

Personal Disaster Prevention



Always be prepared

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Chiba Prefecture



Chiba Prefecture Disaster
Preparedness Information Website
"Personal Disaster Prevention"

Always be prepared

Earthquake preparedness



Measures to prevent furniture from tipping over, falling, or moving

Prevent injuries caused by furniture tipping over, falling, or moving

Unsecured furniture can tip over, fall, or move due to the shaking during an earthquake, and this can be extremely dangerous. It can result in injuries or, in a worst case scenario, death.

To protect yourself from earthquakes, securely fasten large furniture using brackets, tension poles, and other appropriate equipment.



Furniture that tips over, falls, or moves can hinder evacuation

If furniture tips over, falls, or moves, it can block evacuation routes or otherwise hinder evacuation, and there is also a risk of tripping over furniture when trying to evacuate, which could also result in injuries.

Plan evacuation routes for emergencies in advance and arrange furniture with care to ensure you can evacuate safely in the event of an emergency.



☒ Things to check!

- ☐ Are there any tall or large pieces of furniture in bedrooms or children's rooms?
- ☐ When looking around the room from where you sleep, is there any furniture that could possibly fall over?
- ☐ Is there anything that might fall onto your head?
- ☐ Glass window countermeasures (apply shatter-prevention film to glass windows, close curtains when sleeping, etc.)
- ☐ Keep slippers and a bag with a flashlight and daily necessities near where you sleep.



Earthquakes

Always be prepared

Earthquake preparedness

Home seismic reinforcement



According to past earthquake damages, homes constructed **on or before May 31, 1981** are much more likely to have insufficient seismic resistance.

To protect both your life and your possessions from large-scale earthquakes, have your home undergo seismic assessment and seismic resistance retrofitting construction.

Earthquake countermeasures you can implement in your home

Earthquakes strike suddenly and without warning. It is important to prepare in advance in order to protect yourself in the event of an emergency. If an earthquake were to strike right now, could you protect yourself? Let's review home safety measures.



☒ Things to check!

- ☐ Secure furniture
- ☐ Install **seismic breakers and residential fire alarms**
- ☐ Gas (verify your home has an automatic shutoff function)
- ☐ Cupboards (secure doors so that dishes do not fall out, and affix shatter-prevention film to glass parts)
- ☐ TVs (place as low as possible and secure with brackets, ropes, mats, and other appropriate equipment)
- ☐ Items stored in shelves (place heavier items at the bottom with lighter items higher up so the shelf's center of gravity is lower and more stable)

What is a seismic breaker?

A seismic breaker is a device that detects shaking at or above a set level and automatically cuts off electricity at the breaker, outlet, and/or other locations.

What is a residential fire alarm?

A residential fire alarm is a device that detects smoke generated by fire and uses a noise or voice alarm to alert occupants that a fire has started.

Always be prepared

Storm and flood preparedness

When there is an increased risk of storms and floods

When typhoons and heavy rain occur, they can result in damages such as flying objects and flooding of homes. Damages from storms and floods can be predicted to some extent, so check disaster preparedness related weather information regularly, and implement whatever preparations you can before any strong rain or wind.



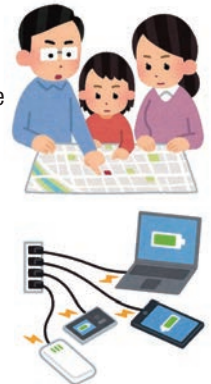
Everyday preparations (examples)

- Prepare emergency supplies and emergency grab-and-go items
- Create a "personal timeline"
- Verify emergency contact methods
- Regularly participate in community disaster preparedness activities



Pre-disaster preparations (examples)

- Recheck emergency supplies and emergency grab-and-go items
- Confirm dangerous locations, evacuation routes, and other important information on hazard maps
- Verify methods for confirming the safety of family and other important people
- Lock windows and shutters, and reinforce if necessary
- Bring any outdoor items that could be blown away indoors (plants, propane gas cylinders, TV antennas, etc.)
- Clean drains and gutters to improve water flow
- Make sure your vehicle has a full tank of gas
- Keep smartphones, computers, mobile batteries, and other devices fully charged



Check disaster preparedness weather information

In order to protect yourself in the event of a disaster, it is important to be prepared and evacuate early when there are any signs of danger. Sources of information available to assist you with this type of "self-help" include the following:

- **Disaster preparedness weather information**, such as weather warnings and advisories issued by the Japan Meteorological Agency (JMA)
- The **"5 alert levels"** issued by local authorities



Always be prepared

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Emergency supplies and emergency grab-and-go items

Emergency supplies

When a disaster occurs, key infrastructure such as electricity, gas, and water as well as the distribution of goods may stop functioning. To prepare for such situations, maintain a stock of at least 3 days', but ideally 1 week's, worth of food and daily necessities.

