City

Chuo City, Tokyo Metropolitan government (Bureaus of Construction, Port and Harbor, Waterworks, Transportation and Sewage), Metropolitan Police Department, Tokyo Fire Department, fire companies, Japan Ground Self-Defense Force, Japan Coast Guard, post offices, NTT East, Metropolitan Expressway Company, East Japan Railway Company, Tokyo Subway, Tokyo Gas, Tokyo Electric Power Company, medical associations, dental associations, pharmacists associations, president of the federation of regional town block associations, social welfare council, etc.

3. Composition of Plan

<Main volume>

Part 1. General Provisions

Describes matters such as plan policies and the overall framework of activities by individual disaster-prevention agencies.

Part 2. Disaster Prevention Plan

Describes specific emergency responses such as evacuation methods and aid activities in a disaster.

Part 3. Disaster Emergency Response Plan

Describes specific emergency responses such as evacuation methods and aid activities in a disaster.

Part 4. Disaster Recovery/Restoration Plan

Describes matters such as systems and measures needed to aid those affected by a disaster and realize recovery and restoration.

Part 5. Response Plan for Large-scale Accidents etc.

Describes necessary matters for responding to not only natural disasters but large-scale accidents as well.

Annex: Responses measures for warnings issued.

Separate measures are specified for a Tokai Earthquake.

<Data>

This separate volume contains content such as forms for diagrams and reports and disaster prevention agreements.

2 Reduction of Sismic Damage

1. Damage Estimates of Chuo City

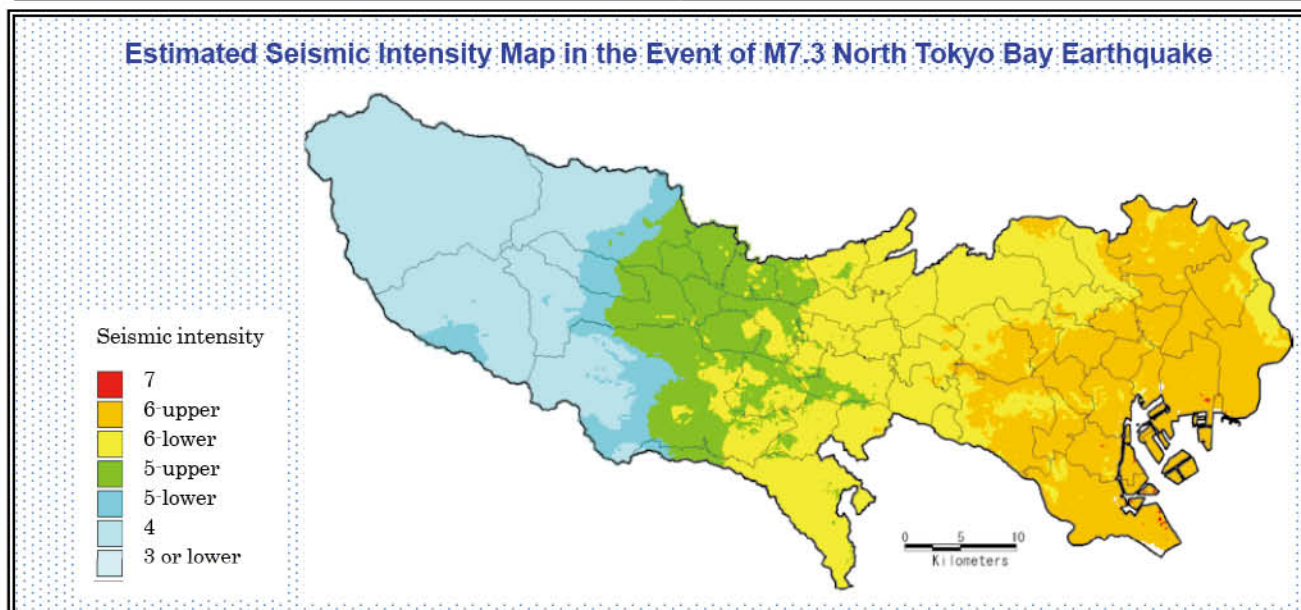
In light of the Great East Japan Earthquake, on April 18, 2012, the Tokyo metropolitan Government announced revised damage estimates for an earthquake with an epicenter in the Tokyo metropolitan area. We have formulated our plan based on the assumption of damage estimates for a North Tokyo Bay Earthquake, which would be predicted to cause the greatest degree of human damage, and those for a Genroku Type Kanto Earthquake, which would be predicted to cause the greatest degree of damage by tsunami.

1. North Tokyo Bay Earthquake

(Published by the Tokyo Metropolitan Government on April 18, 2012)

Epicenter	North Tokyo Bay	Seismic intensity	6-upper - locally 7
Scale	Magnitude of 7.3	Weather conditions	Winter, 6:00 p.m., wind speed of 8m/sec

Items		Damage estimates	
		Winter, 12 noon, wind speed of 8m/sec	Winter, noon, 6:00 p.m., wind speed of 8m/sec
Building damage	Number totally collapsed	1,942 buildings	
Personal damage	Death toll (Due to building damage due to ground quake or liquefaction) (Those who require special aid during a disaster)	162 (157) (12)	151 (146) (14)
	Injured persons	8,533	7,275
	Evacuees (Those living in emergency shelters)	44,570 (28,971)	44,773 (29,103)
Percentage of lifeline damage	Waterworks facilities	68.5%	
	Sewage facilities	29.5%	
	Gas supply facilities	2.6%~100%	
	Electric power facilities	40.3%	40.5%
	Telephone (Landline)	1.8%	2.0%
Number of people having difficulty returning home		309,315	
		(* Number of people located within a 4-kilometer radius from Tokyo Station)	
		551,627	
Number of elevators with people trapped inside		585	



2.Genroku Type Kanto Earthquake

(Published by the Tokyo Metropolitan Government on April 18, 2012)

Epicenter	Along Sagami Trough	Seismic intensity	6-upper
Scale	Magnitude of 8.2	Weather conditions	Winter, noon, wind speed of 8m/sec

Items		Damage estimates
Inundation damage by tsunami	Maximum tsunami wave height (High tide, floodgate closed)	2.51m 2.39m
	Maximum tsunami wave height (High tide, floodgate open)	2 hours 20 minutes
	Arrival time of maximum tsunami wave (Tokyo Bay)	
	Building damage when floodgate is open	Total collapse Partial collapse
	Personal damage when floodgate is closed	39 buildings 467 buildings None

2. Reduction of Disaster Damage

The targets for disaster damage reduction are specific numerical targets for promoting effective disaster preparedness measures to reduce the amount of serious damage caused by a large earthquake as much as possible based on the damage estimates published by the Tokyo Metropolitan Government.

Chuo City is working on the following activities for disaster damage reduction, aiming for 2022 as the year for achieving our targets for disaster damage reduction while linking them with the targets for disaster damage reduction set by the Tokyo Metropolitan Government.

Target1 To reduce the number of deaths by 60%

We will reduce the number of deaths, 162 people, caused by building collapses, overturning of furniture, etc., and fire by 60%.

