

Protecting Residents from both Infection and Disasters

# Guide for Managing Evacuation Shelters during the Novel Coronavirus (COVID-19) Pandemic

May 2020    Fukui Prefectural Government

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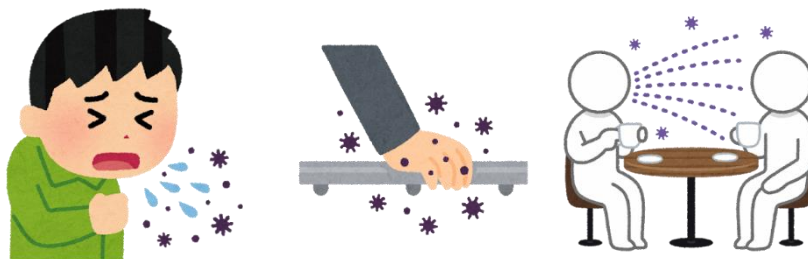
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## Introduction

As the Novel Coronavirus (COVID-19) spreads throughout the world, there is a high risk of outbreaks occurring during disaster evacuations, as the “Three Cs” (confined spaces, crowded places, and close contact settings) outbreak risk factors combine.

As the Novel Coronavirus is generally spread by droplet infection and contact infection, in a close contact enclosed space where people are talking, it can be spread even if the carrier exhibits no symptoms such as cough or sneezing.



To reduce the risk of an outbreak at evacuation shelters, it is important to properly prepare ahead and plan out so the shelter can reduce the “three Cs”.

These guidelines are a collection of essential coronavirus infection countermeasures to be implemented by managers of municipal evacuation shelters divided into three stages: preparations before setting up the shelter, opening the shelter for public use, and maintaining the shelter.

There is also an abridged version available with the most important points highlighted.

Take these guidelines into account to reduce additional health risks to evacuees.

**1. Closed spaces** with poor ventilation.

**2. Crowded places** with many people nearby.

**3. Close-contact settings** such as close-range conversations.



Source: Prime Minister’s Office HP

One of the key measures against a widespread COVID-19 outbreak is to prevent clusters.  
Avoid the biggest risk factors, the “three Cs”, overlapping in daily life.

## I Basic Principles

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### 1 Make Decisions in Advance

From the prospective of preventing an outbreak, it is difficult to accept someone infected with the Novel Coronavirus at a regular evacuation shelter.

Ideally, those that have had close contact with a known infected person or those exhibiting symptoms (suspected infected persons) should be tested as soon as possible, or sent to a designated facility for those that have had contact with infected persons, following the instructions of the nearest Health Center. However, in an emergency situation there may be times when it is necessary to accept an infected or suspected infected person at a general population evacuation shelter. Thus, it is important to plan ahead the supplies necessary, keep residents informed, and decide on protocol ahead of time in the event of such a scenario.

If an evacuee is suspected of being infected, quickly isolate the suspected infected person so they do not have contact with other evacuees and alert the proper authorities.

Classification	Response
Close contact to known infected person	If evacuee arrives in their vehicle ⇒Isolate in their car or in a private room  If evacuee arrives by foot ⇒Isolate in a private room  Consult with the nearest Health Center If advised there is space available at a designated facility for people that have had close contact with infected persons, transport the evacuee to that location (※Check if the facility is open and there is space available beforehand)
Someone suspected of possibly being infected (exhibiting symptoms including fever, difficulty breathing or severe fatigue)	If evacuee arrives in their vehicle ⇒Isolate in their car or in a private room  If evacuee arrives by foot ⇒Isolate in a private room  Contact the nearest Health Center and follow their instructions

Other than the above (General population evacuees)	Keep adequate space between evacuees If an evacuee becomes ill take their temperature and conduct a follow up health check
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- ※Those quarantined should ideally have their own bathroom, as well as the route between their room and the bathroom isolated
- ※If someone with close contact to a known infected person and someone suspected of being infected arrives at the same time, do not put them in the same space.
- ※After using the toilet, the evacuee with close contact to a known infected person or suspected of being infected should disinfect the area themselves.

## II Preparations Before Opening the Shelter

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In addition to the normal preparations for opening a shelter, carry out the following preparations and protocol to prevent infections.

### 1 Secure evacuation sites

Secure facilities other than designated evacuation shelters as potential evacuation sites for decentralization.

- Secure designated emergency evacuation shelters with large parking lots for those sheltering in their vehicles.