☒ Things to check!

Food-related items

- ☐ Water
- ☐ Rice (pre-washed rice)
- ☐ Portable gas stove
- ☐ Gas canisters
- ☐ Ready-to-eat foods
- ☐ Instant noodles
- ☐ Canned goods
- ☐ Snacks
- ☐ Vegetable juice
- ☐ Nutritional supplements

Daily necessities

- ☐ Plastic bags
- ☐ Plastic wrap
- ☐ Aluminum foil
- ☐ Toilet paper
- ☐ Disposable plastic gloves
- ☐ Newspaper
- ☐ Tissues
- ☐ Flashlights
- ☐ Batteries
- ☐ Disposable heat packs
- ☐ Work gloves
- ☐ Duct tape

Emergency supplies (examples)

Sanitary items

- ☐ Masks
- ☐ Over-the-counter medication
- ☐ Wet tissues
- ☐ Contact lenses
- ☐ Alcohol spray
- ☐ Mouthwash
- ☐ Tooth cleaning sheets
- ☐ Emergency toilets and deodorants
- ☐ First-aid kit (bandages, adhesive bandages, gauze, etc.)
- ☐ Towels
- ☐ Trash bags

Items to prepare based on personal needs (examples)

Items for elderly people

- ☐ Soft foods (rice porridge, etc.)
- ☐ Medications for chronic illnesses
- ☐ Denture cleaning sheets
- ☐ Reading glasses
- ☐ Folding cane

Items for women

- ☐ Menstrual products
- ☐ Basic cosmetics

Pet items

- ☐ Pet food, water
- ☐ Pet sheets
- ☐ Toilet-related items
- ☐ Collar and leash
- ☐ Owner and pet information

Items for infants and young children

- ☐ Diapers
- ☐ Powdered milk, liquid milk, baby formula
- ☐ Baby wipes
- ☐ Disposable baby bottles

Items for allergies and chronic illness

- ☐ Allergy-safe foods
- ☐ Prescription medication booklet (kusuri techo)
- ☐ medical ID

Always be prepared

Emergency supplies and emergency grab-and-go items



Home stockpiling methods

One effective home stockpiling method is **"rolling stock."** Rolling stock is a stockpiling method in which a supply of extra food is maintained as part of your everyday shopping, gradually used starting with older items first, and replenished.

Making use of the same items you use during your daily life for emergencies is also an effective disaster preparedness approach. This is called **"phase-free."**



Emergency grab-and-go items

Emergency grab-and-go items are items that you should take with you when evacuating. These items should be stored in an emergency grab-and-go bag or backpack, which should be kept at the entrance to the home or another easily accessible location. Family members should also be told this location.

☒ Things to check!

Valuables

- ☐ Cash (include plenty of 10 yen coins)
- ☐ Bank passbooks
- ☐ Personal seal (inkan)
- ☐ Health insurance card
- ☐ Driver's license

Sanitary items

- ☐ Over-the-counter medication, prescription medication booklet (kusuri techo)
- ☐ First-aid kit
- ☐ Masks
- ☐ Towels
- ☐ Alcohol spray
- ☐ Wet tissues
- ☐ Tissues
- ☐ Plastic bags, trash bags

Evacuation-related items

- ☐ Flashlights
- ☐ Portable radio
- ☐ Batteries
- ☐ Helmet, protective headgear
- ☐ Raingear

Food-related items

- ☐ Dry bread (hardtack, etc.)
- ☐ Canned goods
- ☐ Nutritional supplements
- ☐ Snacks
- ☐ Drinking water

Emergency grab-and-go items (examples)

Daily necessities

- ☐ Blankets
- ☐ Nail clippers
- ☐ Portable toilet
- ☐ Disposable heat packs
- ☐ Mobile battery

Items to prepare based on personal needs

- ☐ Diapers
- ☐ Powdered milk, liquid milk, baby formula
- ☐ Medications for chronic illnesses



Always be prepared

Know the risks in your area

Check hazard maps

What are hazard maps?

