



Fecha: 15 de agosto de 2016

FDMA Chapter 3 – Excerpt: ‘Town Watching’ for Tsunami Evacuation

‘Town Watching’ is an effective way to develop a regional evacuation plan. In ‘Town Watching’, people walk around the region and understand the regional situations. Even if it is familiar, you may find something new when you focus on evacuating and observe well. In ‘Town Watching’, you have to consider evacuation routes, dangerous sites and other factors since you will have to move fast to save your life from the tsunami. Take this activity seriously. The discoveries from ‘Town Watching’ are used in the next workshop to finalize the evacuation map and plan.

Step 4. Recommend evacuation points and routes by Town Watching (in each district)

Each group selects evacuation points and routes, and walking routes for Town Watching... attention is paid to the following:

- Places that could cause traffic accidents, especially involving motorcycles and bicycles
- Routes that are narrow and cause people to have to stop
- Places where evacuation will cause congestion
- Places (evacuation target points) where you can stop before reaching the emergency evacuation points. This is in case you feel tired and are unable to go further.

WALKING EVACUATION ROUTE – EXAMPLES OF WHAT TO LOOK AT



3-11 Evacuation sign



3-12 sea level indication



3-13 concrete block wall



3-14 Narrow road



3-14 Evacuation stairs



3-16 River and evacuation route



3-17 Evacuation target point



3-18 Emergency evacuation point (Welfare center)

Town-Watching  
Tsunami Evacuation Checklist

District		Date	
Name of person		Evacuation Point	

Evacuation route	Situation
<b>Traffic of cars? (Heavy or Light)</b> (e.g, heavy traffic in the morning, what type of traffic, motor cycles, cars, buses)	
<b>Width/Type of roads?</b> (e.g., prefectural road in district wide, roads are asphalted)	
<b>Are there stairs?</b> (e.g., yes, but are under construction)	
<b>Are there street lights?</b> (e.g., yes, but not many so in a disaster, blackout is possible)	
<b>Are there signs for evacuation?</b> (e.g., few, so more at intersections necessary)	
<b>How long does it take to evacuate?</b> (e.g., 30 – 40 minutes for elderly)	
<b>Other</b> (e.g., many concrete block walls and narrow roads that could fall and block routes, so dangerous to evacuate)	

Evacuation points	Situation
<b>Is it high ground or a building?</b> (e.g., high ground)	
<b>Is the elevation high enough compared to the expected tsunami height?</b> (e.g., OK, elevation 38 m)	
<b>Can you enter easily?</b> (e.g., yes)	
<b>Other</b> (e.g., this point is on the top of mountain, so measures for cold temperatures are necessary or is there a roof in case of rain)	

Evacuation Route Obstacles (Yes, No, Details, such as few, many, etc)	Situation
<b>Block concrete walls</b> (Risk of collapse)	
<b>Utility poles</b> (Risk of falling over)	
<b>Old trees</b> (Risk of falling over)	
<b>Vending machines</b> (Risk of overturning?)	
<b>Signboards</b> (Risk of falling)	
<b>Area with high density of wooden buildings</b> (Risk of fire)	
<b>Area with inflammables (gas station, boiler)</b> (Risk of fire and explosions)	
<b>Railway crossing</b> (Risk of being impassable)	
<b>Bridge</b> (Risk of collapse and unpassable)	
<b>Multi-level crossing</b> Risk of collapse and unpassable)	
<b>Other</b>	

Problems in Evacuating

Write possible problems for the evacuation  
(For example, there are few evacuation signs, the distance to evacuation points too great, support to handicapped people and the elderly is not sufficient, in case of a blackout, evacuation in the night is very difficult, etc).