(Storm and Flood Shelters: Facilities outside the flood risk zone,

Earthquake/Tsunami Shelter: Facilities that are on level, elevated ground)

- Consider using hotels and inns as shelters

### 2 Keeping Residents Informed

- (1) Spread public awareness and advise residents on how to stay safe while evacuating and prevent the risk of infection

Example 1 Sheltering in place at home

- Check hazard maps, flood and inundation areas, and landslide disaster warning areas around the home
- Purchase items in case power outages (food, water, portable toilet, blue tarp)
- Stay on the 2nd floor or above in case of flooding

Example 2 Sheltering in one's vehicle

- Check beforehand for an evacuation route by car and shelter locations
- Prepare the necessary items to shelter in one's vehicle (items to stay inside a vehicle, prevent economy class syndrome and heatstroke, etc.)
- Refuel frequently and keep gasoline stocked to avoid running out of fuel in an emergency

Reference: Appendix 1	How to Reduce Your Risk of Infection
Appendix 2	Emergency Supplies Check List (General Public)
Appendix 3	Evacuation Plan Flowchart

- (2) Spread Information on New Shelters

- If a location not previously designated as an evacuation shelter is converted into one, send out information in advance to those nearby.

### 3 Prepare Necessary Supplies to Prevent Infection

- Prevention and healthcare

Surgical masks, partition walls, non-contact thermometers

- Disinfectant

Soap, wet wipes, paper towels, disinfectant

- PPE (Personal Protective Equipment) for staff

Surgical masks, goggles, face guards, rainwear (top and bottom), rubber gloves (disposable), long boots

※Check the correct procedure for wearing and removing equipment

Reference: Appendix 4 Infection Prevention Supplies Checklist

#### 4 Prepare a Layout of the Shelter

##### (1) Prepare a space for temperature/health checks

- Prepare a space outside the evacuation shelter to conduct temperature/health checks.

※Choose a location where you can separate evacuees identified as at risk of being infected from the general population

- Prepare a medical questionnaire for Novel Coronavirus symptoms

Reference: Appendix 5 Medical Questionnaire

Appendix 6 Follow-up Steps Based on Medical Check Results



##### (2) Maintaining Space

###### ① General Population Evacuees

Use floor tape to indicate social distancing space, ideally maintaining a space of 4m<sup>2</sup> or more per person and 2m apart in an aisle

※If it does not interfere with everyday life, keep the tape on at all times

※Taking into account countermeasure for other infectious diseases (norovirus, novel influenza), maintaining a space of 5.5m<sup>2</sup> or more per person is ideal

###### ② Those with close contact with a known infected person or exhibiting symptoms

- To prepare for the worst case scenario, the evacuee should have a designated private space (ideally, they should not have any contact with other evacuees)

If there are more than two buildings available

- Isolate those that have had close contact with a known infected person and those exhibiting symptoms in one building.

If there is only one building

- If there are multiple entrances to the building, separate the entrances used by those with suspected infections from those used by general population evacuees.

※If there is only one entrance, consider separating into lanes using partitions.

- Anticipate movement from the entrance to the private space and bathroom and partition off the routes used when possible.

※Ideally, partitions should touch the floor and reach the ceiling.

- When possible, prepare private rooms and private bathrooms
- Assign each person a certain numbered bathroom and instruct not to use any other than that designated.
- If there are no private rooms or there are multiple people in each room, separate each individual's space using partitions.
- Prepare individual private trash bins (If possible, with lids).

(3) Prepare information/signboards for evacuees

- Prepare display information for evacuees on cough etiquette, wearing masks at all times including bedtime, avoiding the “Three C”, and when to alert staff of health concerns

Reference: Appendix 1 How to Reduce Your Risk of Infection

Appendix 7 Symptoms to disclose when ill (Display Poster)

5 Conduct Emergency Shelter Management Drills

- Create and confirm shelter layout (Quarantined space, general population space, necessary partitions, etc.)
- Confirm necessary contact information (nearby medical institutions, Health Centers, and municipal task forces to contact for advice and cooperation in the event of an emergency)



### III Opening the Shelter for Public Use

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When opening the evacuation shelter, follow the below emergency measures.

#### 1 Construction/Layout

If it is impossible to prepare beforehand, construct the shelter based on the designed layout.

- Prepare a space outside the evacuation shelter to conduct temperature/health checks.
- Prepare separate space for those with close contact to a known infected person and those exhibiting symptoms.
- Prepare space for disinfectant, masks to distribute, and dividers.
- Divide the living spaces (using tape, dividers, etc.)



#### 2 Receiving Evacuees

##### (1) Take the evacuees' temperatures and perform a basic medical check

- Make sure all evacuees have their temperature taken and fill out the Medical Questionnaire (Appendix 5 Medical Questionnaire)
- Based on the results of the medical check, follow necessary procedures such as isolating those that are deemed at risk of being infected (Appendix 6 Follow-up Steps Based on Medical Check Results)

##### (2) Quarantine those with close contact with a known infected person and those deemed at high risk of being infected

- Evacuees with close contact with a known infected person

Contact the nearest Health Center and follow their instructions.

- Based on the advice given by the Health Center, if there is space available at a designated facility for people that have had close contact with infected persons, have the evacuee transport to that location in their personal vehicle (Check if the facility is open and there is space available beforehand)
- If it is impossible to transport locations, isolate them in a designated private space.

- Evacuees with Suspected Infection

Contact the nearest Health Center and follow their instructions.