Hazard maps are primarily created by municipalities and are maps that show areas where damage is expected to occur in the event of a disaster, as well as evacuation sites and other information. There are multiple different types of hazard maps for different types of disasters, including—but not limited to—floods, tsunamis, and storm surges. In addition to these "disaster type" hazard maps, there are also hazard maps created for individual rivers.

Compare the different types of hazard maps to determine what type of disaster risks affect the area where you live.



Hazard Map Portal Site

Search

Important hazard map items

Are your home, school, and workplace safe?

First check hazard maps to see if there are any risks of flooding or landslides at your home, school, workplace, or other relevant locations.

Are your evacuation routes safe?

Check to see if there are any dangerous locations along the route to your evacuation destination. For safety and peace of mind, consider not only evacuation routes from your home, but also what to do if evacuating from school or your workplace.

Secure multiple evacuation destinations!

It is important to choose the best evacuation destinations from among the many options. Consider not only city-designated evacuation sites but also the homes of relatives or friends in safe areas, and discuss the use of these locations for evacuation in advance.



Always be prepared

Know the risks in your area



Check evacuation sites and evacuation routes

In the event of a disaster, it is important to check evacuation sites and routes in advance in order to evacuate calmly and protect yourself. Using hazard maps, you should check the area around your home, workplace, and other areas you visit frequently.



Actually walk the evacuation route

In addition to checking evacuation sites and routes on hazard maps, actually walking the route to the evacuation site in advance will help ensure that you can evacuate smoothly in a real emergency, and also help you identify potential risks that might not be easy to identify solely from a map.



Make use of "audio hazard maps"

"Audio hazard maps" are a service that allows those such the elderly and visually impaired to use a smartphone to listen to hazard map information read aloud. This is to help such people gain awareness of disaster risks before they strike and aid in quick evacuation. We highly recommend making use of this service.





Always be prepared

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Evacuation support for people requiring assistance with evacuation

Personal Timeline (Disaster Action Plan)

Individual evacuation plans are being created as one measure of improving the effectiveness of evacuation for people requiring assistance, since many such people have been significantly harmed by disasters in recent years.

Who are people requiring assistance with evacuation?

"People requiring assistance with evacuation" refers to elderly people, people with disabilities, and others who may have difficulty evacuating on their own in the event of a disaster and, thus, require support in doing so.

Municipalities create "**individual evacuation plans**" as one measure aimed at improving the potential for providing these people with necessary evacuation support.



Individual evacuation plans

Individual evacuation plans are plans that specify in advance details such as "**who will provide evacuation support**" and "**where the person will be evacuated to**" for each individual person requiring assistance with evacuation.

Municipalities are generally in charge of creating individual evacuation plans. However, in order to create effective plans, cooperation is required from people who are close to the evacuees in question. Examples include health and welfare professionals, local disaster preparedness groups, and neighborhood associations (those who are familiar with the local community).

Create a "personal timeline"

What is a "personal timeline"?

Chiba Prefecture Personal Timeline Search

A "personal timeline" is a plan that organizes, in chronological order, "when" and "what" disaster preparedness actions you and your family should take during a disaster, or when there is an increased risk of a disaster.

Organizing the necessary disaster preparedness actions in advance will allow you to better take appropriate actions to protect yourself in the event of an emergency.

Disaster preparedness actions can differ depending on a variety of factors, such as where you live and your age. Try creating your own **personalized timeline** so that you can act without panicking in the event of a disaster.

Always be prepared

Methods for confirming safety during a disaster



Emergency contact methods during disasters

You may not be with your family or other people when a disaster occurs.

If a disaster occurs during the day when people are at school or work, it may not be possible to quickly reunite with your family.

In order to prepare for such situations, talk with your family and other important people in advance regarding methods of contact during a disaster.

