

**Survey report and
recommendations
on disaster prevention from
Typhoon No. 19 in 2019 that
caused damage to Japan**

**Porque, the Organization of
Persons with Psychosocial
Disabilities**

Introduction

Japan is one of the most vulnerable countries to natural disasters such as earthquakes and floods. Overshadowed by COVID-19, it feels like the massive flood disaster across Japan caused by Typhoon No. 19 (East Japan Typhoon of 2049) was long time ago, but it was in 2019, only two years ago. In Ota Ward, where Porque, the Organization of Persons with Psychosocial Disabilities is based, a part of the Tama River overflowed and caused damage. In Ota Ward, welfare evacuation centers were opened for the first time, and other measures were taken for people with disabilities. I remember that our Organization had to cancel our monthly storytelling session, and we talked about the situation in the next month. We received comments such as, "We didn't know how to evacuate" and "We had a hard time getting information for evacuation."

So far, the Organization of People with Psychosocial Disabilities, Porque, has been engaged in learning activities on the theme of "Disability and Disaster Prevention," including the Porque Forum 2019. In addition, when we visited Fukushima and Kumamoto as part of our research activities, we listened to the voices of people with disabilities who had experienced the disaster and learned about domestic and international disaster prevention and mitigation efforts in the field of disability. As an international norm in the field of disaster prevention, the Hyogo Framework for Disaster Reduction (2005) has played a major role, and the Sendai Framework for Disaster Reduction, a new framework for the period up to 2030, was adopted at the United Nations World Conference on Disaster Reduction held in Sendai in 2015. The Sendai Framework for Disaster Reduction includes mental health and psychosocial support as a priority with the phrase "strengthen recovery schemes to provide psychosocial support and mental health services to all those in need" (33o), and for the first time, inclusion of people with disabilities in disaster reduction was also made a priority. Inclusion of people with disabilities in disaster management was also made a priority for the first time. Specifically, in order to "plan and implement policies, plans and standards" in line with the principles of universal design, etc., people with disabilities should be included in these processes, data should be collected categorized by disability as well as age and gender, and investment should be made in innovation and technological development around disability, etc. The report includes the importance of empowering people with disabilities in disaster response, reconstruction and

recovery approaches. It is precisely in this area that party participation is also required.

On the other hand, I think there is a tendency to avoid disaster-related issues due to psychological burden. Therefore, we decided to put together a report with recommendations for future disaster prevention plans based on our experience in 2019 and actions that we will take as a Organization of people with disabilities. In order to implement this project, we held an executive committee with the participation of disaster prevention awareness-raising Organizations, people in the field of welfare for the disabled, academic experts, and people with disabilities who have experience with the Kumamoto earthquake and its support. Until now We have obtained great cooperation of many people through interviews with local government agencies and social workers, as well as a questionnaire survey for people with disabilities. In addition, we have received support from Shinnyoen Citizens' Disaster Prevention and Mitigation Activity Public Subsidy and Mercy Relief Fund through Japan Disability Forum. We would like to take this opportunity to express our sincere gratitude.

Porque, the Organization of Persons with Psychosocial Disabilities
Representative: Yuhei Yamada

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Chapter 1: Initiatives of the Executive Committee

(1) Our Executive Committee members (in no particular order)

Yuhei Yamada (President of Porque, the Organization of Persons with Psychosocial Disabilities)

Tomomi Sato (Vice-president of Porque, the Organization of Persons with Psychosocial Disabilities)

Taro Niikura (President, Yakko-san no Kai)

Yoko Hama (Representative Director, NPO Welfare Community Ota)

Hiroyasu Kuroda (Director, Tochinomi Workshop, Minami Fukushi-kai Social Welfare Corporation)

Takashi Izutsu Project Associate Professor, Division of International Collaboration, Organization for the Advancement of Liberal Arts and Sciences, Graduate School of Arts and Sciences, the University of Tokyo)

Nao Niwa (Assistant Professor, Research and Development Organization, Chuo University)

Yuichi Yamada (Visiting Researcher, Research Center for Ars Vivendi, Kinugasa Research Organization, Ritsumeikan University)

Mao Sagara (President, NPO Convex Life Design)

(2) Implementation status of the Executive Committee

Preventing COVID-19 spread, the Executive Committee conducted the meeting online.

A total of eight sessions were held from April 2020 to July 2021.

(3) Overview of the project implementation

(1) Desk research on the positioning of persons with disabilities and others requiring evacuation in the Tokyo Metropolitan Government Disaster Prevention Plan, etc. (as appropriate)

(2) Written hearing on welfare shelters in Ota Ward (August 2020)

We received a response from the Ota Ward General Support Center for Persons with Disabilities.