- If it is impossible to transport locations, isolate them in a designated private space.
  - ※The designated private space should ideally be a private room or their personal vehicle.
  - ※Isolate their private space and bathroom, and any space they move through.
  - ※Hand them “Appendix 8 Guidelines for Life in the Evacuation Center”

### (3) Disinfecting the facilities

- Disinfect any areas used by evacuees with symptoms or known close contact with an infected person.
- When cleaning, wear personal protective gear and use disinfectant
  - ※Ethanol or Sodium hypochlorite

## 3 Health Management of Evacuees

### (1) Hygiene

- Instruct evacuees to wash their hands, disinfect, practice cough etiquette, and avoid the “Three Cs”
- Keep the facilities well ventilated, separate living quarters, and regularly disinfect the bathroom

### (2) Avoid the “Three Cs”

- Have evacuees practice social distancing (staying at least 2m apart), and keep facilities well ventilated

### (3) Caring for evacuees

- If an evacuee becomes ill, take their temperature and conduct a follow up health check.
- Transport those designated as vulnerable people to welfare evacuation centers if necessary
  - ※Vulnerable people: Elderly, foreign residents, infants, pregnant women, etc.
- Inform those sheltering in their cars of the risks of Economy Class Syndrome and heat stroke and how to prevent developing them (stretching regularly and staying hydrated)

#### 4 Managing Evacuees' Personal Information

Keep scrupulous records of the evacuees' information, respecting confidentiality

- Record all evacuees' full names, age, gender, and contact information when initially taking their temperature and conducting health checks
- Record the license plate numbers of evacuees staying in their cars
- Keep records for at least 2 weeks so that you are able to provide to the Health Center for a contact tracing investigation in case of an outbreak.

## IV Maintaining the Shelter

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To prevent against new infections occurring, evacuees' health needs to be strictly monitored and the facilities must be kept in impeccable hygienic conditions.

### 1 Health Monitoring

#### (1) Monitoring the health of evacuees

- After evacuating, regularly take temperatures and perform medical checks on evacuees (including those sheltering in their car and those in sheltering in tents)

#### (2) Emergency Response (Isolating those with symptoms of infection)

If an evacuee is suspected of being infected follow the steps below

- Contact the nearest Health Center and follow instructions
- If possible have the evacuee shelter in their vehicle or in a private room
- The quarantined person should ideally have their own bathroom, as well as the route between their room and the bathroom isolated.

### 2 Hygiene

#### (1) Keep facilities well ventilated

- Open windows and use an electric fan regularly to keep facilities ventilated

#### (2) Cleaning living areas

- Use disinfectant when cleaning
- Double bag with two trash bags and close tightly

#### (3) Disinfecting the facilities

- Disinfect any areas used by evacuees with symptoms or known close contact with an infected person.
- When cleaning, wear personal protective gear and use disinfectant  
✖Ethanol or Sodium hypochlorite

#### (4) Managing Mealtime

- To avoid crowding and close contact settings occurring, have evacuees take meals in shifts
- Ask evacuees to limit talking during meals.

### 3 After the evacuation ends, restoring facilities to their original condition

- Cleaning and disinfecting the facilities
- When cleaning, wear personal protective gear and use disinfectant

#### 4 Supporting those sheltering in place at home

- Publicize information about first aid stations and food supply stations
- Help supply food to those sheltering in place at home or sheltering in their car when requested
- ※If you receive a request for aid from someone with close contact with a known infected person or suspected of being infected, first contact Health Center before moving forward