Contact methods (examples)

- Use disaster message services
- Use payphones
- Use social media
- Verify contact information for family workplaces and children's kindergartens, daycare centers, and schools
- Write down family members' phone numbers on paper and carry it with you
- Use the "triangle communication method" by designating the home of family members, relatives, or acquaintances living elsewhere as a contact point and using it as an intermediary point of contact to confirm the safety of family members and exchange information.



What are disaster message services?

When a large-scale disaster occurs, a high number of phone calls are made to the affected areas, causing phone line congestion and making it difficult for calls to get through. Telecommunications companies therefore provide "disaster message services" via landlines, mobile phones, and the Internet as a means of working around the effects of this communications congestion. This allows people to communicate with family and acquaintances about safety confirmation, evacuation sites, and other information.



Disaster Emergency Message Dial (171)

Disaster Emergency Message Dial (171) is a "voice message board" service that is activated when communications to disaster-affected areas increase due to earthquakes etc. and make connecting more difficult.

Disaster Emergency Message Board (web171)

"The Disaster Emergency Message Board (web171) is a message board that uses the Internet to confirm the safety of people in disaster-affected areas.



Earthquakes

What to do in the event of a disaster

There's been an earthquake! Actions to protect yourself

When an earthquake occurs, areas where strong shaking is expected receive "Earthquake Early Warning (EEW)" notifications via TVs, radios, smartphones, and other devices. It is important to make the best use of the short time before the shaking occurs to ensure your own safety.



Actions to take when an earthquake occurs

[Indoors]

Ensure your own safety without panicking!

- In order to protect yourself from moving furniture and falling objects, take actions to protect yourself. Get under a table, cover yourself with a blanket or curl up and protect your head, and wait until the shaking subsides.
- If you are in an elevator, press the buttons for all floors and get off at the first floor where the doors open.

[Outdoors]

Things to be careful of when an earthquake occurs while you are outdoors

- Falling objects from buildings (walls, signs, window glass, etc.)
- Collapsing block walls, tipping over vending machines, downed power lines
- Stay away from slopes, cliffs, and other drop-offs
- Hold onto handrails or straps if on a train or bus

Actions to protect yourself from a tsunami

If there is strong or prolonged shaking while you are near the coast...



Assume that a tsunami may occur. **Move as far away from the coast as possible and evacuate to higher ground.**

There is not always a receding wave before a tsunami. In some cases, a large wave may arrive first.

Also note that tsunamis do not only strike once. Waves may continue to hit, and those that hit later may be larger than earlier ones.

Continue evacuating until the tsunami warnings are lifted. Do not approach the coast under any circumstances.

What to do in the event of a disaster

Protecting yourself from storm and flood disasters



Actions to protect yourself from storm and flood disasters

Obtain information

Check weather forecasts and evacuation information on TV, the Internet, and other sources to obtain necessary information in advance and prepare for emergencies.

Weather warnings and other disaster

preparedness weather information

The Japan Meteorological Agency (JMA) issues weather warnings, weather information, and other disaster preparedness weather information in order to prevent and mitigate disasters caused by heavy rain, strong winds, and other weather conditions.

5 stages of alert levels

When there is a risk of inundation, landslides, flooding, or storm surges due to localized heavy rainfall, typhoons, or other conditions, the level of disaster risk and the actions residents should take are communicated using the five-stage "Alert Level" system.

	Flooding Flooding of Class A rivers and other major rivers	Heavy rain Flooding of lowland areas and flooding of rivers other than major rivers	Landslides Landslides on steep slopes and debris flows	Storm surges Inundation caused by rising sea levels and wave overtopping	Actions to be taken by residents
Equivalent to Alert Level 5	Level 5 Emergency Warning (Flood)	Level 5 Emergency Warning (Heavy Rain)	Level 5 Emergency Warning (Landslide)	Level 5 Emergency Warning (Storm Surge)	Risk of death Secure your safety immediately!
<Evacuate from dangerous areas before Alert Level 4!>					
Equivalent to Alert Level 4	Level 4 Urgent Warning (Flood)	Level 4 Urgent Warning (Heavy Rain)	Level 4 Urgent Warning (Landslide)	Level 4 Urgent Warning (Storm Surge)	Evacuate everyone from dangerous areas
Equivalent to Alert Level 3	Level 3 Warning (Flood)	Level 3 Warning (Heavy Rain)	Level 3 Warning (Landslide)	Level 3 Warning (Storm Surge)	Early evacuation for individuals who require more time, evacuation preparation, etc.
Alert Level 2	Level 2 Advisory (Flood)	Level 2 Advisory (Heavy Rain)	Level 2 Advisory (Landslide)	Level 2 Advisory (Storm Surge)	Verify evacuation actions (evacuation sites, timing, etc.)
Alert Level 1	Early warning information				Mentally prepare for a disaster

