

# Disaster Prevention Pamphlet for Foreign Residents (English)

Miyazaki Prefecture



This pamphlet is also available in Japanese, Chinese, Korean and Tagalog.

The pamphlet can also be seen on the Miyazaki International Foundation's Website (<http://www.mif.or.jp>), and printed out.

## When a disaster happens, the first thing you should do is PROTECT YOURSELF.

Japan and Miyazaki Prefecture where we live are abundant with nature. On the other hand, natural disasters happen again and again.

It is important to be prepared for disasters, be connected with your neighbors and people around you and know the rules for living in Miyazaki. In past disasters, many people have been rescued and helped by people around them.

This pamphlet contains the minimum measures and information required for when a disaster occurs. If there is something you do not know, or would like more detailed information about, check it out yourself or ask someone.

# Informing people of your safety

It is important to act calmly in order to respond to disaster conditions. Be sure to always have the contact address and phone number of your country's embassy in Japan with you at all times. Also, think of how you can charge the battery your mobile phone and contact people when there is a blackout (no electricity).

In areas where a major disaster has occurred, telephone connections may be difficult or impossible. The following are ways you can let people here in Japan and abroad know you are safe.

## Telephone message service in times of disaster [voice message]

- This service is available only within Japan.
- Public telephones / fixed telephones / mobile phones / PHS

When a disaster occurs, public telephones are usually first and easier to get a connection on.

This is a voice message service provided free of charge to allow people to inform others if they are safe or not.



### Recording a message

171 → 1 → your phone number → leave your message

\* up to 10 messages can be recorded

### Listening to a message

171 → 2 → the phone number of the person whose message you want to hear → listen to the message

\* recording time limit is 30 sec.

\* messages are kept for 48 hrs.

## Text message service in times of disaster [written messages]

- Written messages can be seen from overseas
- [Text message service in times of disaster] (web 171) in English, Korean and Chinese  
<https://www.web171.jp>
- When an earthquake measuring 6-lower or above on the Japanese seismic intensity scale occurs, the following mobile phone companies' Saigai-yo Dengenban' service can be used.



You can register on a mobile phone Saigai-yo Dengenban site.

**NTTdocomo** <http://dengon.docomo.ne.jp/top.cgi>



NTTdocomo



SoftBank



au

**SoftBank** <http://dengon.softbank.ne.jp/J>

**au** <http://dengon.ezweb.ne.jp/>

**WILLCOM** <http://dengon.willcom-inc.com/dengon/Top.do>



WILLCOM



EMOBILE

**EMOBILE** <http://dengon.emnet.ne.jp/>

Smart phones also have applications for times of disaster.

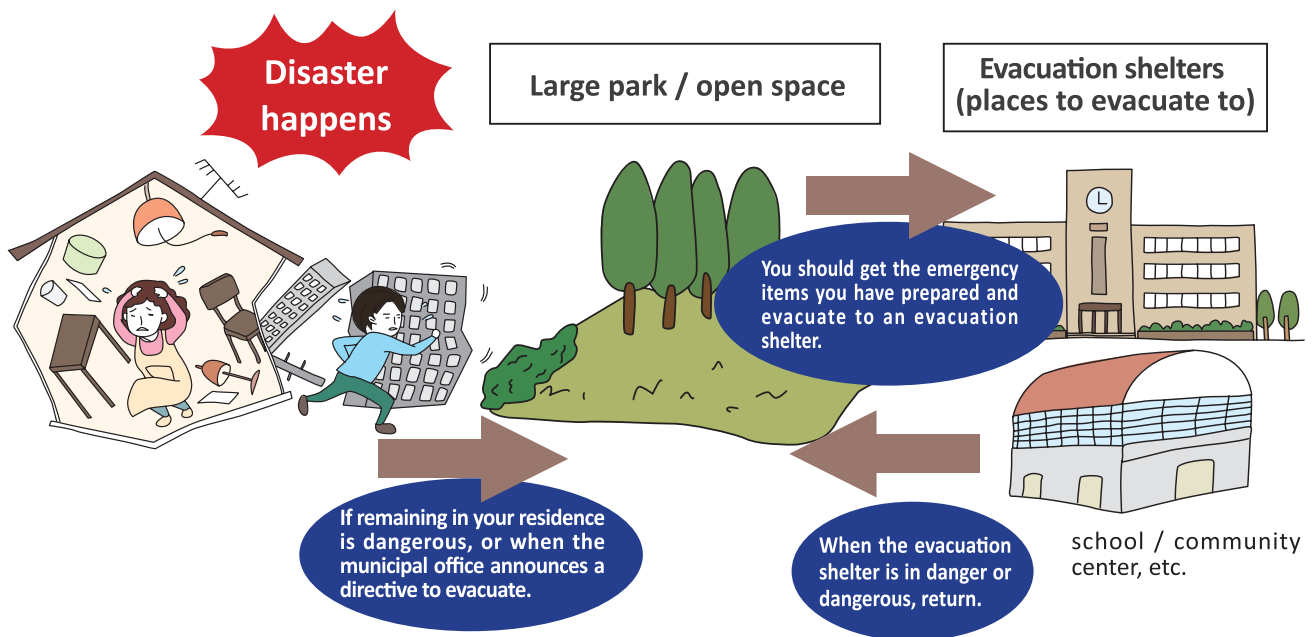
You can input a written message and people who read this will know you are alive.

People abroad can confirm your safety using each company's Website. Japanese and English can be used on some companies' sites. Also, some companies cooperate with Google's "Person Finder". The content of each company's service is different. Confirm the content of your mobile phone company's Saigai-yo Dengenban service.

\* You can try out the Saigai-yo Dengen Dail and Saigai-yo Dengenban services on; the 1st & 15th of every month, Jan 1 ~ Jan 3, Disaster Prevention Week (Aug 30 ~ Sept 5), and Disaster Prevention and Volunteer Week (Jan 15 ~ Jan 21). Please try out these services.

# Evacuation Shelters

When a major disaster occurs and people find that their home is too dangerous to live in or if their home was destroyed and have nowhere to live, they can live temporarily in an evacuation shelter



Before you leave your residence to go to the shelter, be sure to switch off the gas mains switch, and (electric circuit) breaker.  
Bring the items you have prepared for disasters. For a list of items to bring, see Be Prepared (4).