# Stage Based Checklist

	【 Preparations Before Opening the Shelter 】	【 Opening the Shelter for Public Use 】	【 Maintaining the Shelter 】
Checklist	<p>○Securing Evacuation Sites</p> <p>□Secure new evacuation sites in advance. Ex: A parking lot outside the flooding risk zone</p> <p>○Keeping Residents Informed</p> <p>□Spread public awareness and advise residents on how to stay safe while evacuating and prevent the risk of infection. Provide info on sheltering-in-place at home/sheltering in one's vehicle.</p> <p>□Spread information on new shelters.</p> <p>○Prepare the necessary Infection Prevention Supplies</p> <p>□Reference Appendix 4 Infection Prevention Supplies Checklist</p> <p>○Preparing the shelter layout</p> <p>□Temperature/Health Check area □Prepare space for general population evacuees □Prepare private individual spaces □Prepare information/signboards for evacuees</p> <p>○Conduct Emergency Shelter Management Drills</p> <p>□Create and confirm the shelter layout □Confirm necessary contact information</p>	<p>○Construction</p> <p>□Construct based on planned layout</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Construct area to conduct temperature/health checks</li> <li>Prepare separate space for those with close contact to a known infected person and those exhibiting symptoms</li> <li>Prepare space for disinfectant, masks to distribute, and dividers</li> <li>Section living spaces</li> </ul> <p>○Receiving new evacuees</p> <p>□Take temperature and perform health check on all evacuees. When necessary, isolate those determined as potentially infected. □Isolate those with close contact to a known infected person and those exhibiting symptoms □Disinfect the facility</p> <p>○Managing the hygiene of evacuees</p> <p>□Maintain hygiene □Avoid the "Three Cs" □Post Evacuation Care</p> <p>○Managing the evacuees' personal information</p> <p>□Keep scrupulous records of the evacuees' information, respecting confidentiality</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Record all evacuees' full names, age, gender, and contact information when taking their temperature and conducting health checks</li> <li>Record the license plate numbers of evacuees staying in their cars</li> <li>Records may be used for contact tracing investigation, so keep records for at least two weeks</li> </ul> <p>Response for those with suspected infections or contact with infected person</p> <p>□ Quarantine/Isolate</p> <p>※Reference the Guide for Managing Evacuation Shelters during the Novel Coronavirus (COVID-19) Pandemic (Abridged Version)</p>	<p>○Health Checks</p> <p>□Health checks of the evacuees □Emergency Response (isolating those with symptoms of infection)</p> <p>○Keeping a hygienic environment and implementing prevention measures</p> <p>□Keep good ventilation □Clean living quarters □Disinfect the facility □Manage mealtimes</p> <p>○Restoring facilities to their original condition</p> <p>□Clean and disinfect the facility</p>
Evacuation Shelter Responsibilities	<p>Supervisor/Municipal disaster prevention personnel: 1 person</p> <p>Facility overseer(s): 1-2 people ※Add more if needed depending on the size of the facility</p>	<p>Supervisor: 1 person</p> <p>Temperature/Health Check Team: 2 people</p> <p>Registration Team: 2 people</p> <p>Evacuation Instruction Team: 3 people ※Add more if needed depending on the size of the facility</p>	<p>Supervisor: 1 person</p> <p>Temperature/Health Check Team: 2 people</p> <p>Overseer for ill evacuees: 1 person</p> <p>Cleaning: 1 person</p> <p>Facility overseer(s): 1-2 people ※Add more if needed depending on the size of the facility</p>

# Reference Materials

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# How to Reduce Your Risk of Infection

As the Novel Coronavirus (COVID-19) spreads throughout the world, it is important to know how to reduce the risk of infection in the case of an emergency. Follow the below guidelines to reduce the risk of both being infected yourself and infecting others around you.

## **[Advance Preparation]** Prepare emergency supplies in advance

- Masks, thermometer, soap, disinfectant, wet wipes, and oral care products (including gargling solution)

## **[Before Evacuating]** Plan ahead and check your nearest evacuation shelter and route

- **Consider sheltering in place at home, in your car, at a friend or relative's home, or at a hotel if possible** to prevent crowding in the municipal evacuation shelter.

First check a hazard map of your area and see if the area around your home is in a high-risk area

If you take refuge in your car, take a generous amount of supplies to prevent against economy class syndrome and heatstroke

Check where your nearest evacuation shelter is in case you need to go to receive food or water.

- Check the latest information put out by your city or town about evacuation shelters
- Plan ahead an appropriate evacuation plan avoiding **the “3 Cs”: confined space, crowded places, and close contact settings.**

## **[At the Evacuation Shelter]** Take prevention measures

- **Wash and sanitize your hands, wear a mask (including at bedtime), and practice cough etiquette.**
- Avoid the **“Three Cs”**.
- Practice social distancing and stay 2 meters apart from others.



## **[When Entering the Evacuation Shelter/At the Evacuation Shelter]** If you feel unwell alert staff immediately

- **If you feel unwell, if possible consider taking refuge at home, in your car, or somewhere else besides the evacuation shelter.**
- Get examined by medical staff and take your temperature if available.
- **If you have a fever, cough, or sore throat** do not hide your symptoms and alert the staff.



## Emergency Supplies Check List (General Public)

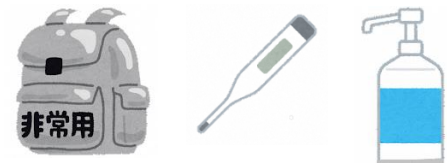
	Item		Notes
General Emergency Supply Items	Emergency Go Bag	<input type="checkbox"/>	
	Drinking Water	<input type="checkbox"/>	If you are staying in your car, prepare extra amounts as a prevention against heatstroke and economy-class syndrome
	Food	<input type="checkbox"/>	Instant rice, hardtack biscuits, canned goods, instant foods, and seasoning
	Cash	<input type="checkbox"/>	
	ATM Card	<input type="checkbox"/>	
	Bankbook, <i>Inkan</i> (personal seal)	<input type="checkbox"/>	
	Health Insurance Card	<input type="checkbox"/>	
	Flashlight	<input type="checkbox"/>	
	Radio	<input type="checkbox"/>	
	Batteries	<input type="checkbox"/>	
	Blanket, Towel Blanket	<input type="checkbox"/>	
	Toiletries	<input type="checkbox"/>	
	Cooking Utensils	<input type="checkbox"/>	Can opener and other necessary items
	Eating Utensils	<input type="checkbox"/>	Disposable chopsticks, paper plates and cups
	Clothes	<input type="checkbox"/>	Underwear, outerwear, socks, and cold weather clothing
	Safety Work Gloves	<input type="checkbox"/>	
	Emergency Medical Supplies	<input type="checkbox"/>	Band-Aids, gauze wraps, bandages, and antiseptic solution
	Household Medicines	<input type="checkbox"/>	
	Per	<input type="checkbox"/>	
	Portable Toilet	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Infection Prevention Supply Items	Masks	<input type="checkbox"/>	※If possible, surgical-grade masks
	Thermometer	<input type="checkbox"/>	
	Soap	<input type="checkbox"/>	
	Disinfectant	<input type="checkbox"/>	
	Wet Wipes	<input type="checkbox"/>	