Evacuate everyone from dangerous areas by "Alert Level 4 Evacuation Order" without waiting for conditions to reach "Alert Level 5 "Emergency Safety Measures."

The elderly, people with disabilities, and other individuals requiring evacuation support, or otherwise requiring more time for evacuation, should evacuate at "Alert Level 3 Evacuation of the elderly, etc."



What to do in the event of a disaster

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Protecting yourself from storm and flood disasters

Other warnings, etc.

In addition to inundation, landslides, flooding, and storm surges, there are also storm and high wave warnings. These forecasts are issued to call for caution when there is a risk of serious disasters, with advisories, warnings, and emergency warnings subsequently issued in stages according to increases in the level of danger.

Weather information

Weather information is issued to call for caution and vigilance prior to advisories or warnings, or to explain the progression of events, forecasts, and disaster prevention precautions while advisories or warnings are in effect.

[Types] Typhoons, low-pressure systems, heavy rain, heavy snow, light rain, prolonged rain, low temperatures, lack of sunshine, etc.

Do not go outside unless absolutely necessary

- When storms and flooding occur due to typhoons, there are a great number of dangers outdoors. These include faster currents in gutters and waterways due to rising water levels, flooded underpasses, and the potential for flying signs or other objects. Stay inside your home or other safe location and avoid going outdoors.
- Even after a typhoon has passed, there may still be high waves and unstable ground. Stay away from the ocean, rivers, cliffs, and other drop-offs.
- Typhoons and similar events can be predicted in advance, so it is important to prepare for storms and flooding before they occur.

Alert Level 3



Alert Level 4



Alert Level 5



What to do in the event of a disaster

About evacuation



When should I evacuate?

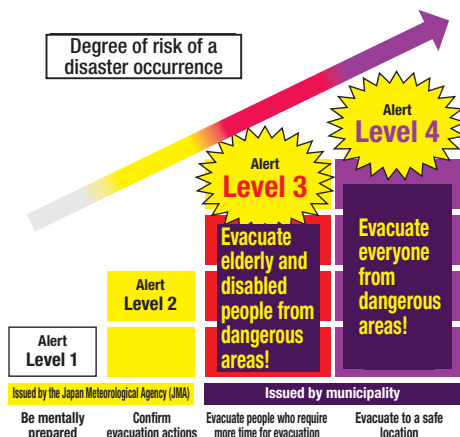
When evacuation information is issued by a municipality, it is important to carry out evacuation actions based on your own judgement, with the mindset that "you are responsible for protecting yourself."

Evacuation information is communicated via TV, radio, the Internet, and other means, as well as by municipal disaster preparedness administrative radio announcement systems, public information vehicles, etc.

When Alert Level 3 Evacuation of the elderly etc. and Alert Level 4 Evacuation order are issued, communicate with those around you and carry out evacuation safely and securely. Even if evacuation information has not been issued, refer to disaster preparedness weather information and take appropriate evacuation actions.

Routinely **check hazard maps** for information on disaster risks, evacuation locations, safe evacuation routes, and other information for the area where you live so that you are able to evacuate safely in the event of an emergency.

Alert Level Stages



(Created based on Government Public Relations Office Website)

Where to evacuate to?

Evacuation locations can be broadly divided into two types: "**designated emergency evacuation sites**," which are designated as emergency evacuation destinations, and "**designated evacuation sites**," where people stay and live temporarily during evacuation.

Be sure to check your local authority's website and other information for the area where you live to find the designated emergency evacuation sites and designated evacuation sites closest to your home.