(3) Hearing of opinions from the Organizations of people with psychosocial and developmental disabilities in Kumamoto Prefecture, and hearing about the situation of support for the Kumamoto Earthquake and flood damage.

Implementation: September 2020 and November 2020 at the Executive Committee meeting

Implementation of opinion exchange with Ota Ward administration (September 2020)

The Future of Disaster Prevention and Mitigation in the Wake of Typhoon No. 19 in 2019

Attendees: Disaster Prevention and Crisis Management Division: 1, Welfare Management Division: 1, Disability Welfare Division: 1 / 3 Executive Committee members

(5) Participate in the My Timeline Workshop (November 2020)

We participated in and covered the My Timeline for People in Need of Care workshop (a simulation of evacuation in the event of a flood disaster) organized by Ota Ward.



(6) Experiential learning through the evacuation center management game for disaster prevention awareness initiatives (November 2020)

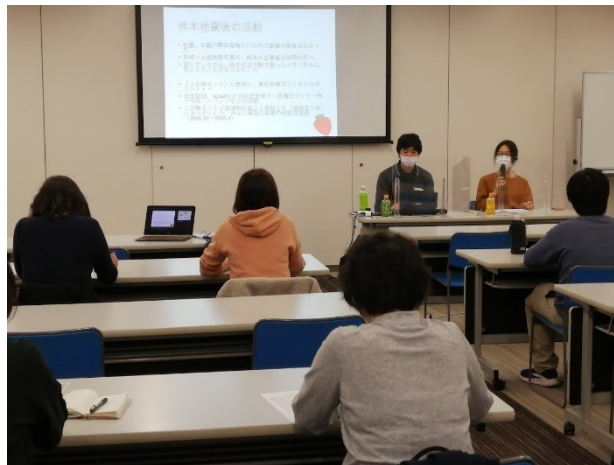
The lecture was given by Mr. Niikura, who is also a member of the executive committee which is mainly working on the theme of disaster prevention awareness mainly in Ota Ward.

The evacuation center management game (HUG) was developed by Shizuoka Prefecture to provide understanding evacuation center management together. It is a card game, each card represents evacuee's age, gender, nationality, or physical condition. The game participants try to place each card appropriately on the board of the shelter floor plan, and learn how to cope with various possible issues through virtual experience.



(7) The Future of Community Disaster Prevention Learning from the Experience of the Kumamoto Disaster: From the Approaches of Organizations with Developmental Disabilities (November 2020)

We held a study session with two guests from Kumamoto, who are also members of the executive committee.



(8) Interviews with people involved

Persons with disabilities: 7 persons, Welfare workers: 3 persons

(9) Questionnaire survey for people with disabilities

Implementation period: May 4 - May 25, 2021 Number of responses: 83

(10) Others (recent other activities)

Participated in the international conference organized by Korean Disability Forum (November 2019)

The conference was held with the aim of maximizing synergies among the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities, the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and the Incheon Strategy through enhancing regional cooperation in Northeast Asia.-"Dangerous Situations and Humanitarian Emergencies (Article 11)" as an concept、 The Convention on the Rights of

Persons with Disabilities raised an agenda, solidarity among the countries in Northeast Asia.



Participated in the meeting to exchange opinions on the damage caused by Typhoon No. 19 (Cabinet Office)

As a member of the Japan National Organization of Mentally Disabled People, member of the Japan Disability Forum (JDF), project member Yamada participated in a meeting to exchange opinions with the Cabinet Office's Director-General for Policy Planning (in charge of disaster prevention). In addition, a working Organization on evacuation from disasters such as Typhoon No. 19 in 2028 has been established in the Executive Committee on Disaster Prevention Measures of the Central Disaster Management Council.

(11) Held a report meeting on the results (July 31, 2021)

The event, titled "Porque Forum 2021", was held during the declaration of a state of emergency, with taking measures to prevent infection. A hybrid format was used to report on the results of the past studies and recommendations. There were 40 participants .

Ms. Yoko Hama and Mr. Takashi Izutsu, who cooperated with us as executive committee members, also took the stage. Mr. Yoshio Yamashita, Director of the Disaster Prevention and Crisis Management Division of Ota Ward, gave a presentation on the My Timeline workshop being conducted by Ota Ward.

We would like to express our gratitude for support. In addition, we received nominal support- by the Liaison Association of Persons with Disabilities and the Liaison Association of Oota Ward Citizen Activity Organizations.

The event will be featured in the September 2021 issue of the Bulletin of the Tokyo Metropolitan Council of Social Welfare.