	Hand Towel or Handkerchief	<input type="checkbox"/>	
	Oral Care Products (including gargling solution)	<input type="checkbox"/>	

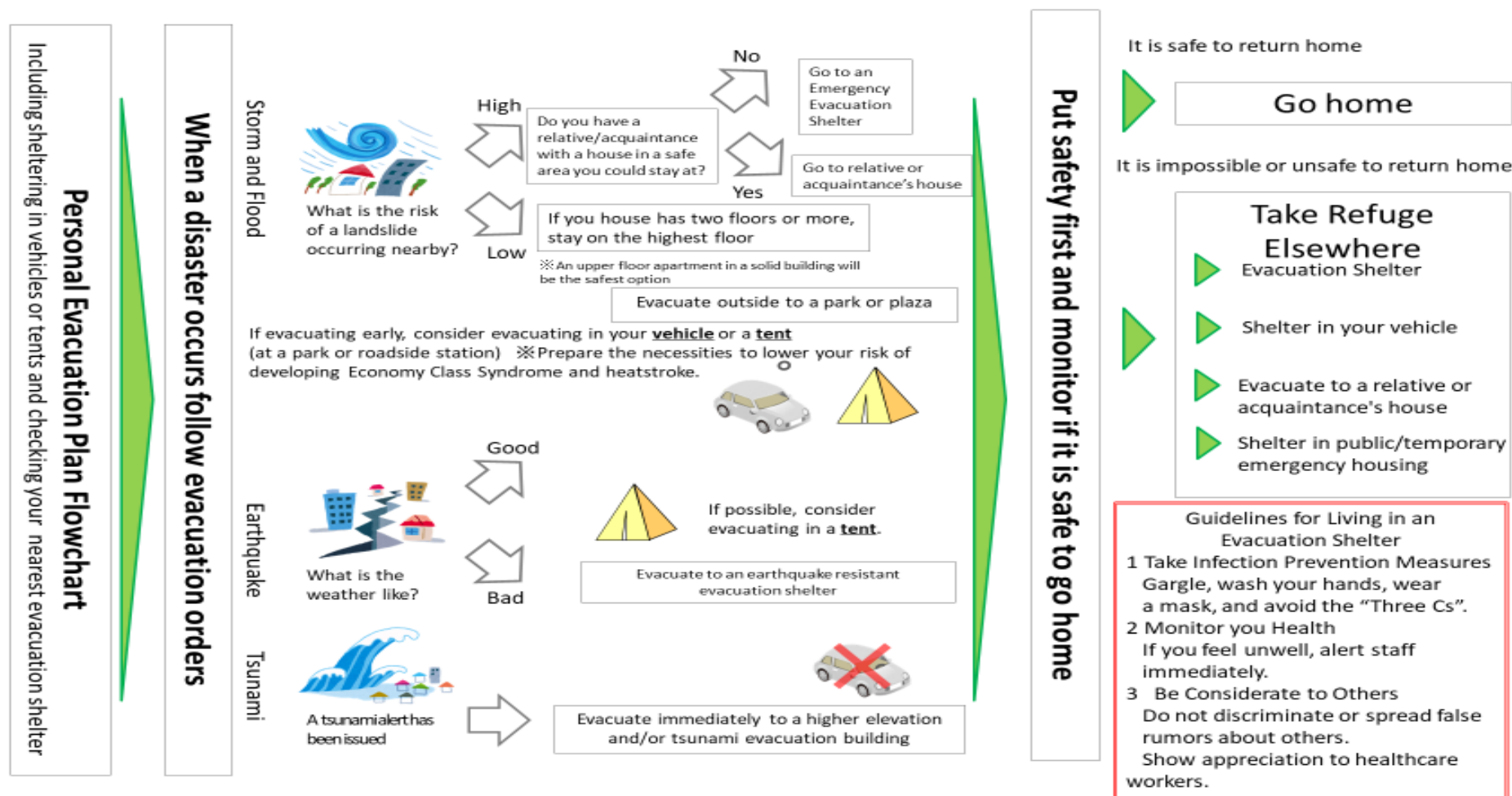
※There will not necessarily be masks, disinfectant and thermometers available at every evacuation center.

