

About Shelters

When in shelters...

Respect the rules

- Respect the rules of each shelter regarding wake-up and bed times, toilet usage, designated smoking areas, etc.
- It would be a breach of manners to enter or peep into other people's living quarters, or raise voices.

Share roles and take part in the shelter operations

- Evacuees shall share roles as much as possible in cleaning, food preparation, commodities distribution, etc.
- Help each other and take part in operation of the shelter.



Evacuation for pet animals ~Points the owners should be prepared for~

Pet-accompanied evacuation must be done in accordance with the rules of each shelter. Keep distance from the space where other evacuees live, and owners must take responsibility in taking care of the animals by keeping them tied to designated areas or put in cages you brought.

■ Preparation in the event of disaster

Be considerate to people around you, since there could be a variety of people at the shelter who don't like animals or are allergic to them.

■ Training and health care for pets

Have them get used to cages, and train them so that they can excrete in a set place. Be sure to get them vaccinated and exterminate parasites.

■ Preparing emergency goods and stock pile for pets

Prepare food, lead and cages, and other goods that will be necessary to keep them in advance and bring them when you evacuate. Relief supply for pets may take longer to get to the shelter, it would be safe to have 5 days-worth (more than 7-days, if possible) of goods.



Living in shelters

People with various situations take refuge in the same shelter, and when many people live in a group within a confined space, the following problems could happen. It is essential to respect rules and manners when living together with strangers.



These female-unique problems could be a concern in shelters. Female members are encouraged to take part in the shelter management.

Points to follow for protecting yourself from problems in shelter life

- ▲ Do not go out alone to secluded places or at night.
- ▲ Be cautious of strangers trying to talk to you.
- ▲ Do not hold back or be patient, say your opinion.
- ▲ Inform your neighbors when you go out.

Infectious Disease Safety

Even if the infectious disease situation caused by virus, etc. is not under control, in the event of a disaster **people in dangerous areas shall evacuate in principle.**

To take proper evasive actions... 5 points to know

- 1 Evacuation is all about “evading danger”.**
Those who can secure safety at home do not have to go to a shelter at the risk of infection.
- 2 Schools and public halls are not the only shelters.**
To prevent overcrowding of shelters, consider the option of **taking shelter at a relative's or friend's house located in a safe area.**
- 3 Masks, antiseptic solutions and clinical thermometers are in shortage.**
Stocks at the shelter are limited, **bring your own** if possible (towels and handkerchiefs can substitute for masks, and wet wipes for antiseptics).
- 4 Check changes and expansion of shelters and evacuation areas.**
The information in this booklet may change after publication. Be sure to **check the town's website, etc.** when disaster happens.
- 5 Moving outside (including by car) during a downpour is dangerous.**
If staying in your car overnight becomes inevitable, be sure to **check the condition of the surrounding area, etc.**, so that the area would not be flooded.

Do your best in infectious disease prevention at the shelter

- Before entering the shelter**
Preventing the expansion of infection is the highest importance. Before entering the shelter, check your physical condition such as your body temperature.
- Wash hands frequently**
Wash your hands with soap and water before eating or after touching public areas such as toilets. If the water supply is insufficient, substitute with alcohol disinfectant, etc.
- Practice coughing etiquette thoroughly**
To prevent droplet infections, wear masks even when you are not coughing.
- Ventilation**
Ventilate air as often and as regularly as possible. Protection against cold will be also essential, especially when ventilating in winter.
- Avoiding the 3 Cs (Closed space, Crowds, and Close contact)**
Keep about 2m-distance between evacuees. Sitting not face-to-face but back-to-back or utilizing cardboard partitions would help preventing droplet infection. Staggered mealtimes are also effective in avoiding crowds and close contact.
- Check your health status on a daily basis**
Make a habit of measuring your body temperature and consult the shelter staff immediately if you notice a change in your health condition.