Designated emergency evacuation site



Designated evacuation site



Tsunami evacuation site



Tsunami evacuation building



What to do in the event of a disaster

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About evacuation

Precautions when evacuating

When evacuation becomes necessary, it is during an emergency situation, and it is very common for people to panic. After checking the latest weather information on TV, the radio, the Internet, or other sources, pay attention to the following and act while remaining calm.

4 things to check before leaving your house

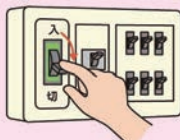
1. Check for any ignition, heat, or fire sources



2. Close main gas valves



3. Turn off electricity breaker



4. Check that doors and windows are closed and locked



■ Even if the power has gone out, do not forget to turn off the breaker before evacuating. This is necessary to prevent short circuits and possible fires when power is restored.

■ When evacuating, take only the minimum amount of required belongings with you, and place them in a backpack or similar bag so that your hands remain free for use. Even if you forget something, it could be dangerous to return home, so do not return under any circumstances.



Clothing and actions to take during evacuation

It may be necessary to evacuate in heavy rain or strong winds

Wear clothing that allows for ease of movement and keeps you safe, and evacuate in groups of 2 or more whenever possible.

Call out to neighbors and others nearby. Cooperate and help each other.

Key points for evacuation clothing

- Protect your head with a helmet or hat
- Place belongings in a backpack to keep both of your hands free
- Take an umbrella or walking stick to check your footing
- Wear a long sleeve shirt and full-length pants even in the summer to prevent injuries
- Wear sneakers (avoid rubber boots as they can make movement difficult if they fill with water)

What to do in the event of a disaster

About evacuation



Evacuating by car is dangerous

When evacuating by car, passing through spaces such as underpasses, roads along rivers, or areas near rice fields is dangerous, as flooding can kill the engine or make it impossible to open or close doors.

During Typhoon No. 19 in 2019, 40% of the people who died outdoors were affected while traveling by car. Some were swept away together with their vehicles, while others fell into collapsed roads.

It is said that a vehicle's engine may stop at a water depth of 30 centimeters, and the vehicle may float and be swept away at a depth of 50 centimeters, so be sure to avoid passing through areas where there is a risk of inundation.



Sheltering at home

Sheltering at home refers to when people do not evacuate to shelters when a major earthquake occurs, but instead remain and take refuge in their home as long as there is no risk of the house collapsing or being damaged by fire.

While this can reduce privacy-related stress and provides a sense of comfort and reassurance from remaining in a familiar living environment, it may be more difficult to receive supplies promptly compared to evacuation shelters. Additionally, electricity, gas, and water services may not be usable depending on the extent of damages.

To prepare for sheltering at home, stockpile water, food, portable toilets, portable gas stoves, and other necessities, and implement measures to prevent furniture from tipping over or falling.



What to do in the event of a disaster

Living in an evacuation shelter

Key points for living in an evacuation shelter

In evacuation shelters, people of various ages, genders, and circumstances shelter and live together in the same space. Therefore, it is important to cooperate with one another and create an environment in which everyone can live comfortably and feel safe.

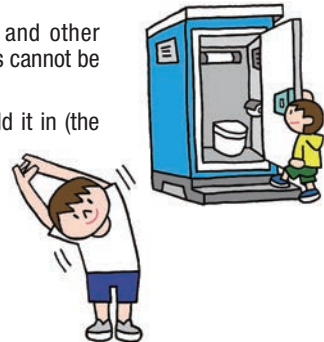
Abiding by lifestyle rules

- Abide by shelter rules, including wake-up and sleep times, bathroom use, smoking areas, whether pets are allowed or not, etc.
- Entering into other people's living spaces, shouting loudly, and similar actions are a breach of proper manners.



Health and hygiene management

- To prevent colds and the flu, be sure to wash hands and gargle. Ventilation, masks, and sufficient sleep are also very effective countermeasures.
- Maintain cleanliness and hygiene in toilets, bathrooms, and other spaces. It is also useful to stock portable toilets in case toilets cannot be used after a disaster.
- Use the bathroom when you need to instead of trying to hold it in (the average person goes 5 times per day)
- Remaining in the same position without moving your legs for a long period of time may lead to blood clots, so make sure move your body regularly.