- Shelters can be used free of charge
- Check where your local shelter is. There is one in every district.
- Shoes cannot be worn inside an evacuation shelter.
- Toilets can be used.
- You can sleep there.
- Depending on the circumstances, you may be able to receive water, food and blankets, etc. However, what you can receive, the amount or number and the hours you can receive them may be limited, please follow the instructions at the shelter.
- Information can be obtained at shelters. For accurate information, enquire at the municipal office.
- Garbage disposal rules are decided, so be sure you know them.
- Since many people use the shelter, confirm how you can use the facilities.
- Try not to cause trouble for people around you.
- If there is something you don't know, ask someone near you, and if there is something you cannot do, consult someone.
- Actively participate in the running of the evacuation shelter.
- Take care of your health while in a shelter. Be sure to get enough sleep and ensure there is adequate ventilation. Take care to prevent injuries. Also, be careful to avoid heat-related ailments (i.e. dehydration, etc.), economy-class syndrome and infectious diseases (i.e. colds, etc.)



conditions at an evacuation shelter when Shinmoedake volcano erupted in January 2011 (from Takaharu Town's Website)

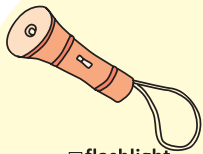


# Be Prepared

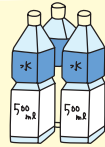
It is said that the first 72 hours after a major disaster occurs are very important in deciding if you will survive or not. You should prepare the things you need before a major disaster happens. When a major disaster occurs, water, electricity and gas services will not work.



## Things you should bring with you when you evacuate



flashlight (torch)



water  
three 500cc bottles



food  
bring special food required for religious or allergy reasons



small sheet to sit and lie on  
blue plastic sheet, etc



residence card



passport



health insurance card



bank passbook, seal



cash  
10 yen coins are useful of making phone calls on public phones



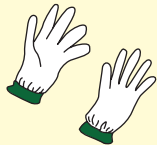
adhesive plasters



wet tissues



medicine  
medicine you usually take



cotton work gloves



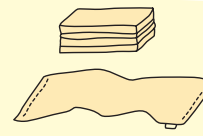
old newspapers  
2-3 days papers



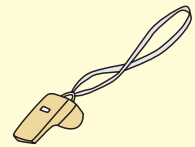
slippers



pocket body warmers



towels



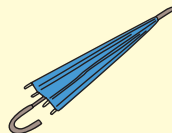
whistle



personal protection alarm



raincoat



umbrella



underwear socks

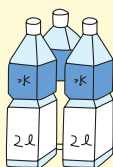


large-size handkerchief



helmet

## Things you should always have prepared



water  
3 days supply  
3 x 2L PET bottles per person



emergency food, canned food, retort food, etc.  
cans that do not require can openers



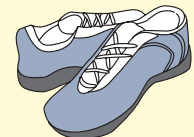
blankets



clothing  
prepare clothes that fit, especially those of other members of the family, etc.



radio



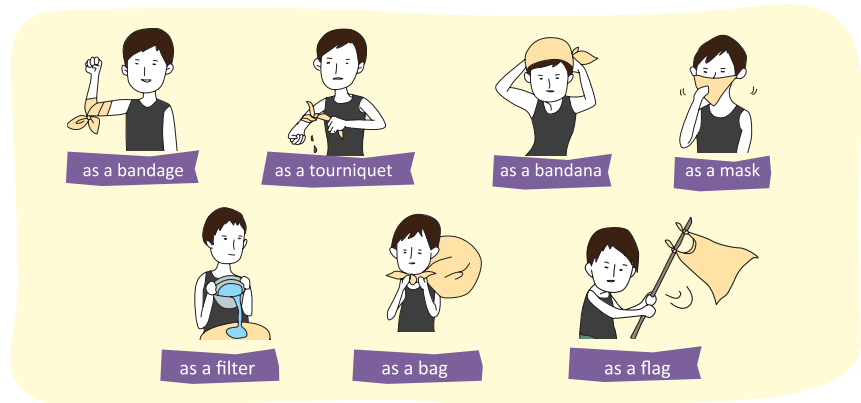
shoes  
shoes with thick soles will protect your feet

These items can be purchased at DIY stores or supermarkets, etc.

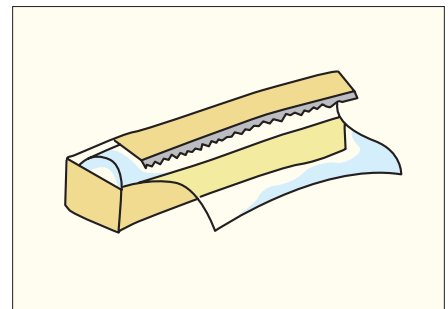
The items you need to prepare will differ depending on if you live with your family, live alone or with friends. Besides the items listed above, you may need to prepare medicine you usually take, or other items that you normally need.

# Things that are useful to know

- 1** Many kinds of large-size handkerchiefs and tenugui (Japanese towel) are sold at department stores and general stores. If you have one, it can be very useful in an emergency. They are also very useful in everyday life.



- 2** Plastic food cling-film is very useful in everyday life. It is also very useful if a disaster happens. If you wrap a dish or plate with the film you can eat food from it without needing to wash the plate with water afterwards. Water may not be available when a disaster happens. If you get injured, wrap can be used as a bandage to stop bleeding.



- 3** When a major disaster occurs it can be very difficult to obtain food. Be prepared. There are preserved foods and many recipes for cooking without gas or electricity, etc. These are introduced on the Internet and in books. While actually trying to cook like this with your family or friends, it is a good time to think about what you would do without water, or cooking without gas or electricity.



- 4** In a major disaster, plates and dishes may be broken and you may have nothing to eat food from. In a situation like this, paper dishes are useful. Even newspapers or advertisement paper can be used to make them.

- 5** When an earthquake happens, furniture can be very dangerous. Secure furniture so that it will not fall over. These items can be purchased at DIY stores and supermarkets.