(From 162 people to 65 people)

Target2 To reduce the number of evacuees from residences by 40%

We will reduce the number of evacuees from residences due to building collapses, fire, suspension of lifelines, etc. of about 45,000 people by 40%.

(From 45,000 people to 27,000 people)

Target3 To reduce the number of buildings completely destroyed by 60%

In order to reduce deaths and the injuries caused to evacuees, we will reduce the number of fully collapsed

buildings by 60% by strengthening building earthquake resistance.

(From 1,942 buildings to 777 buildings)

3 Efforts Made by Chuo City Against an Earthquake Disaster

1. Staying home or Evacuation to disaster-prevention bases.

●Need for evacuation

Even when a disaster occurs, city residents may not need to evacuate, and may be able to stay at home if it is possible to continue safely living there.

In order to promote home support, Chuo city disseminates provision of stockpiles and furniture fall prevention.



●Evacuate to disaster-prevention bases

City residents should evacuate to disaster-prevention bases directly or after assembling in locations designated by the town block association or residents' association, etc.

It is important to confirm on a routine basis when, how and where to evacuate so as not to panic when it has become difficult to continue living at home due to the collapse and/or destruction of the house due to fire damage, or when an evacuation advisory or evacuation order has been issued.

Chuo City has designated 23 disaster-prevention bases. In addition, we have positioned them as bases for community disaster preparedness activities, medical support facility and collecting and providing various information.



2. Establishment of a support system for those staying at home

● Improved disaster preparedness measures for high-rise residences

When a large earthquake occurs, high-rises are safe as they have better quake-resistant structures. In contrast, falling/moving furniture and the disruption of lifelines and elevators because to large earthquake will occur.

It is important to cope with furniture fall prevention and provision of stockpiles in homes or management community. Chuo city supports disaster preparation for high rises and promotes establishment of disaster preparedness community and interaction with municipality.

Main support to buildings in city

- <1> Assistance to creating disaster preparedness manual
- <2> Sending disaster preparedness advisor
- <3> Holding disaster preparedness lectures
- <4> Recognition of well disaster preparedness facilities



● Support for those sheltering in place at home

Disaster-prevention bases provide support such as distribution of food, water, and other necessities and provision of necessary information to enable those whose homes have been spared significant damage to continue to live at home.

TOPICS

How to use and dispose of emergency toilets



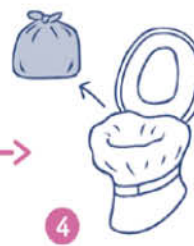
1 Lift the lid and insert a 45 liter garbage bag (leave the water inside the toilet as is). If sanitary tape is available, tape the edges of the bag to the toilet.



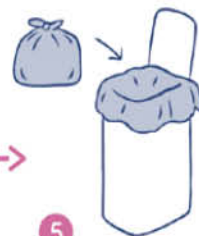
2 Lower the lid and set a toilet bag (a large bag that came with the toilet) in place.



3 Before use, place newspaper or a paper diaper in the toilet to absorb waste, or sprinkle a commercially available coagulant in it after use.



4 Remove the toilet bag and tie it closed firmly.



5 Place the bag inside a black garbage bag or deodorizing bag and store it until soiled wastes are collected. (Dispose of the toilet bag following the rules of each municipality.)

●Promotion of seismic resistance of housings and buildings

In April 2016, the plan for promoting renovations to achieve the earthquake-resistant structures in Chuo city were revised. Based on national guidelines and the plan in Tokyo Metropolitan, Chuo city changed the target of earthquake-resistant structures percentages, “more than 90%” to “more than 95%”. (the plan for promoting renovations to achieve the earthquake-resistant structures in Chuo city is going to revised in March 2021 by matching with The Chuo City Disaster Preparedness Plan.

In addition, we promote earthquake-resistant buildings by an activity in Chuo City Disaster Preparedness Council, promotion system of earthquake-resistant buildings and dispatch of special advisor for earthquake-resistance.

The Chuo City Council for Seismic Resistance Promotion Major activities of the council

- <1> Comprehensive inspections of the seismic resistance of housing and other buildings by visual inspection
- <2> Establishment of a seismic consultation service by professionals
- <3> Holding of seminars regarding the implementation of seismic resistance



●Enhancement of disaster preparedness measures for private buildings

Chuo City has been providing the owners of buildings constructed under the old seismic resistance standard with subsidies for seismic resistance assessment and seismic-resistant reinforcement construction, etc., in order to prevent the collapse of buildings and other damage due to earthquakes and to carry our housing and urban development where people can live safely and with peace of mind.

Revise in 2021

●Safety measures to block fences

At the North Osaka earthquake in June 2018, some people died from collapsing block fences. Therefore, we inquire into block fences in Chuo city and instruct people who has block fences on safety measures to block fences. We are going to continue supporting safety measures to block fences.



T O P I C S Have you ever seen the fire extinguisher on street?

When a huge earthquake occurs, early fire extinguishing is very important for preventing fire spread while fire is small.

In January 2021, there are 791 fire extinguishers on street in Chuo city.

Please use these to put out a fire in case of emergency.

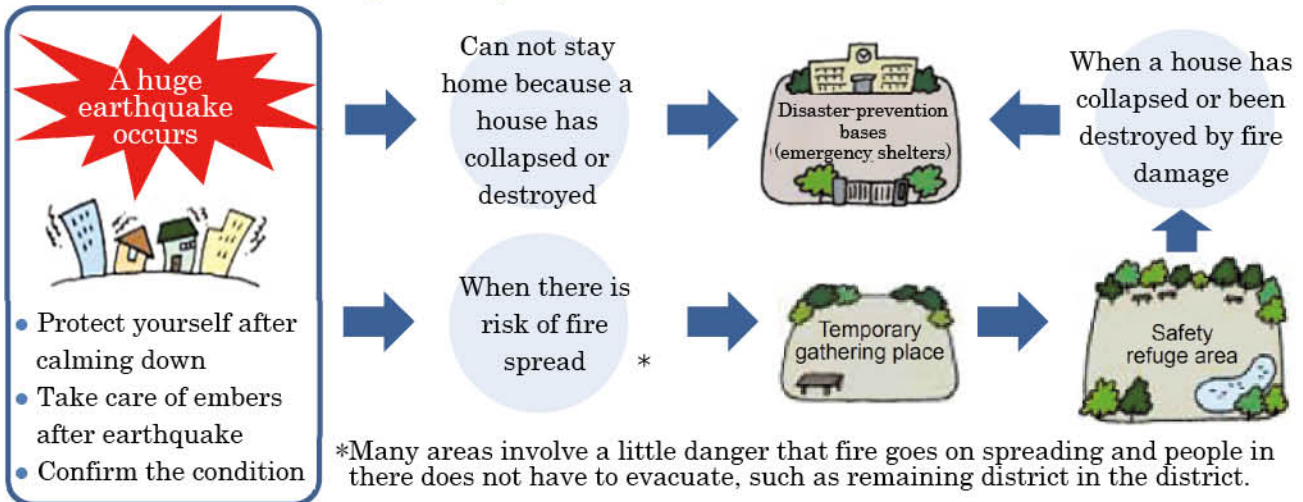
We recommend checking fire extinguisher around your houses and the places you often go.