※Keep emergency supplies in a place you can grab them and go any time.

※Keep emergency supplies in your car in preparation.



# Evacuation Plan Flowchart



## Infection Prevention Supplies Checklist

Item		#	Notes
Amount			
Prevention and healthcare	Surgical Masks	<input type="checkbox"/> (       )	
	Thermometer	<input type="checkbox"/> (       )	
	Partition or Vinyl Sheet (To use as a partition)	<input type="checkbox"/> (       )	
Disinfectant	Soap	<input type="checkbox"/> (       )	
	Disinfectant (Ethanol etc.)	<input type="checkbox"/> (       )	
	Wetwipes	<input type="checkbox"/> (       )	
	Paper Towels	<input type="checkbox"/> (       )	
Personal protective equipment	Surgical Masks	<input type="checkbox"/> (       )	
	Goggles, Face Shield	<input type="checkbox"/> (       )	
	Rainwear (To use in place of a medical gown)	<input type="checkbox"/> (       )	
	Rubber Gloves (Disposable)	<input type="checkbox"/> (       )	
	Rubber Boots	<input type="checkbox"/> (       )	
Electric Fan		<input type="checkbox"/> (       )	
Trashcan (for designated personal spaces)		<input type="checkbox"/> (       )	
Medical Questionnaire		<input type="checkbox"/> (       )	
Signs, Posters, etc.		<input type="checkbox"/> (       )	Instructional posters on topics including hand washing, disinfecting, cough etiquette, infection prevention, how to dispose of trash, symptoms required to disclose to staff.

Medical Questionnaire
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Reception Number \_\_\_\_\_

Date and Time   YY   MM   DD   Time   :   Temperature \_\_\_\_\_  
degrees

Name \_\_\_\_\_ Age (\_\_\_\_\_)   Gender (M / F)

Contact (Cellphone) \_\_\_\_\_ - \_\_\_\_\_   License Plate Number \_\_\_\_\_

Circle the number of all that apply.

I am currently:

- 1 Pregnant
- 2 Regularly going to hospital for treatment (Reason: \_\_\_\_\_)
- 3 Taking daily medication (Medication: \_\_\_\_\_)  
 ※Present your “*Kusuri Techo*” (small notebook with prescription medications recorded by pharmacy) to staff if on hand.
- 4 None applicable

&lt;Close contact with an infected person&gt;

I have had contact/was in physical proximity with someone diagnosed with the  
Novel Coronavirus   Last date of contact   YY   MM   DD

&lt;Travel history in the past 2 weeks&gt;

- 1 Left the prefecture (Prefecture/Destination: \_\_\_\_\_)
- 2 Had contact with someone that visited or came back from outside the  
prefecture  
 (\_\_\_\_\_returned/visited from \_\_\_\_\_) Ex: (My son returned from Tokyo)
- 3 Returned from overseas (Country/Destination: \_\_\_\_\_)
- 4 None applicable

&lt;Symptoms&gt;

- 1 Fever (From \_\_\_\_\_days ago, \_\_\_\_\_degrees)
- 2 Cold-like symptoms  
 (Circle all applicable: cough, runny nose, headache, sore throat, other \_\_\_\_\_)
- 3 Difficulty breathing
- 4 Severe fatigue
- 5 Chills, joint or muscle pain
- 6 Cough with blood in mucus

- 7 Painful or itchy bumps (rash) on body
- 8 Painful bumps (rash) around or on lips or mouth
- 9 Diarrhea (Watery stool, soft stool, shapeless stool, explosive passing of stool)
- 10 Vomiting or nausea
- 11 Stomach pains, blood in stool
- 12 Red eyes, eye discharge
- 13 Other ( )
- 14 None applicable

## Follow-up Steps Based on Medical Check Results

(For shelter management)

Take the following measures based on the results of the Medical Questionnaire.

### 1 Novel Coronavirus

#### ○Close Contact with Known Infected Persons

→ If the person has had close contact with an infected person in the last two weeks, alert the nearest Health Center immediately for further instructions.

If there is space available at a designated facility for people that have had close contact with infected persons, have the evacuee transport to that location in their personal vehicle (Check if the facility is open and there is space available beforehand)

If it is impossible to transport locations, isolate them in a designated private space.

#### ○Symptoms

	Medical Questionnaire Results	Notes
1 Fever	℃ for days	
2 Cold-like symptoms		Cough, runny nose, headache, sore throat, etc.
3 Difficulty breathing		
4 Severe fatigue		

→ If any of the above symptoms are present, alert the nearest Health Center for further instruction.

If advised to receive PCR test by the health center, transport the evacuee in their personal vehicle

If it is impossible to transport locations, isolate them in a designated private space.