# Learn to protect yourself through participation in disaster drills, etc.

Disaster prevention drills are held for people in the communities of the cities, towns and villages in Miyazaki Prefecture. Also, there are a number of international associations that have disaster prevention drills where foreign residents can participate in.

## Participate in disaster drills

If you have previous experience and practice, it will greatly increase your ability to PROTECT YOURSELF. By participating in such drills, you will also be more connected with the local people.



## Participate in local events and festivals



Photo provided by: Miyazaki International Foundation

Many events and festivals take place every month in Miyazaki Prefecture. Going to these events and participating in the running of them provides a good opportunity to do something together with the local people. So, when a major disaster occurs that experience will be a great advantage towards you working together.

There are community children's groups [kodomo-kai], community residents associations [jichi-kai], local volunteer fire brigades [shobo-dan] and international exchange associations where you can use your special talents and language ability. Foreign residents also participate in these.

## Everyday living consultation hotline

Service free of charge

At the Miyazaki International Foundation, consultation in your native language is available for everyday problems that occur due to language barriers.

(English, Chinese, Korean, Filipino and Portuguese)

Privacy is protected. Feel free to telephone.



**TEL. 0985-32-8457**  
**URL: <http://www.mif.or.jp/>**

Consultation days and hours  
Tuesday ~ Saturday 10:00~19:00  
(Office closed: Sunday, Monday, national holidays, Dec 29 ~ Jan 3)

# Japanese words, phrases, etc. used in times of disaster

ji bun no na mae 自 分 の 名 前	Name	
ju syo 住 所	Address	
den wa ban go 電 話 番 号	Telephone No.	
sei nen ga ppi 生 年 月 日	Date of birth	
koku seki 国 籍	Nationality	
zai ryu shi kaku 在 留 資 格	Residence status	
ketu eki gata 血 液 型	Blood type	
taishikan ryouji kannorenrakusaki 大使館・領事館の連絡先	Embassy / Consulate contact	

Earthquakes (地震)		
tou kai 倒 壊	Buildings have collapsed and broken	
ji sube ri 地 滑 り	Soil and rocks slide down sloping areas (hills, etc.)	
ji wa re 地 割 れ	Cracks appear in the surface of the land	
kai gan 海 岸	The borderline of the land and sea	
tei den 停 電	Electricity cannot be used	
dan sui 断 水	No water running from faucets, etc.	
ga su mo re ガ ス 漏 れ	Gas leaking from gas pipes	
ta chi i ri kin shi 立ち入り禁止	A place where entry is prohibited	
hu kkyu 復 旧	Return of essential services (water, electricity, gas, etc.) and public transportation to their original condition	

Typhoons (台風)		
taifugajorikusuru 台風が上陸する	The center of the typhoon reaches the coast of Hokkaido, Honshu, Shikoku, Kyushu	
tai fu no shin ro 台風の進路	The direction the typhoon will take	
si ke し け	Sea becomes very rough due to strong wind	
taka shio 高 潮	Surface of the sea rises abnormally due to strong wind and air pressure caused by the typhoon	
ka sen no ha n ran 河川のはん濫	Rivers overflow due to heavy rainfall	
ka sen no zou sui 河川の増水	River water level rises abnormally	
tei bou no ke kkai 堤防の決壊	Sea walls / River banks burst/break	
ki ken sui i 危 険 水 位	The level (height) of the water in a river which has increased to an almost overflowing level. The level (height) of the water which is an indicator to evacuate.	
sin sui 浸 水	Structures, etc. become immersed in water, water enters buildings, etc.	

Evacuation Shelters (避難所)		
kyu sui sha 給 水 車	Water distribution wagon	
kyu sui sei gen 給 水 制 限	Hours when tap water can be used are limited	
kyu sui ba syo 給 水 場 所	Place where water is distributed	
kyu go sho 救 護 所	Place where injuries are attended to	
hi sai sha 被 災 者	People who are victims of a disaster	
sei katsu so dan 生 活 相 談	Consultation on everyday life troubles	
ken kou so dan 健 康 相 談	Consultation on health problems	
shoku ryo hai kyu 食 糧 配 給	Place where food is distributed	
ta ki da shi 炊 き 出 し	Food is cooked and distributed	
go mi syu syu ゴミ 収集	Collection garbage	
gu ra n do グ ラ ン ド	An outdoor spacious place for sports	
tai iku kan 体 育 館	A building for sports	
kou min kan 公 民 館	A building in a city, town or village where people in the community participate in learning and exchange activities	

Transportation (交通)		
un kyu 運 休	Bus or train service stopped for some reason	
ke kko 欠 航	Flights or passenger boat (ferry) services cancelled for some reason	
fu tsu 不 通	Cannot pass through the road	
tsu kou do me 通 行 止 め	Not allowed to pass through the road	
untenwomi a waseru 運転を見合わせる	Bus or train service, etc. temporarily stopped for some reason	
o ri kae shi un ten 折り返し運転	Train or bus, etc. returning to its departure station / stop because of some reason which prevents it reaching its destination	
do ro no kan botsu 道路の陥没	A large hole or crater has formed in the road surface	
u kai ro 迂 回 路	A detour to get to your destination when a road has become impassable for some reason	
tsu ko ki sei 通 行 規 制	Limitations on passage through roads enforced in times of danger such as disasters, etc.	

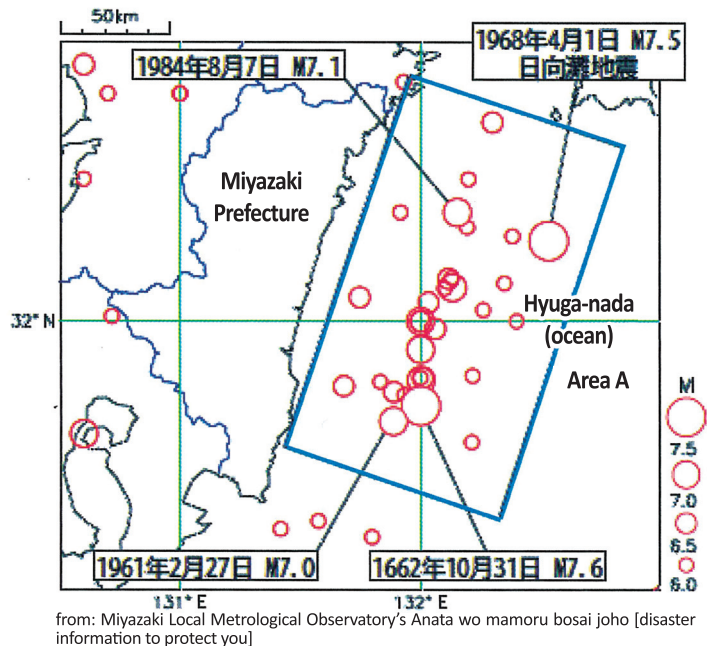
Depending on the municipality, hazard maps showing predicted damage when a natural disaster occurs and where evacuation shelters are may be distributed. Please check at your city or town hall office.