3. Move to emergency shelter

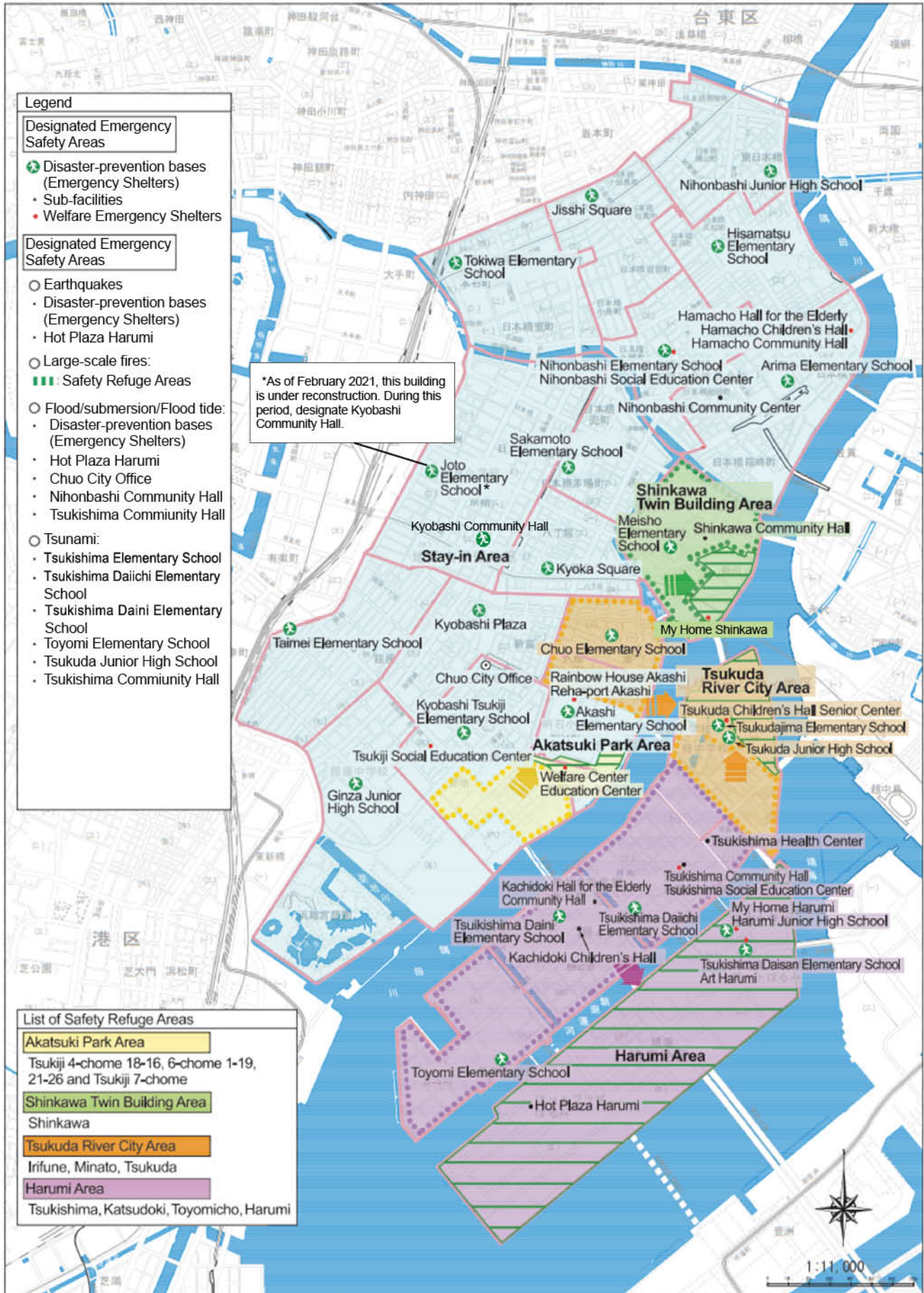
Even when a disaster occurs, city residents may not need to evacuate, and may be able to stay at home if it is possible to continue safely living there. However, it is important to confirm on a routine basis when, how and where to evacuate so as not to panic when it has become difficult to continue living at home due to the collapse and/or destruction of the house due to fire damage, or when an evacuation advisory or evacuation order has been issued.

●Evacuation when a huge earthquake occurs



<p>Disaster-prevention bases (emergency shelters) (23 locations)</p>	<p>We have designated 23 public facilities, such as public elementary schools and junior high schools, as emergency shelters for temporarily protecting people who are unable to stay home due to damage to their houses as a result of a major disaster such as a large earthquake.</p> <p>In addition, we have positioned them as bases for community disaster preparedness activities and will use them for providing first aid and distributing the relevant materials and equipment, food, water, and everyday commodities not only to evacuees but also to people staying at home in the neighborhood of each facility so that they can continue living there, as well as collecting and providing various information.</p>
<p>Sub-facilities (6 locations)</p>	<p>When there are too many evacuees to be accommodated in the disaster-prevention bases, we will establish sub-facilities in the neighborhood public facilities.</p>
<p>Welfare emergency shelters (13 locations)</p>	<p>We will establish welfare emergency shelters intended for elderly people with disabilities requiring nursing care and people with disabilities who find it difficult to live in disaster-prevention bases.</p>
<p>Safety refuge areas (6 locations)</p>	<p>These are the places to which people evacuate from fire when a large-scale fire spreads after an earthquake.</p>
<p>Temporary gathering place (13 locations)</p>	<p>These are the places where people temporarily assemble to assess the situation before evacuating to safety evacuation areas, etc., or assemble for evacuation.</p>

Map of Disaster-prevention bases in Chuo City



●Opening and operation of disaster-prevention bases

The Council for Operation of Disaster-prevention bases that consists of civil disaster preparedness organizations those are made up of a town assembly and neighborhood association operates disaster-prevention bases. The steering committee promotes the discussion and information sharing related with opening and operation of disaster-prevention bases. In addition, the committee improves an activity manual for disaster-prevention bases and conducts trainings such as confirming the safety of people in need of special assistance during evacuation, preparation and operation of temporary stay facilities for those having difficulty, evacuation with pet and support for people stay home within regional characteristics.

Within regional characteristics and lessons that we learned from huge disasters, Chuo city continues to support The Council for Operation of Assistance Facilities in order to open and operate disaster-prevention bases smoothly in case of emergency.

Revise in 2021

●New approaches about disaster-prevention bases

We mentioned conduct of trainings within regional characteristics, improving activity manuals, management methods of disaster-prevention bases with consideration for women, people in need of special assistance and foreign people. In addition, we support for those staying at home to furthermore strengthening operation of disaster-prevention bases.

●Approaches respecting women's perspectives

We will appoint representatives of the Women's Society for Fire and Disaster Preparedness as members of the Disaster Preparedness Council of Chuo City in order that their views are reflected in our planning measures. We will also encourage women to serve as members of local residents' organizations for disaster preparedness and steering committees of the facilities so that we may raise awareness for disaster preparedness that incorporates the viewpoint of gender equality and fosters consideration toward women.