※If either the evacuee has had contact with an infected person in the past two weeks or is currently showing symptoms, immediately contact and consult with the Health Center or medical institutions

### 2 Other Symptoms

	Medical Check Results	Possible Cause
5 Chills, joint or muscle pain		If combined with fever, flu
6 Cough, Bloody		Lung Disease

Mucus		
7 Body Rash (painless)		If combined with fever, chickenpox, measles, or rubella
7 Body Rash (painful)		Shingles
8 Rash around lips, mouth		Herpes Simplex Virus
9 Diarrhea		Norovirus Other digestive illness
10 Vomiting, Nausea		
11 Stomach pain, blood in stool		Acute bacterial diarrhea
12 Red eyes, eye discharge		Viral Conjunctivitis
13 Other		※Consult with a medical institution

→ Isolate them in private room and consult with a medical institution (If necessary, all for an ambulance for transport)

※If it is impossible to isolate infected persons from their family members (ex: infants), consult with medical institutions and the health center, have all parties take precaution measures (wearing masks, proper disinfecting, etc.) and consider isolating them together.

※When contacting the Health Center or medical institutions, add the below to the Medical Questionnaire and send via FAX

Registration Number (Medical Questionnaire) \_\_\_\_\_ Evacuee Name \_\_\_\_\_  
Evacuation Shelter \_\_\_\_\_  
Representative \_\_\_\_\_ Contact TEL \_\_\_\_\_ FAX \_\_\_\_\_



Symptoms to disclose when ill (Display Poster for Evacuation Shelters)

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Do you have any of the following symptoms?  
If so, please alert staff immediately

1. Fever
2. Cold-like symptoms (Cough, runny nose, headache, sore throat, etc.)
3. Difficulty breathing
4. Severe fatigue
5. Flu-like symptoms (chills, joint or muscle pain)
6. Cough with blood in mucus
7. Painful or itchy bumps (rash) on body
8. Painful bumps (rash) around or on lips or mouth
9. Diarrhea (Water stool, soft stool, shapeless stool, explosive passing of stool)
10. Vomiting or nausea
11. Stomach pains, blood in stool
12. Red eyes, eye discharge



## Guidelines for Life in the Evacuation Center

(For those temporarily living in shelter designated personal spaces)

As an infection prevention measure, those temporarily residing in the designated personal spaces need to avoid contact with others as much as possible. While residing in the evacuation shelter, please follow the below guidelines:

### 1. Monitoring your health condition

- Take your temperature and go to receive your health check daily.
- If you have a fever or feel ill, alert staff immediately.  
     ✕If possible, please bring your own thermometer.

### 2. Basic shelter rules

#### (1) Daily life

- You must stay in your designated space.
- If you have your own designated toilet, absolutely do not use any other toilet.
- In the case you need to leave your designated space, wear a mask and social distance from others. When you return wash your hands with soap.
- In the event of an emergency listen to any staff instructions.

#### (2) Cleaning

- You are responsible for cleaning your designated space.
- Alert staff if your designated space is badly dirtied.
- Disinfect each time after using the toilet.
- When leaving, clean up after and empty the trashcan.

#### (3) Trash disposal

- Separate trash and dispose in the garbage bin in your designated space.

#### (4) Meals

- Meals are planned to be provided in front of each designated living space. After eating, seal the container and dispose of the trash in your designated trash can.

### 3. Other points of note

- As it can make conducting an accurate health check difficult and can contribute to the worsening of symptoms, refrain from drinking alcohol or smoking.
- Do not arrange meeting with visitors including family.
- Alert the staff if you are leaving the evacuation shelter for any reason.
- Listen to any other rules or requests by staff.

## Health and Welfare Center Contact List

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Municipal Health Care Centers	Phone Number	Fax Number	Jurisdiction
Fukui City Health Center Health Prevention Office	0776-33-5184	0776-33-5473	Fukui City

Prefectural Health Care Centers	Phone Number	Fax Number	Jurisdiction
Fukui Health and Welfare Center	0776-60-1125 0776-36-3429	0776-34-7215	Eiheiji Town
Sakai Health and Welfare Center	0776-73-0626 0776-73-0600	0776-73-0763	Sakai City, Awara City
Okuetsu Health and Welfare Center	0779-64-5774 0779-66-2076	0779-65-8410	Ono City, Katsuyama City
Tannan Health and Welfare Center	0778-51-0034	0778-51-7804	Sabae City, Echizen Town, Echizen City, Minami Echizen Town, Ikeda Town
Nishu Health and Welfare Center	0770-22-3735 0770-22-3747	0770-24-1205	Tsuruga City, Mihama Town, Wakasa Town (Mikata area)
Wakasa Health and Welfare Center	0770-52-1483 0770-52-1300	0770-52-1058	Obama City, Ohi Town, Takahama Town, Wakasa Town (Kaminaka area)

○Operating Hours 8:30 – 21:00

※If your call is on a holiday or after operating hours, an announcement will play with a cellular number to call.