# Earthquakes

Miyazaki Prefecture is an area where many earthquakes which can be felt by the body occur.

This map shows the earthquakes with a magnitude (measure of the energy created by an earthquake) of 6 or higher since the year 1600. Two earthquakes with a magnitude greater than 7.5 occurred in 1662 and 1968. Tsunami (waves created by an earthquake) resulted from both earthquakes. People died and were injured in these.

Earthquakes with a magnitude 7 which also caused tsunami have repeatedly occurred in Hyuga-nada between intervals of a few years and a few decades. However, there have been no earthquakes since the earthquake of August 7, 1984 (magnitude 7.1). Because of this, a major earthquake is expected because an enormous amount of energy which can trigger an earthquake has built up in the rock stratum around Hyuga-nada's continental plate.



There is one more reason to worry about major earthquakes. As experts have pointed out, a giant earthquake is expected along the Nankai Trough which stretches from the ocean outside the Suruga Bay (Shizuoka Pref.) along the ocean off Shikoku to Hyuga-nada.

With this giant earthquake of magnitude 9, violent tremors of intensity level [Shindo] 7 are expected to hit Miyazaki City and Hyuga City. In the worst scenario, if the earthquake happens in mid-winter in the middle of the night, over 40,000 people are expected to die.

If you want to know details about the size of tremors or the height of a tsunami when a major earthquake occurs, ask the person in charge of disaster prevention in your municipality.

Earthquakes also occur inland in Miyazaki Prefecture  
This photograph was taken when the Ebino Earthquake happened in 1968.



[General Affairs Department, Fire and Disaster Prevention Division (Ebino Jishin no Kiroku – A Record of Ebino Earthquake) Miyazaki Pref., 1969]



## Earthquakes – degree of shaking and effects (outline)

<b>Intensity Level 3</b> <small>shin d o san</small> 震度 3	Most people indoors can feel the shaking.	<b>Intensity Level 6-lower</b> <small>shin d o roku jaku</small> 震度 6 弱	You may find it difficult to stand / Most unsecured furniture moves and falls over / Doors may not be able to be opened
<b>Intensity Level 4</b> <small>shin d o yon</small> 震度 4	Most people are surprised. / Lighting, etc. hanging from the ceiling sway. / Unstable items fall over.	<b>Intensity Level 6-upper</b> <small>shin d o roku kyuu</small> 震度 6 強	You may be unable to move except by crawling. / You may be thrown about. / More unsecured furniture falls over. / More wooden buildings and structures of low earthquake resistance may lean and collapse.
<b>Intensity Level 5-lower</b> <small>shin d o go jaku</small> 震度 5 弱	Most people experience fear and want to hold onto something. / Dishes and books on shelves fall over.	<b>Intensity Level 7</b> <small>shin d o nana</small> 震度 7	More wooden buildings and structures of low earthquake resistance may lean and collapse. Wooden structures of high earthquake resistance may lean over./ More concrete buildings of low earthquake resistance collapse.
<b>Intensity Level 5-upper</b> <small>shin d o go kyuu</small> 震度 5 強	You may find it difficult to walk without holding onto something. / Dishes, books and many other items on shelves fall over. / Furniture that is not secured may fall over. / Block walls that are not reinforced may fall over.	from: Miyazaki Local Metrological Observatory's Anata wo mamoru bosai johu [disaster information to protect you]	

## An earthquake has happened. What to do ...

An earthquake has happened.  
What to do ...

Inside a building



Hide under a desk, etc. to protect your head.



Open the (front) door of your residence.



Switch off the gas, heaters, etc.



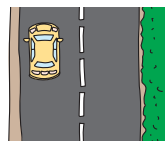
Do not rush outside.

An earthquake has happened.  
What to do ...

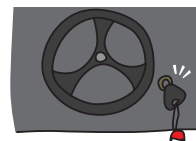
In a vehicle



Do not reduce your speed suddenly.



Move over to the left of the road and switch off the engine.



Leave the key in the ignition switch.



Get out of the car and evacuate on foot.

An earthquake has happened.  
What to do ...

In town



Protect your head.



If you are in an elevator, get out at the nearest floor.



Evacuate to a wide open space.



Do not go near cut or disconnected electric cables.

## Be careful with after-tremors [yoshin] (repeating earthquakes)

After the first earthquake [honshin] that causes damage, there will be repeated after-tremors [yoshin] which can continue for 1 week up to 10 days (tremors still continued 2 years after the Great East Japan Earthquake). You need to be careful with these after-tremors. Do not go near damaged buildings or cliffs, etc.

## Early earthquake warning

The early earthquake warning (kinkyu jishin sokuho) is a system that tries to warn the public as early as possible of a possible major tremor caused by an earthquake that has just occurred. You should think about what you can do in the short space of time from when you see or hear an early earthquake warning (kinkyu jishin sokuho). There are only a few seconds or tens of seconds from the time you hear or see a warning until the major tremor begins.

The warning together with a warning signal is given on TV, radio and on mobile phones which can receive the warning and on your municipality's disaster prevention radio warning system. You should protect yourself as best as possible for as long as the strong tremors continue. After the tremors have subsided, act as calmly as possible.

# Tsunami

A tsunami is a wave created by an earthquake. There is a strong possibility of serious damage being caused by a tsunami along the Miyazaki coastline which faces the ocean area of Hyuga-nada if a Hyuga-nada, Nankai or Tonankai earthquake occurs or if all of these earthquakes occur at once.