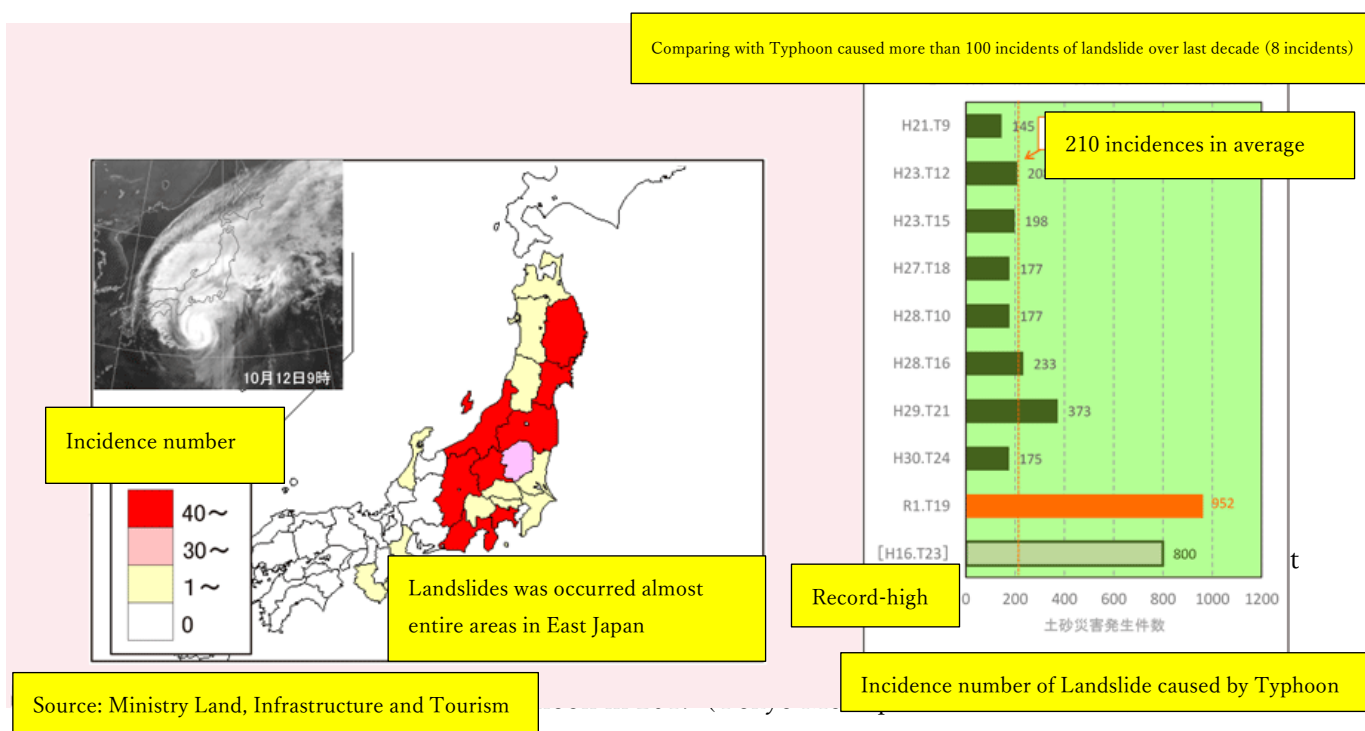
Chapter 2: Typhoon 19, 2019

(1) Overview of Typhoon No. 19 in 2019

It was formed at 3:00 a.m. on October 6, 2019, off the eastern coast of the Mariana Islands, and made landfall in Japan on October 12. The period of time that Typhoon No. 19 maintained its fierce strength was 72 hours, from 21:00 on the 7th to 21:00 on the 10th. The Japan Meteorological Agency (JMA) issued special warnings for heavy rainfall to local governments in 12 prefectures.

It was equivalent to 5¹, the highest warning level of heavy rainfall and flood. This typhoon was initially called Typhoon No. 19 in 2019 based on the typhoon numbering standard, but in 2018 the Japan Meteorological Agency (JMA) named the typhoon "East Japan Typhoon of 2020" in accordance with the standards for naming typhoons established by the Japan Meteorological Agency.² This is the first time in 41 years that a typhoon has been named since Typhoon Okinoerabu in September 1977.

The Japanese government has applied the Emergency Disaster of Large-Scale Disaster Recovery Act to the damage caused by this typhoon. The number of municipalities applying the Disaster Relief Act was 390 in 14 prefectures, surpassing the Great East Japan Earthquake as the largest application ever.³ The basic municipalities in Tokyo are Sumida, Ota, Setagaya, Toshima, Kita, Itabashi, Nerima, Hachioji, Tachikawa, Ome, Fuchu, Akishima, Chofu, Machida, Koganei, Hino, Fussa, Komae, Higashiyamato, Musashimurayama, Tama, Inagi, Hamura, Akiruno, Mizuho, Hinode, Hinohara, Okutama. In the end, 17 cities, 3 towns and 1 village in 7 wards of Hino, Fussa, Higashiyamato, Musashimurayama, Tama, Inagi, Hamura, Akiruno, Mizuho, Hinode, Hinohara and Okutama became eligible.⁴