●Major stockpile items kept at each disaster-prevention base

Stockpiles at each disaster-prevention base will be upgraded so that we may be better prepared even when a disaster occurs at night, or when lifelines have been disrupted, and give further consideration to women and others who need such consideration in time of disaster. Reviews are now being made with regard to the installation sites of the disaster supply sheds to be installed at each facility, in order to facilitate easier storage and removal of items, and for securing sufficient space.

- <1>Food, water
- <2>Daily necessities
- <3>Equipment to supply food and water
- <4>Equipment for early fire extinguishing and rescue
- <5>Rescue equipment
- <6>Equipment for collecting and conveying information
- <7>Lighting equipment
- <8>Battery, generation device



●Assistance for civil disaster-prevention organizations

Districts independently establishes civil disaster-preventions organization that is made up of a town assembly and neighborhood association in general. During normal time, they prevent a disaster through spreading disaster preparedness conscious and training for a disaster. When a disaster occurs, they engaged in efforts to an emergency activity as initial firefighting and evacuation guiding.

In addition, The Council for Operation of Assistance Facilities, which mainly operate disaster-prevention bases, consist of civil disaster preventions organizations.

Chuo city plans to strengthen abilities to prevent disaster as assistance for such civil disaster-prevention organizations through granting subsidy and supplying equipment.

T O P I C S Join in the disaster preparedness training !

The Council for Operation of Disaster-prevention bases conduct disaster preparedness training in each disaster-prevention base every year.

We recommend joining in the training in your region, because it conducts various training as methods of opening refuge and confirming everyone's safety, teaching manual of equipment, soup kitchen and tent making.

※We can confirm the sites of trainings that The Council for Operation of Disaster-prevention bases conducts at the web site of Chuo city.



Rescue training with air jack



Soup kitchen

●Stopping the spread of infectious disease

Based on the lessons of COVID-19, policies have been established for evacuation sites etc. in the event that an infectious disease is spreading in Japan.

Correspondence policy

- Further encouragement to shelter in place at home
- Enhancement of measures to stop the spread of disease at evacuation sites (e.g., expanding the evacuation space allotted to each individual, securing separate spaces and flows for infected persons)
- Securing more evacuation facilities through means such as using public facilities other than designated evacuation sites and private-sector lodging facilities

As new measures to prevent the spread of COVID-19 at evacuation sites, a manual has been prepared describing responses such as acceptance procedures and dedicated spaces and flows for infected persons, and necessary supplies such as alcohol-based disinfectants and contactless thermometers have been prepared.



TOPICS Lessons from responding to infectious disease

Drills were conducted on opening and operating evacuation sites based on countermeasures against infectious disease during the 2020 COVID-19 pandemic.

Measures for responding to a disaster during a pandemic were confirmed through means such as measuring temperature and checking on health conditions at reception and guiding those with symptoms of poor health along different routes and to different rooms than general evacuees.



The state of reception



Tents with partitions for sick people

4. Assistance for people in need of special assistance during evacuation

For elderly and people with a disability who have difficulty in evacuating by themselves in times of disaster, and require assistance in doing so, we consider it important to develop diverse solutions during normal times and build an assistance system based on mutual support among local residents.

●Welfare emergency shelters

We will establish welfare emergency shelters intended for elderly people and people with a disability who find it difficult to live in disaster-prevention bases.

Type of welfare shelter	When to open	Object person
Facilities for urgent refuge (Special nursing home for the aged etc.)	Soon after the preparedness to receive becomes ready.	People that needs special supports at all time and people for whom recuperating at home is difficult.
Ordinary welfare shelter	About 3 days after a disaster	People for whom it is difficult to stay an ordinary shelter or home. (Weak and dementia etc.)
Welfare shelter for people with a disability	Within about 12 hours after a disaster	People with a disability for whom it is difficult to stay an ordinary shelter or home.

Revise in 2021

●Establishing welfare and substantial operation systems

In addition to four civil facilities, we concluded agreement with “New Tomi special nursing home for the aged” and “Harumien synthesis facility for the aged“ and increase the facilities for welfare shelters.

We also concluded agreement about assistance for dispatch of advisors for affairs who take care of minds with St. Luke’s International University in order to establish substantial operation system.

●Residents' name lists for in need of special assistance

We have developed “residents’ name lists for mutual help during a disaster,” as a name list to correspond with the register of the names of people in need of special assistance to evacuate during times of disaster defined under the Basic Act on Disaster Control Measures.

(1) People eligible for registration

Chuo city residents who are over the age of 75 and lives alone, who needs special supports and who have a disability:(Does not apply to people residing in care facilities, etc.).

(2) Entities to which name lists will be distributed/provided

Where the consent of the person concerned has been obtained, the information from the name lists will be distributed to the police, fire department, social workers and child social workers, building operation communities[※], residents’ disaster preparedness organizations and nursing-care service providers (collectively referred to as parties concerned with providing evacuation assistance) in advance, in preparation for the occurrence of a disaster.