If an earthquake happens, and a tsunami approaches the coast of Miyazaki Prefecture, depending on the location, it is expected to arrive within a few minutes, normally 10~15 minutes.

When an earthquake occurs in the ocean, the following warnings will be announced.

	Tsunami's expected height		Action that should be taken
	Numerical Indicator Announcement (Announcement Standard)	Announcement when an enormous earthquake occurs	
<b>Large tsunami warning</b> <small>otsunamikeiho</small> 大津波警報	<b>Over 10m</b> (height > 10m)	<b>Giant</b> <small>kyodai</small> 巨大	People along the seacoast or on river banks should immediately evacuate to a higher place [Takadai] or a high building. Since tsunami come repeatedly, do not leave the safe high place until the tsunami warning has been cancelled.  Do not think that where you are is safe. Evacuate to a higher place.
	<b>10m</b> (height > 5m, ≤ 10m)		
	<b>5m</b> (height > 3m, ≤ 5m)		
<b>Tsunami warning</b> <small>tsunamikeiho</small> 津波警報	<b>3m</b> (height > 1m, ≤ 3m)	<b>High</b> <small>takai</small> 高い	
<b>Tsunami caution</b> <small>tsu namit chui ho</small> 津波注意報	<b>1m</b> (height ≥ 20cm, ≤ 1m)	<b>Not given</b>	People who are in the sea should immediately get out and evacuate from the seaside. Do not enter the sea or go near the seaside until after the tsunami caution has been cancelled.

From: Japan Metrological Agency's leaflet "Tsunami Keiho ga Kwarimasu (Tsunami Warnings Will Change)"

**Don't look back! Don't go back! Keep both hands free! Don't go to look at the sea!**

If you are on the seafont and feel a large tremor or shaking ...



If you are on the seafont and there is an earthquake, rather than moving to a 'further place' move to a 'higher place'

If you hear a tsunami warning announcement (tsunami keiho) or siren ...



If a tsunami warning is announced but you don't feel a tremor (shaking), evacuate as quickly as possible

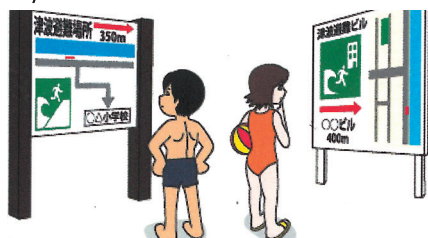


Since tsunami flow upstream along rivers, do not go near rivers or estuaries

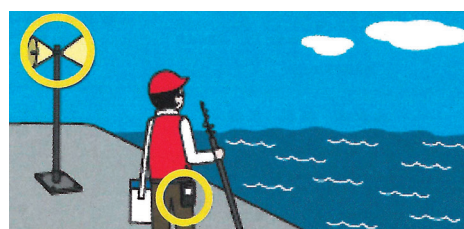


Since tsunami continue to come, even if you have evacuated, do not feel too assured of your safety

If you come to the seafont ...



Check where evacuation areas are and routes to them.



Confirm how you can obtain information from the TV, radio or local authority's disaster prevention warning radio system, and pay attention to the information.

**In your everyday life, check the hazard maps of cities, towns and villages along the coast. Check tsunami evacuation areas! Look for these signs.**



Tsunami caution

A warning for an area where there is a danger of a tsunami because an earthquake has happened.

Tsu nami chu i hou  
津波注意報



Tsunami evacuation area

An elevated area which is safe to evacuate to if there is a tsunami

Tsu nami hi nan ba syo  
津波避難場所



Tsunami evacuation building

These are buildings in area where there are no elevated places, such as hills, etc, in which you can evacuate

Tsu nami hi nan bi ru  
津波避難ビル

# Volcanoes

Japan is one of the world's major volcano countries. The eruption of the Shinmoedake volcano in 2011, which caused severe damage, showed that volcanic disasters are close to home.

Active volcanoes in Miyazaki are the group of volcanoes on Mt. Kirishima-yama which is located on the border of Miyazaki and Kagoshima prefectures. Among these, mainly Ohachi and Shinmoedake have repeatedly erupted.

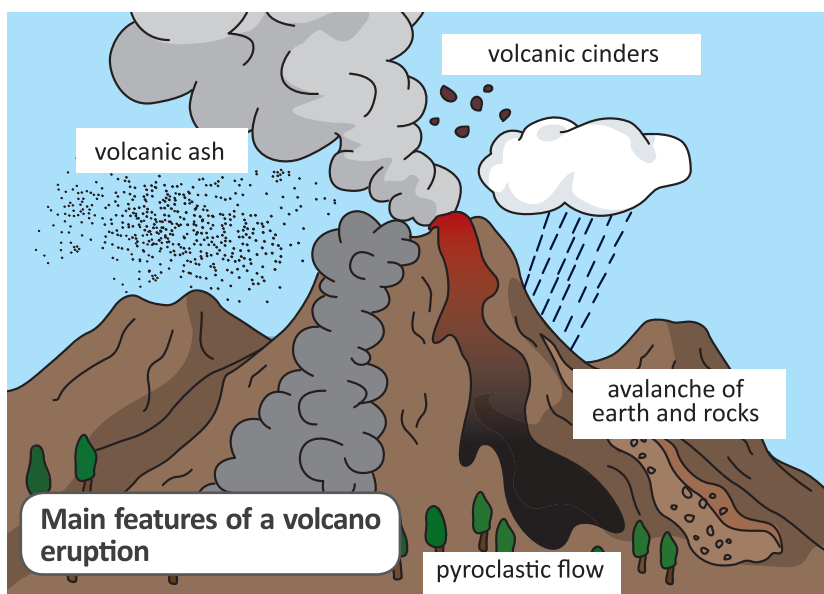
These photos show what it was like in Takaharu town when Mt. Kirishima (Shinmoedake) erupted in January - February 2011 .