Meals

- Meals at evacuation sites tend to consist of carbohydrate-heavy foods, such as *onigiri* (rice balls) and bread, which can be more easily and safely delivered as relief supplies. However, try to eat warm, well-balanced, nutritious meals whenever possible.
- Try to consume about 3 liters of water per day.
- In order to prevent food poisoning, wash hands, disinfect, and check best-by and expiration dates.



What to do in the event of a disaster

Living in an evacuation shelter

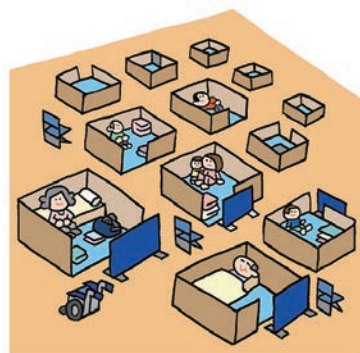


Beds and maintaining privacy

- Cardboard beds are easy for anyone to assemble and are effective for reducing exposure to dust, insulating from the cold of the floor, and dampening vibrations.
- Partitions are useful for maintaining privacy.

Crime prevention

Remain cautious of crimes, such as theft, fraud, sexual harassment, and aggressive sales while in an evacuation shelter. If you notice anyone suspicious, be sure to report them to a police officer or facility staff.



Precautions when sheltering overnight in a vehicle

If you have no choice but to shelter overnight in a vehicle, observe the following precautions and try to avoid spending long, continuous periods of time inside the vehicle.



- Avoid remaining in the same position inside the vehicle for long periods of time and try to move your body at least once every hour.
- When lying down, fold down the seats so that there is enough space to turn over.
- Do not leave the engine running continuously as doing so poses a risk of carbon monoxide poisoning.
- Do not leave valuables visible from the outside of your vehicle, and always be sure to lock it when leaving to prevent break-ins.



What to do in the event of a disaster

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Obtain accurate information

Chiba Prefecture Disaster Preparedness Information

In order to protect yourself, your family, and your property in the event of a disaster, it is important to proactively obtain "disaster preparedness information," including weather information and evacuation guidance, and to utilize this information to prepare for disasters and evacuation.

However, believing unreliable information of unknown origins (fake news, rumors, etc.) can result in harm to you and your family.

In the event of a disaster, endeavor to make judgements and act based on **correct and accurate information** issued by the national government, the prefecture, local municipalities, and other responsible authorities.

Information issued by Chiba Prefecture

We encourage you to bookmark or follow these sources and make use of them for gathering information.

Disaster Prevention Portal Site



This site provides information including evacuation information, evacuation shelter opening information, weather information (warnings, advisories, etc.), earthquake information, disaster tips useful for disaster countermeasures, hazard maps, earthquake damage estimates, and more.

X (@chibaken_saigai)



This is the official account of the Disaster Prevention and Crisis Management Department. It provides information related to disasters and crises, and issues notifications from the prefecture.

LINE (@chibaken_kouhou)



This account continually provides the latest information, including prefectural administration and events, and also issues extremely urgent information such as information related to disasters and outbreaks of infectious diseases.

Chiba Disaster Prevention Mail

This service distributes disaster preparedness emails that provide weather information, earthquake information, and other related notifications.

Western Chiba Prefectural Disaster Prevention Center

The Western Chiba Prefectural Disaster Prevention Center is a disaster-prevention experiential learning facility designed to provide prefectural residents with accurate knowledge and practical skills related to disaster preparedness. The goal is to increase disaster preparedness awareness and to foster people's ability to act independently in response to disasters.



[Address]

558-3 Matsudo, Matsudo City,
Chiba Prefecture, 271-0092

TEL: 047-331-5511

[Hours] 9:00 a.m. to 4:30 p.m.



Chiba Prefectural Disaster Prevention Training Center

The Chiba Prefectural Disaster Prevention Training Center conducts disaster prevention training and awareness-raising activities to enhance disaster preparedness among local residents. In addition, the Center also provides practical training, lectures, and map-based exercises in order to ensure smooth implementation of evacuation guidance, rescue operations, and other responses during disasters.



[Address]

783-1 Kikuma, Ichihara City,
Chiba Prefecture, 290-0007

TEL: 0436-63-5438

[Hours] 9:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m.



260-8667

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