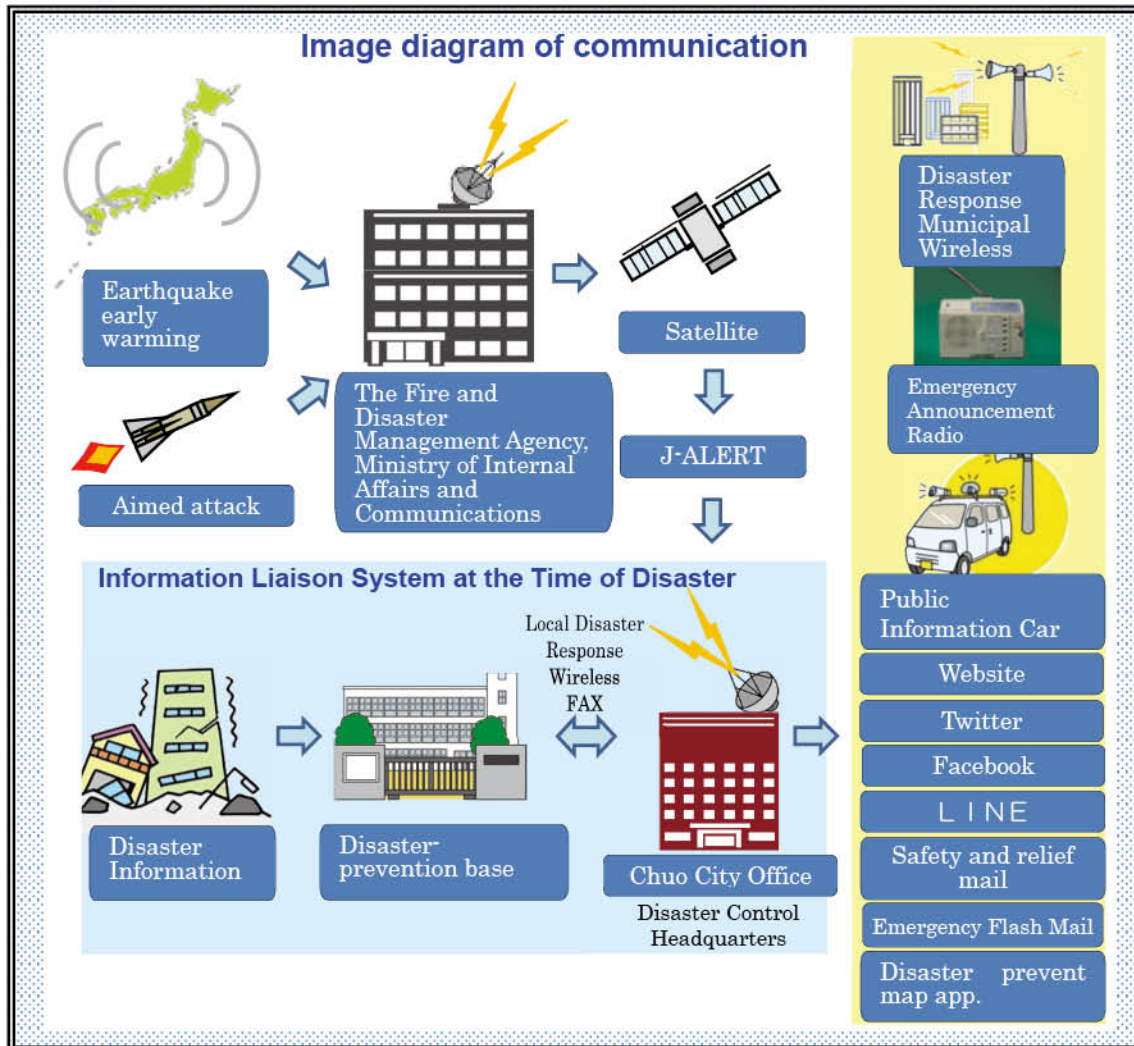
However, in cases where a disaster has occurred, or where there is a risk of a disaster occurring, and where it is deemed that it is particularly necessary in order to protect the life and/or well being of the person(s) in question, we may distribute the name lists to such parties concerned with providing evacuation assistance and/or other entities, with or without the consent of the person(s), and limited to the extent required for the purpose of assisting them in their evacuation.

※The building operation communities that city enrolls as “Great disaster prevention buildings in Chuo city”.

5. Sending out disaster response information

•Methods of sending out information from the City

We have developed the following methods for sending out disaster response information to disaster preparedness facilities, police stations and fire stations by municipal disaster preparedness wireless and wireless FAX. When disaster occurs, we collect information of damage in each region, disaster preparedness facilities and the facilities those unable to return home stay temporarily. After that, we prepare the rescue system and send out information to residents soon and precisely.



T O P I C S

The unified SSID “00000JAPAN” for disaster



“00000JAPAN”, which we open when huge disaster occurs, is the system for opening free access points of public wireless. Receiving big damage to connection of cellphones at the Great East Japan Earthquake, common carriers established this system. We conducted “00000JAPAN” at the Kumamoto earthquakes in April 2016, the North Osaka earthquakes, the Hokkaido East Iburi earthquakes, typhoons and heavy rains. We recommend searching “00000JAPAN” in the screen of select Wi-Fi

when you can not connect internets at the time of disaster.



●Provision of information regarding the safety and well being of disaster victims

In addition to ascertaining the safety and well being of disaster victims who have evacuated to disaster-prevention bases and other locations, Chuo City also works in conjunction with the police, fire departments, medical institutions and other such organizations to gather information regarding dead or injured people. Based on the information gathered, we provide information regarding the safety and well being of victims in response to inquiries from people such as the victims' family, work colleagues or acquaintances, in accordance with the category of person making the inquiry.

Methods of sending out information from the City

- <1> Municipal disaster preparedness wireless
In times of disaster, we will broadcast from the disaster response speaker units installed at 88 outdoor locations around the City.
- <2> Emergency announcement radio
As a means of supplementing the municipal disaster preparedness FM radio system, we also distribute emergency announcement radio units to City residents and business establishments at a fee.
- <3> Public information cars
- <4> Website, Twitter and Facebook accounts
In times of disaster such as the occurrence of a large earthquake, etc., we will switch the home page of the City website to the disaster response headquarters page and provide disaster response information. We will also link our website to our Twitter and Facebook accounts to provide prompt, accurate information.
- <5> E-mail alerts for safety and peace of mind
We will distribute weather alerts, advisories and information on earthquakes, etc., via e-mail to people who register with the service.
- <6> Nationwide early-warning system (J-ALERT)
We will transmit disaster information released by the national government via the municipal disaster preparedness wireless and emergency announcement radio systems.
- <7> Disaster-prevention map app
We will transmit information of shelters by public app in Chuo city.
Language lists: Japanese, English, Chinese and Korean
- <8> Multi-lingual broadcasts
We will transport important information about disaster in foreign languages by the websites, E-mail and app.

Contents of information provided by the City when huge earthquake occurs

	Soon after disaster~ after 3 hours	About after 3 hours~ after 24 hours	After 24 hours~
Municipal disaster preparedness wireless Emergency announcement radio	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○Emergency earthquake announce(over 5-lower seismic intensity in 23 cities). ○Huge tsunami alert, tsunami alert and tsunami warning ○Evacuation advisory and order 		→
Website, Twitter ,Facebook accounts and LINE	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Evacuation advisory and order 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○Damage information in Chuo city ○Information of Opening shelters and facilities for temporarily protecting people who are unable to stay home ○Information of lifeline and traffic 	→
E-mail alerts for safety and peace of mind Disaster-prevention map app	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○Earthquake occurrence information ○Climate information ○Evacuation advisory and order 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○Information of supply ○Information of water station 	→

6. Measures for Difficulty Returning Home

•Preparation and operation of temporary stay facilities for those having difficulty returning home

Along with redevelopment, Chuo City has been actively promoting the preparation of temporary stay facilities to accommodate those having difficulty returning home. It established the Chuo City Council for the Operation of Assistance Facilities for Those Having Difficulty Returning Home on October 23, 2012, which is operated mainly by private businesses in order to take visitors and others having difficulty returning home to these facilities in case of disaster.