(from Takaharu Town's Website)

- The most important way to protect yourself from a volcanic eruption disaster is to obtain accurate information.
- Check information on the TV and radio news, announcements by the Japan Metrological Agency and by the office of each municipality.
- On an everyday basis, confirm where your evacuation shelter is.
- When it is necessary to evacuate or prepare to evacuate to an evacuation shelter, the local municipal office will make an announcement.
- When there is falling volcanic ash or atmospheric (sonic) vibrations caused by the eruption, it is safer to remain indoors. Since atmospheric vibrations can cause glass to smash, do not go near windows or doors.

When an explosion such as a volcano eruption happens vibrations are created in the air, these are called atmospheric vibrations (kushin). Window glass will shake and sometimes smash. When the 2011 Shinmoedake eruption happened, window glass shook in far away Miyazaki City.



When you go outdoors, wear a mask and goggles to protect your throat and eyes from volcanic ash. Also, you should wear a helmet to protect your head from falling stones shot into the air by the eruption.



# Typhoons

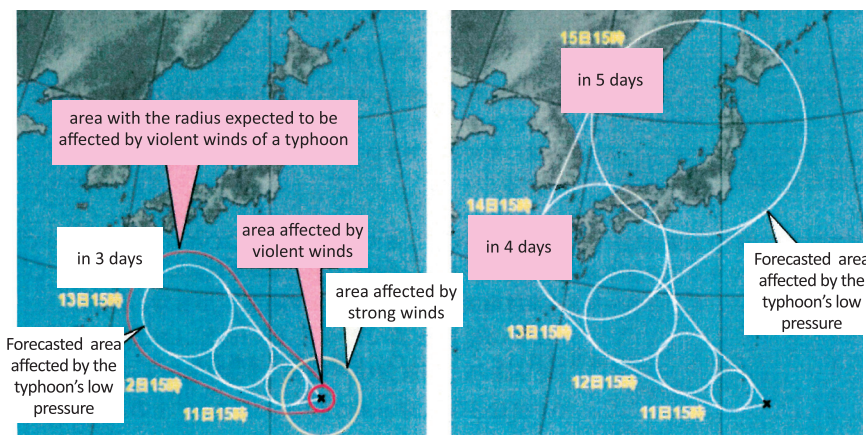
A typhoon is a bulk of cloud carrying strong winds and a lot of rain, and comes to Japan from summer through autumn from the south and progresses in a northeasterly direction causing rain and wind disasters. Every year, major disasters occur.

Almost every year, Miyazaki experiences disasters caused by the typhoons' heavy rain. The size of a typhoon is decided by the size of the radius of the area with winds of 15m p/s or more (This area with strong winds is known as kyofu iki in Japanese.)

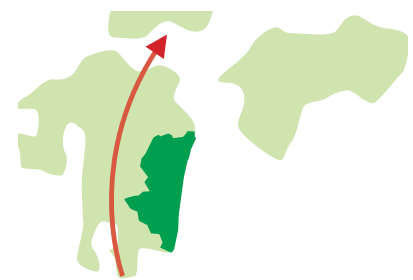
The 'strength' is decided by the maximum speed of the wind around the center of this area.

In a violent wind area (bofu iki), average wind speed is 25m p/s or more.

The center of a typhoon is called the taifu no me (eye of the typhoon). Though there is almost no rain or wind in it, the rain and wind around it are strong. It is important to be cautious until the typhoon has passed.



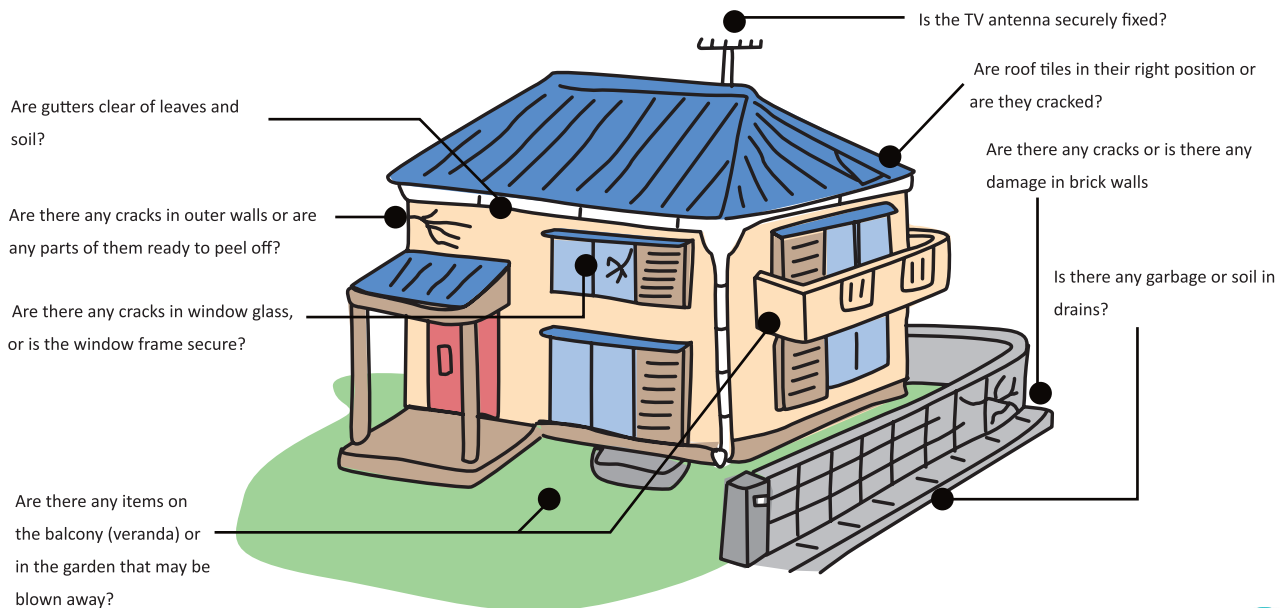
from: Miyazaki Local Metrological Observatory's Anata wo mamoru bosai joho [disaster information to protect you]



When a typhoon passes through Miyazaki Prefecture on a course from the west (direction of arrow), damage from rain increases within Miyazaki Prefecture. Take precautions. Confirm the direction the typhoon is proceeding in and its location on weather forecasts.

In weather forecasts, the forecast direction the typhoon is proceeding is given 3 days in advance and 5 days in advance.