## Related Links (Japanese)

## 【Information on the Novel Coronavirus】

## ○General Information on the Novel Coronavirus

- Fukui Prefecture Homepage

<https://www.pref.fukui.lg.jp/doc/kenkou/kansensyo-yobousessyu/corona.html>

## ○Latest Information on the Novel Coronavirus

- Ministry of Health, Labor and Welfare Homepage

[https://www.mhlw.go.jp/stf/seisakunitsuite/bunya/0000164708\\_00001.html](https://www.mhlw.go.jp/stf/seisakunitsuite/bunya/0000164708_00001.html)

## ○” 3 C” s Poster PDF File

<http://www.kantei.go.jp/jp/content/000061868.pdf>

## ○Consultation Center for those Potentially Infected with the Novel Coronavirus

- Coronavirus Consultation Center (Available 24 hours at every Health Center)  
Depending on the Time, the Contact Number may Change

<https://www.pref.fukui.lg.jp/doc/kenkou/kansensyo-yobousessyu/corona-denwa.html>

## ○Consultation and Examination Criteria

- Ministry of Health, Labor and Welfare Homepage

[https://www.mhlw.go.jp/stf/seisakunitsuite/bunya/0000121431\\_00094.html#soudan](https://www.mhlw.go.jp/stf/seisakunitsuite/bunya/0000121431_00094.html#soudan)

## 【Evacuation and Supplies Information】

## ○Evacuation Preparation (Fukui Prefecture Municipal Shelter Information and Disaster Map) For more information visit your municipality’ s website.

<http://bousai-portal.pref.fukui.lg.jp/public/index.php>

- Hazard Map Portal Site (Geospatial Information Authority of Japan)

<https://disaportal.gsi.go.jp/>

- Evacuation Decision Flow Chart (Cabinet Office) PDF File

<http://www.bousai.go.jp/fusuigai/typhoonworking/pdf/dai3kai/siryo2.pdf>

## ○ Personal Disaster Preparation Items

- Guidelines to Prevent Against Novel Influenza Infections in Individuals, Households, and Locally (Ministry of Health, Labor and Welfare)

<https://www.mhlw.go.jp/bunya/kenkou/kekkaku-kansenshou04/11.html>

## ○Preventing Against Economy Class Syndrome

- How to Prevent Developing Economy Class Syndrome (Ministry of Health, Labor and Welfare)

<https://www.mhlw.go.jp/stf/seisakunitsuite/bunya/0000170807.html>

## Related Links (Japanese)

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### ○Evacuation in the Event of a Disaster Occurring During the Novel Coronavirus Pandemic

- 5 Points to Know (Cabinet Office)  
<http://www.bousai.go.jp/pdf/colonapoint.pdf>

### 【In the Event Evacuation is not Necessary】

#### ○Care for Patients with Light Symptoms

- Ministry of Health, Labor and Welfare, Novel Coronavirus Disease Task Force, Manual on the Accommodation Guidelines for Patients with Light Symptoms  
<https://www.mhlw.go.jp/content/000618526.pdf>

### 【Information on Shelters 】

#### ○Regarding Infection Prevention and Control for Shelters

- Notices from the Cabinet Office  
April 1<sup>st</sup> : <http://www.bousai.go.jp/pdf/korona.pdf>  
April 7<sup>th</sup> : [http://www.bousai.go.jp/pdf/hinan\\_korona.pdf](http://www.bousai.go.jp/pdf/hinan_korona.pdf)

#### ○Infection Prevention in Shelters During a Disaster

- Ministry of Health, Labor and Welfare Homepage  
[https://www.mhlw.go.jp/stf/newpage\\_00346.html](https://www.mhlw.go.jp/stf/newpage_00346.html)
- Japanese Society for Infection Prevention and Control, Infection Prevention and Control for Shelters During Disasters  
[http://www.kankyokansen.org/modules/news/index.php?content\\_id=20](http://www.kankyokansen.org/modules/news/index.php?content_id=20)
- Cabinet Office Shelter Environment Guidelines  
<http://www.bousai.go.jp/taisaku/hinanjo/index.html>
- How to Wear Personal Protective Equipment (PPE)  
[https://www.mhlw.go.jp/bunya/kenkou/kekkaku-kansenshou01/kouenkensyuukai/pdf/h26/kouen-kensyuukai\\_05.pdf](https://www.mhlw.go.jp/bunya/kenkou/kekkaku-kansenshou01/kouenkensyuukai/pdf/h26/kouen-kensyuukai_05.pdf) P.21

#### ○Basics of Disinfecting and Zoning

- Self-Defense Forces Joint Staff Office “Keeping us all Safe from the Novel Coronavirus”  
[https://www.mod.go.jp/js/Activity/Gallery/images/Disaster\\_relief/2020covid\\_19/2020covid\\_19\\_guidancel.pdf](https://www.mod.go.jp/js/Activity/Gallery/images/Disaster_relief/2020covid_19/2020covid_19_guidancel.pdf)