The Chuo City Council for the Operation of Assistance Facilities for Those Having Difficulty

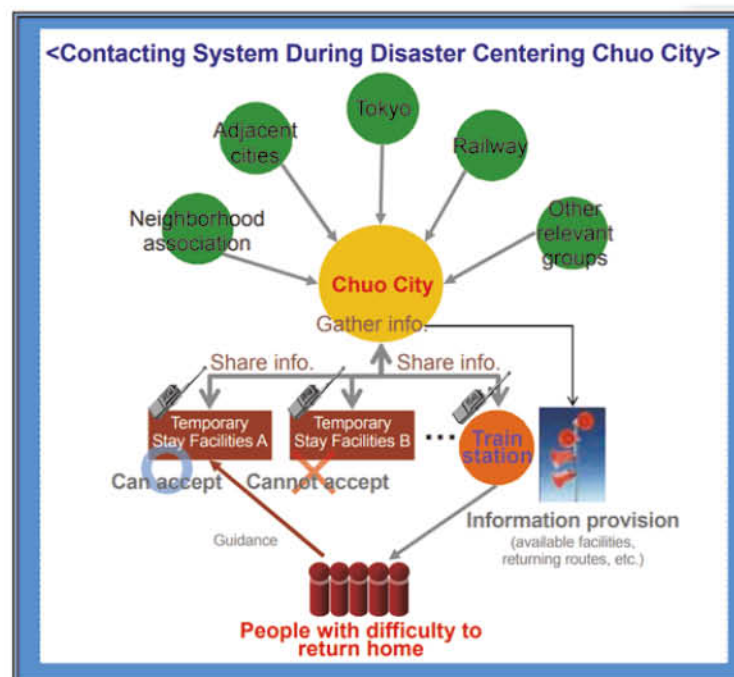
The council is a parent body for operating temporary stay facilities for those having difficulty returning home, and these facilities are operated mainly by private businesses. The organization will make adjustments comprehensively with regard to the operation of facilities to be prepared in the future in each community, upon determining the roles of the private and public sectors as well as common rules of facility operation in Chuo City.

Roles of the council (private businesses, etc.)

- Preparation and revision of facility operation plans, manuals, etc.
- Preparation of disaster reserve storages, and management and renewal of reserves
- Accommodation, provision of information and supplies, dispatch of support workers, etc., in case of disaster

Roles of Chuo city

- Operation of an office (assemble the council, inform about temporary stay facilities, and increase the number of participating business)
- Preparation of information transmission by establishing local disaster management radio, etc.
- Direction to open facilities, information provision, and dispatch of information



●**Securing temporary places to stay etc.**

As a new way to secure temporary places to stay etc., zoning plans have been modified to enable use of lodging facilities under relaxed floor-area ratio restrictions.

●**Council initiatives**

The Disaster Preparedness Plan now includes clearly defined initiatives of the Operating Council for Facilities to Support Those Unable to Return Home in an Emergency, such as enhancement of coordination through establishment of district committees, strengthen the communication structure through use of a disaster-prevention map app, and efforts to counter infectious disease.

●**Disaster preparedness measures by businesses**

We will improve the disaster response (self-help) capability of businesses through on-demand delivery lectures and familiarization/education by business organizations, etc., in addition to safety measures in business establishments, the formulation of Business Continuity Plans (BCPs), the prevention of employees having difficulty returning home based on the Tokyo Metropolitan Ordinance on Measures for Disaster Victims Having Difficulty Returning Home, and the preparation of disaster preparedness pamphlets and DVDs for businesses to promote the stockpiling of water and food, etc.

Additionally, we will promote the preparation of a disaster preparedness system built in cooperation with businesses by concluding “the Agreement on Cooperation at the Time of a Disaster” to seek help from businesses, including assistance for rescuing/helping local residents and for those having difficulty returning home in the event of a disaster.

T O P I C S Keeping everyday supplies for disaster

Keeping everyday supplies means preparing the food and daily essentials more than the supplies you usually consume. You should consume the old supplies at first and supplement the decrement in order to keep sufficient supplies.

It is said that the flavors you are accustomed to taste decrease your stress when disasters occur. You should be engaged in storing supplies comfortably on a daily basis.



7. Measures for Flood

●Flood estimated in Chuo city

In recent years, record breaking typhoons and heavy rains have often occur and flooding rivers or high tides is concerned.

In Chuo city, flooding of Arakawa, Kandagawa, Nihonbashigawa rivers, storm sewage because to too much rain water and high tides because to increasing tide level are concerned.

In addition, we concern the damage of tsunami because to earthquake.

●Evacuation of flood

The types of flood, residential area and kinds of residence status affects evacuation of flood. We introduce the assumptions of evacuation of flood in Chuo city.

<Evacuation of Arakawa river's flood >

In case of Arakawa river flood, flood damage in Kyobashi and Nihonbashi area is estimated. When right side of levee collapse around upstream of Iwabuchi water gate, the damage will go worst and flooding begins 12 hours after collapse in Chuo city. Therefore, we recommend evacuation to relative's or friend's house in safety area.

If Chuo city announces the evacuation alert and direction, people in danger area should evacuate to disaster-prevention bases(shelter) or the area that not be flooded. In addition, you should evacuate to higher than second floor of tough buildings if you face danger.

<Evacuation of tsunami>

In a case of tsunami, we estimate flood in Tsukishima area except for Harumi only when water gate does not close as planned.

If Chuo city announces the evacuation direction, you should evacuate to higher than first floor of tough buildings or shelters city designates.

<Evacuation of high tides>

In high tides, we estimate flood in Kyobashi and Tsukishima area if levee collapse.

If Chuo city announces the evacuation alert and direction, people in danger area should evacuate to disaster-prevention bases(shelter) or the area that not be flooded. In addition, you should evacuate to higher than second floor of tough buildings if you face danger.

As the actions for conserving lives, evacuation to safety area is the common thinking. We should collect information from TV, radio and publicity in Chuo city and evacuate properly in accordance with the situation, because it is possible that going out for evacuation is more danger than stay home when heavy rains and strong winds occur.

Facilities for evacuation in flood specified emergency facilities for evacuation

Flood	23 shelters
High tides	City office, Nihonbashi city center, Tsukishima city center and Harumi hot plaza
Tsunami	Tsukudajima elementary school, Tsukishima first elementary school, Tsukishima second elementary school, Toyoumi elementary school, Tsukuda junior high school and Tsukishima city center

● **Approach to evacuation alert**

We announce the information for evacuation with warning levels when we should evacuate because of heavy rain etc.

In addition, Chuo city does not always announce the warning levels as high as disaster prevention climate information, because Chuo city announce alert according to total judgement.

■ **Make sure to evacuate at the alert levels issued by your municipality**
Voluntarily evacuate early using information about the river level and rain from the Japan Meteorological Agency, etc. as a guide

Name: Alert level Issued by: Municipalities, etc. Content: Evacuation information			Name: Information corresponding to the alert levels Issued by: Japan Meteorological Agency, prefectures, etc. Content: River level and rain information		
Alert level	Required action	Evacuation information	Disaster and weather information (Information corresponding to alert level)		
			Flood information (River)	Landslide information (Rain)	
5	Best action to protect your life	Disaster occurrence	Equivalent to 5	Flood event information	Heavy rain emergency alert (landslide)
4	Everyone evacuates from hazardous places	Evacuation advisory (Evacuation warning "emergency")	Equivalent to 4	Flood danger	Landslide alert
3	The elderly and others evacuate from hazardous places!	Prepare to evacuate/ The elderly and others begin evacuating	Equivalent to 3	Flood alert Flood warning	Heavy rain warning
2	Check how to evacuate using a hazard map, etc.	Heavy rain advisory Flood advisory	Equivalent to 2	Flood advisory	---
1	Stay alert	Early advisory	Equivalent to 1	---	---

*Same information in evacuation guidelines in an easier-to-understand language

Municipal leaders make comprehensive decisions about alert level (evacuation information) announcements based on information corresponding to the alert levels (river and rain information) as well as local land use, past disaster information and other data. Therefore, the timing and regions for which alert levels and information corresponding to the alert levels are issued may not always match.