## Things you should check before a typhoon comes.



from: Miyazaki Local Metrological Observatory's Anata wo mamoru bosai joho [disaster information to protect you]

# Heavy rain

Attention must be paid to heavy rain, too. The amount of rain that falls during the rainy season (June ~ July), as well as that with typhoons in September and October is much heavier compared with long ago.

Rain brought by typhoons and localized torrential rain in the rainy season that has hit Miyazaki so far, has caused serious damage such as rivers to overflow, houses to be flooded and mountain and hillsides to collapse.



Oyodo River overflow (Miyazaki City)



Gokase Town

[from: Miyazaki Local Metrological Observatory's disaster information to protect you]

- **Get the latest information from the Japan Metrological Agency, etc. from the TV, radio, and Internet!**
- **Do not go near dangerous places such as rivers that have become overflowed from rain, near mountains or hills that have collapsed or near cliffs that may collapse!**
- **It is important to evacuate early! Do not delay! (See Evacuation Shelters (3))**

If there is the danger of an imminent disaster, each municipality (city, town or village) will issue a directive to residents to evacuate.

	<b>Evacuation preparedness information</b> <small>hinanjunbijoho</small> 避難準備情報	Inform you to prepare to evacuate
	<b>Evacuation advisory</b> <small>hinankankoku</small> 避難勧告	Advice to evacuate because of possible approaching danger.
	<b>Evacuation directive</b> <small>hinanshiji</small> 避難指示	Order to evacuate because of dangerous conditions approaching.

Though this directive is announced on the TV, radio, municipality's announcement vehicles, municipality's disaster warning radio system, it may sometimes be late. If you think it is dangerous, do not delay! Evacuate to your evacuation shelter. Evacuating at night can be dangerous. Evacuate early before nightfall.

# Landslide Disasters

To protect yourself from landslide disasters, early evacuation is very important. (See Evacuation Shelters (3))

There are many forewarnings when landslides occur. When you notice anything unusual, don't wait for an advisory or order to evacuate. Evacuate immediately.

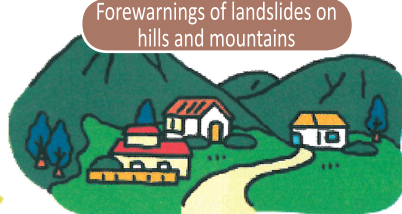
(from: Miyazaki Local Metrological Observatory's Anata wo mamoru bosai joho [Disaster information for your protection])

## Forewarnings of landslides on cliffs



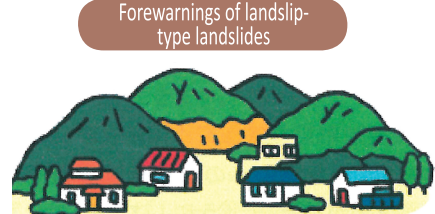
- Small stones roll down the cliff.
- Water flows from the face of the cliff.
- Cracks appear in the cliff.

## Forewarnings of landslides on hills and mountains



- A rumbling sound is heard from the hill or mountain.
- River water becomes murky and branches and tree trunks flow down from upstream.
- The water level in the river falls suddenly.

## Forewarnings of landslide-type landslides



- Well water becomes murky.
- Cracks and collapsing occur in the ground surface.
- Water in lakes or marshes changes.

## Do not go near dangerous places.

With an increase in the amount of water due to rain, the edges of streams and gutters become difficult to see, resulting in the possibility of falling into them. Landslides on cliffs and hills as well as in mountains become more likely to occur. You cannot afford to be careless even with places you consider safe in your everyday life. Do not go near these places unnecessarily.



## What would you do in a situation like this? You are driving your car when suddenly it begins to rain like as if you were under a waterfall.

Slow down, and if you think it is too dangerous to drive, check your surroundings and move over to the side of the road.

If the road is flooded and the level of water continues to rise, get out of your car and evacuate.

With a rise in the level of water, the pressure of the water will make it difficult or impossible to open the car door and escape. It is important to leave the car and evacuate as soon as possible.

- When major disasters occur in Japan, the Self-Defense Forces sometimes carry out rescue and aid activities.

## Get the latest weather information from the TV, radio or Internet

### Always check the TV, radio, and Internet

You can always get weather forecast, typhoon and other disaster information.

**Meteorological Agency** [Japanese] <http://www.jma.go.jp/jma/index.html>

[English] <http://www.jma.go.jp/jma/indexe.html>

### Miyazaki Prefecture Disaster Prevention / Crime Prevention Information Email Service [Miyazaki-ken Bosai Bohan Joho Mail Service] (in Japanese only)

URL : <https://www.fastalarm.jp/miyazaki/>

Using your mobile phone or computer, you can register for this service. The following information will be sent by email.

1 Disaster prevention / Crime prevention (emails sent from Miyazaki Pref. Office, municipalities, police, and fire departments)

2 Natural disaster information

# Tornados

Miyazaki Prefecture has the third largest number of tornados (spiraling violent wind storms) in the country. Tornados have been increasing in the plains along the coast of the Prefecture.

In Miyazaki Prefecture, many tornados are caused by typhoons. This is a photograph of a train overturned by a tornado in Nobeoka City in September 2006.

If there are signs of developed cumulonimbi (clouds) or if the wind becomes strong, enter a strong building, keep away from windows, close the curtains and try to ensure your safety.

If the following conditions occur, cumulonimbi (clouds) conditions which cause tornados may be approaching you.



Photograph provided by Miyazaki Local Metrological Observatory

- Dark black clouds approach, and the area suddenly becomes dark.

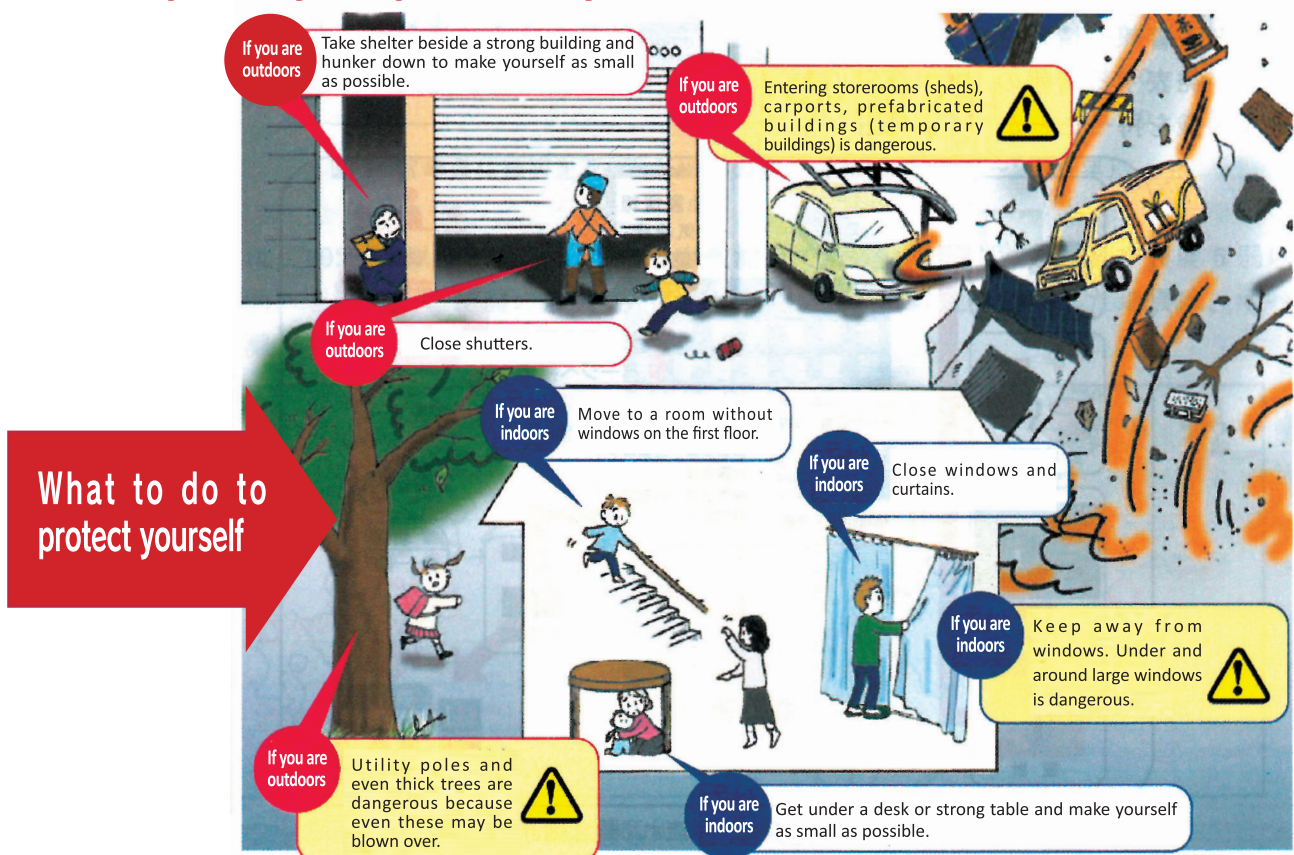
- You can hear thunder, and see lightning.

- A cool, shivering breeze blows.

- Large drops of rain or hail fall.

If a tornado approaches near to you

**act quickly to protect yourself!**



(from: Miyazaki Local Metrological Observatory's Anata wo mamoru bosai joho [Disaster information for your protection] )

# 📞 119 / Fire / Emergencies

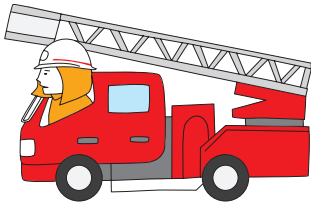
Your house is on fire! You see a building or something on fire. The following is what you should do ...

- Shout out in a loud voice to let the neighbors know there is a fire.
- If you can't shout, bang a bucket or something that will make a loud noise.
- Put out the fire as quickly as possible! But if you think it is impossible, get away quickly!
- Learn how to use a fire extinguisher at fire drills so you can use one when necessary!

## ● Call 119 (The number is the same for calling an ambulance) -----

- Take a long deep breath to calm yourself down before you make the call.
- You can also make a call from a mobile phone. The call is free of charge.
- The use of fire engines and ambulances is free of charge. Ambulances cannot be used for minor injuries or illnesses.

### Calling 119 and What information to give



**Kaji desu.**  
There is a fire.  
**Watashi no ie ga moeteimasu.**  
My house is on fire.  
**Biru ga moete imasu.**  
A building is on fire.



**Kyu kyu desu.**  
This is an emergency.  
**Kazoku ga taore masita.**  
A member of my family has collapsed.  
**Kega wo shita hito ga imasu.**  
There is an injured person.

1. **Basyo wa XXXXXXXX.XXXXcho,XXXXXshi desu.Chikakuni XXXXXXXX ga arimasu.**  
"The location is 0-00, Xxxx-cho, Xxxx City. There is a \_\_\_\_\_ nearby."  
(Inform the officer of your location, where the fire/ accident occurred. If there is a building (etc.) nearby that may be a guide, give details.)
2. **Watashi no namae wa XXXXXX. Denwa bango wa 000-0000-0000 desu.**  
"My name is Xxxxx. My phone number is 000-0000-0000."

## ● If you are caught in a fire .... -----

- When you are trying to escape in a smoke-filled area, keep your body as low as possible and cover your mouth and nose with a towel or something similar.
- Let elderly people, small children and ill people escape first. Once you have escaped, do not return to get possessions!

# 📞 110 / Accidents / Crimes

## ● How to call 110 (police) -----

- You can also make a call from a mobile phone. Making a 110 call is free of charge.
- When you make a 110 call, don't panic, remain calm. Ask someone nearby for help. It is important to give accurate information.

### Calling 110 (police) and what information to give



1. Tell the officer what has happen to you. Ex. **Jiko desu.** (There's been an accident.)  
**Jiken desu.** (There's been a crime.)  
**Dorobo desu.** (There's been a robbery.)
2. Tell the officer when it happened.
3. Tell the officer where it happened. Ex. **XXXXcho, XXXXshi desu.** (In Xxxx-cho, Xxx City.)