● **The standard of announcing evacuation alert**

Types of flood	Announcement	Standard of judgement
① Flood because to Arakawa river	Evacuation direction etc.	• We judge after discussion with police and fire stations in accordance with the situation, because we estimate that flood begins 12 hours after Arakawa levee collapse
② Tsunami	Evacuation direction (emergency)	• When Meteorological Agency announces Tsunami alert or huge Tsunami alert
③ High tides	Ready to evacuate Aged people start to evacuate	• When Meteorological Agency announces high tides alert and high tide may occurs because to climate situations as typhoons
	Evacuation alert	• When Meteorological Agency announces high tides alert or warning
	Evacuation direction(emergency)	• When it is much probable that high tides do harm with people • When sea levee may collapse • When it is possible that irregular waves or overflow occurs

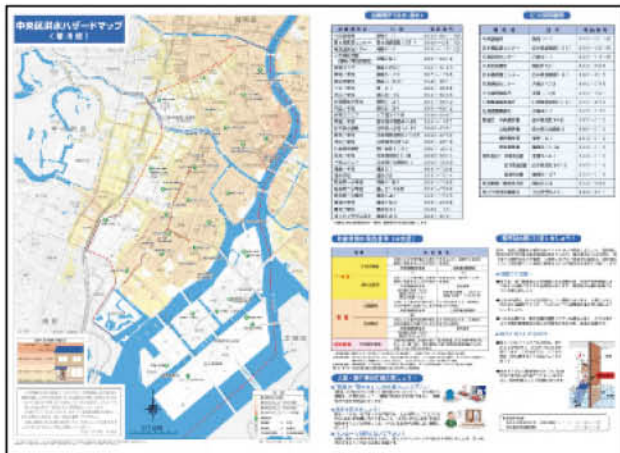
●City initiatives

In response to the Japanese government's revision of the Arakawa Watershed Expected Flooding Area Map (for Arakawa Ricer), in March 2019 the city revised the Chuo City Flood Hazard Map (Arakawa River Edition). The city also is striving to cooperate with disaster-prevention agencies through participation in the Arakawa Watershed (Tokyo) Large-scale Flooding Disaster Mitigation Measures Council and the Flood Disaster Mitigation Council for Rivers Managed by the Tokyo Metropolitan Government, established by the national and metropolitan governments.

In addition to these initiatives, efforts are being made to enable swift evacuation by providing information such as flood forecasts in accordance with the anticipated extent of flooding to underground shopping centers, facilities used by people requiring special consideration, and other facilities in the city.

Chuo City Flood Hazard Map

Chuo City is preparing the Chuo City Flood Hazard Map (Arakawa River Edition) and the Chuo City Flood Hazard Map (Sumidagawa, Kandagawa, Nihonbashigawa Rivers Edition) covering information on subjects such as anticipated extents of flooding and evacuation sites. These flood hazard maps are distributed in city facilities as well as being made available for viewing on the website.



Arakawa River Edition



Sumidagawa, Kandagawa, Nihonbashigawa Rivers Edition

TOPICS

E-mail alerts for safety and peace of mind

We announce information you want to receive from climate alert and earthquake information.



*Please read 2D code, send empty mail to the indicated address and select information you want to receive.

Disaster-prevention map app

You can confirm the information of opening shelters and evacuation routes



*If you read 2D code, you are moved to the website of app.

LINE



Website



Twitter



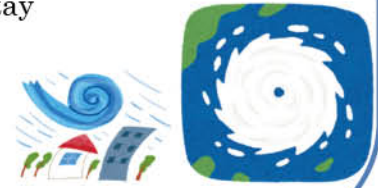
Face book



● Responding to typhoons

Based on the lessons from Typhoon Hagibis in 2019, approaches have been developed to activities to take in cases such as when the city could be hit directly by a typhoon or impacted strongly by one.

- Establishment of disaster task forces etc. depending on the anticipated impact of the typhoon
- Opening voluntary evacuation sites as necessary, as places where residents and others concerned about strong winds, heavy rain, high tides, and other effects of a typhoon can stay
- Swiftly releasing information on the city website and through other means when a decision has been made on measures such as opening voluntary evacuation sites



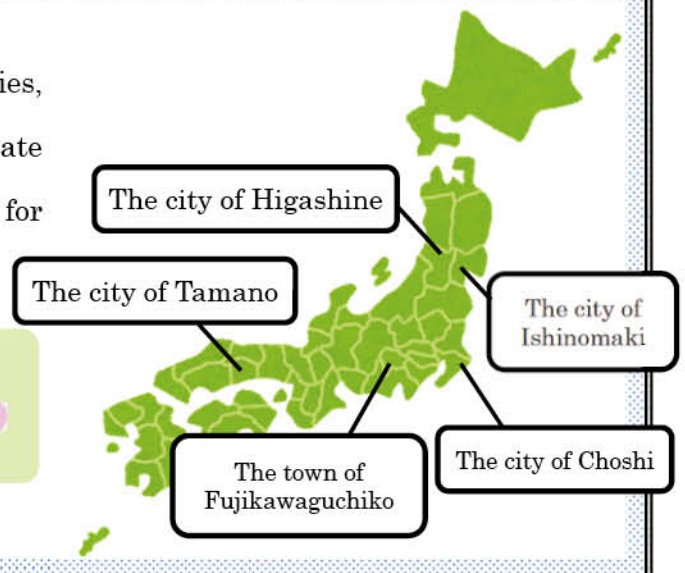
T O P I C S

Establishing a wide-area aid structure through cooperative agreements in case of disasters

Agreements have been concluded on a wide-area cooperative aid structure with the city of Higashine, Yamagata Prefecture, the city of Tamano, Okayama Prefecture, the city of Choshi, Chiba Prefecture, the city of Ishinomaki, Miyagi Prefecture, and the town of Fujikawaguchiko, Yamanashi Prefecture.

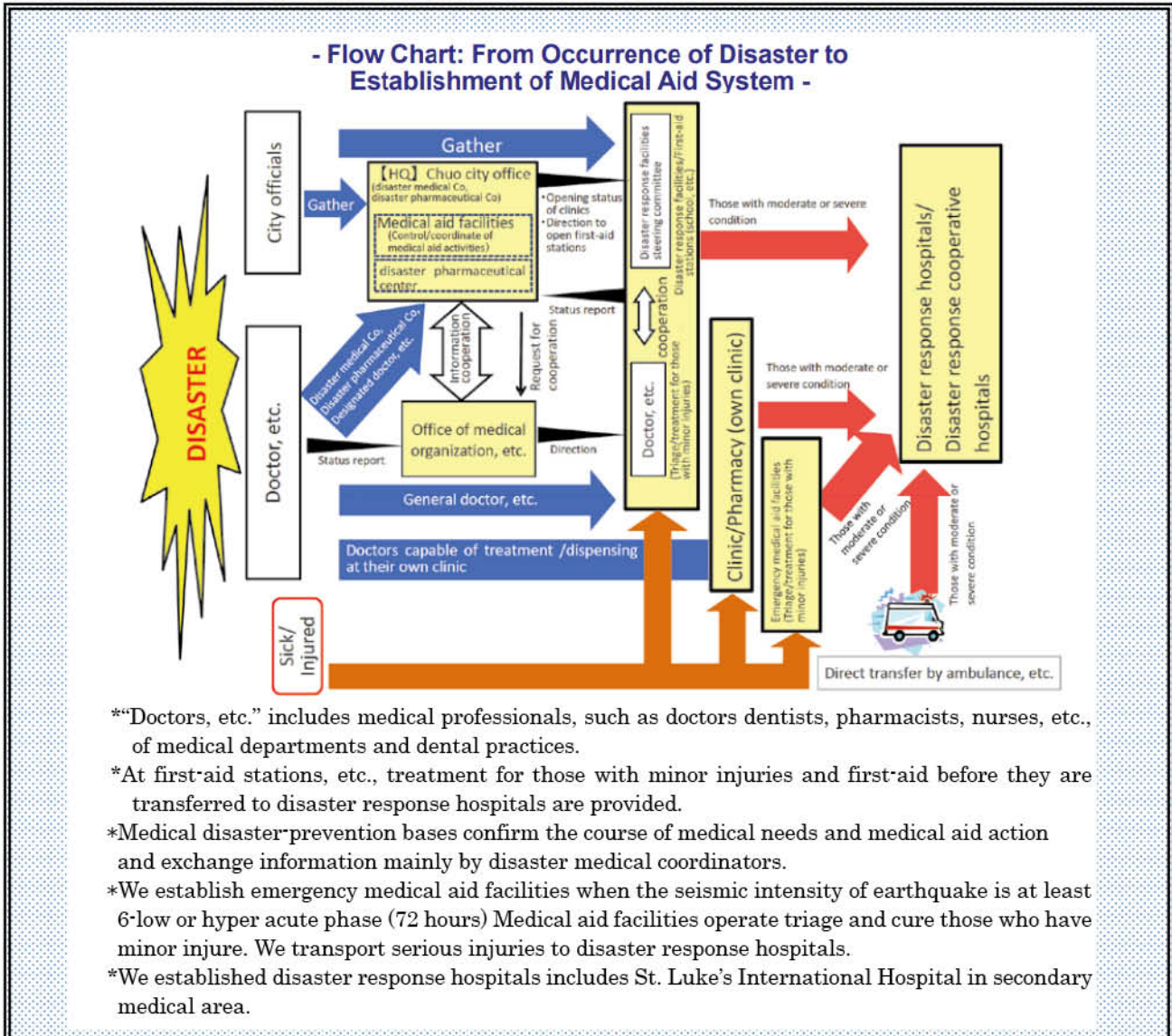
Content of agreements

- Provision of food, water, and other necessities, as well as supplies and equipment
- Dispatch of personnel depending on the state of damage
- Provision of temporary evacuation facilities for disaster victims, etc.



8. Medical aid system

We seek to cooperate with doctors' associations and other such organizations in the city to establish a system for initial action (including a contact network) and to enhance our medical aid system to enable us to take swift action in times of disaster, such as in providing triage for the sick and injured and treatment for those with minor injuries, etc. Treatment for the sick and injured will be provided in accordance with the severity of their conditions, and those with severe conditions will be transferred to disaster response hospitals. Additionally, we will assist the community's mutual help system by encouraging participation in rescue drills and first-aid lectures held during normal times, since the actions of the community will be crucial during the initial period after the occurrence of a disaster.



Revise in 2021

●Enhancement of medical aid system

- We established medical aid facilities that coordinate affairs about medicine mainly by disaster medical coordinators and disaster pharmacy center that coordinates pharmaceutical affairs in order to operate medical aid activities properly when a disaster occurs.
- We established the system that registers healthcare professionals who is not belong to organizations with the staffs who are engaged in medical aid activity when a disaster occurs.
- We concluded agreement with St. Luke’s International University about the cooperation of establishing emergency medical aid facilities and dispatch of doctors etc. in response to City’s request when the earthquake occurs whose seismic intensity is at least 6-low.

9. Improved human waste treatment/disposal measures

Efforts will be made to protect the living environment for residents through swift disposal of garbage and human waste arising in a disaster. In addition, rubble from collapsed buildings and other structures will be removed quickly to facilitate recovery and restoration.

Revise in 2021

●Structure for joint disposal of disaster wastes etc.

To facilitate a smooth and swift response to disaster wastes, agreements have been concluded on basic matters related to the joint disposal structure of the 23 wards of Tokyo and the Clean Authority of Tokyo and requests for cooperation to business organizations and others, to enhance wide-area cooperation.

In addition, in the event of a disaster the 23 wards of Tokyo and the Clean Authority of Tokyo will request the cooperation of business organizations and others in areas such as collection, transport, and treatment and disposal of disaster waste and human wastes, and business organizations and others will cooperate under individual agreements.

10. The system to support the reconstruction of the livelihood of disaster victims

For the early restoration of city resident lives, we will swiftly conduct damage inspections for housings, issue disaster victim certificates and reconstruct city after earthquake including support for the reconstructions of city resident's lives smoothly.

In addition, we establish the system to support the reconstruction of the livelihood of disaster victims to prepare the early reconstruction of city resident lives.



Revise in 2021

●Participation in the council of use the system to support the reconstruction of the livelihood of disaster victims





When we use “The system to support the reconstruction of the livelihood of disaster victims”, we will request for the close cooperation of Tokyo Metropolitan and share the problems and measures about a huge disaster and conduct trainings.

●Development of communication environment

We develop the communication environment where you can use “The system to support the reconstruction of the livelihood of disaster victims” including Chuo city office, Tsukiji social education center, Nihombashi city center, Tsukishima city center.

Various pamphlets published by Chuo City

In order for city residents and people working in business establishments in the city to gain a deeper understanding of what they should do in an emergency, and so that they may refer to them on a routine basis, we have published various pamphlets explaining Chuo City's disaster preparedness measures for self-help and mutual aid in the community based on the Disaster Preparedness Plan in a clear and easy-to-understand format, and are engaged in efforts to spread awareness and enlighten people about these measures.

For city residents	Earthquake disaster prevention in our house and our town	Earthquake disaster prevention plan in our house
		<p>We made the check lists in each disaster-prevention bases for the opportunity to talk with your family about disaster prevention and stay calm in case of a disaster.</p> 
For offices	Preparation for relief! Disaster prevention of buildings -High-rise housing we can continue to live when an earthquake occurs	Pamphlets for disaster prevention pocket edition
	<p>The handbook we can carry with always.</p> 	
For offices	Is your office safe!?	Office Survival Book
	<p>The summary of affairs that is necessary for managers and responsible people to establish the disaster prevention measures and manual,</p> 	<p>The summary of disaster prevention measures in offices to understand the safety ensuring and activity in case of emergency when a huge earthquake occurs.</p>

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