(2) Damage in and around Ota Ward

At the Denen-chofu Water Level Observatory (Ota Ward), the water level rose more than seven meters in about 24 hours, reaching a record high of one meter at 10:30 p.m. on October 12, 46 centimeters above the planned high water level (water level set to allow water to flow below that level). At its peak at 10:30 p.m. on October 12, the water level reached a record high of 1.8 meters, 46 centimeters above the planned high water level (the water level set to allow water to flow below that level). At its peak at 10:30 p.m. on December 12, the water level reached a record high of 1.8 meters, 46 centimeters above the planned high water level (a level set to allow water to flow below that level). A flood occurred in Tamagawa, Setagaya Ward, near Futako-Tamagawa Station on the Tokyu Denen-toshi Line. A total of about 17,000 people were evacuated from Setagaya and Ota wards due to the flooding of about 40 houses in a 0.7-hectare area. In Kawasaki City, Kanagawa Prefecture, across the Tama River from Ota Ward, the Hirase River, a tributary of the Tama River, overflowed, and a man on the first floor of an apartment building in Takatsu Ward drowned. A man on the first floor of an apartment building in Takatsu Ward was drowned. A total of 25 hectares of land was flooded in three locations in the city. At the Kawasaki City Museum (Nakahara Ward), the underground storage was submerged and the collection was severely damaged.⁵



▲ View of Denenchofu 5-chome, Ota Ward (10/20) Photo by Taro Niikura
(President, Yakko-san no Kai)

⁵ "Tamagawa now damaged by Typhoon No. 19 last year: 40 houses flooded in Setagaya and Ota wards, 17,000 people evacuated. (Tokyo Shimbun) 2020/9/30

(3) Opening of the first welfare shelter (evacuation space) in Ota Ward

On the occasion of Typhoon No. 19 in 2019, welfare shelters were opened for the first time in Ota Ward at three facilities directly operated by Ota Ward. The following is a part of the interview survey with the General Support Center for Persons with Disabilities in Ota Ward (Support-peer) regarding the situation at that time.⁶

(1) Changes in status

The process from the decision to open the center to its closure at the Ota Ward Support Center for Persons with Disabilities (Support-peer) is as follows

Decision to install

Friday, October 11, 9:00 a.m.

Instructions from the Disaster Control and Welfare Department (decided at the 1st Disaster Control Headquarters Meeting)

Open and start accepting students

October 11, 1:00 p.m.

Closed.

Sunday, October 13, around 10:00 a.m. (All evacuees have returned home)

Lifting of welfare shelters

Sunday, October 13, noon

The total number of evacuees to welfare shelters was 77, of which 47 were evacuees to Support-peer. (Type of disability, gender, and age are all unknown. Records do not exist.)

7

(2) The needs of victims at welfare shelters

There was a request for information on typhoons, so we switched the information display monitors on the first floor to televisions to show typhoon information and news. We asked people to bring their own food and drinks, but we provided electric kettles and microwaves. The staff members sorted the garbage at the end of the day because we failed to inform them about the rules of garbage separation.

⁶ Hearing Investigation on the Operation of Welfare Shelters in Typhoon No. 19 in 2030" Porque, the Organization of Persons with Psychosocial Disabilities) 2020/8/13

(3) Same-day response to persons requiring special assistance

At the Support-peer providing facility, persons who need special assistance asked to be accompanied by caregivers. Although we didn't make special announcement targeting at own Support-peer clients, many of evacuees were our former and current clients.

(4) Drop-by providing information on evacuation to those in need of special attention.

There was no specific for this purpose. The consultation department of Support-peer was available for consultation by phone during business hours.

Chapter 3: Interviews with the people involved

Unstructured interviews was conducted with 7 disabled people (4 people with psychosocial disabilities, 2 people with developmental disabilities, 1 person with physical disabilities) and with 3 people in the welfare sector (psychosocial disability support, intellectual disability support, and disability/elderly support) about the day of the typhoon incident and their expectations for future disaster prevention efforts. (In charge: Yamada and Sato of the Organizatio of People with Psychosocial Disabilities, Porque) The following is a summary of special notes.

(1) Obtaining information

(Mr. B, psychosocial disability)

We tried to gather information from TV and radio. I got a little angry when I saw my partner getting anxious when he was checking the video of the water level at the observatory.

(Ms. C, physical disability)

I called the government office to evacuate as soon as possible, but I didn't know immediately to which shelter I should go to. I wonder if this is part of self-help?

(2) Evacuation destination

(Ms. A, psychosocial disability)

I live alone with my elderly mother (90 years old). While I was wondering whether I should evacuate or not, it became too late to evacuate. I spent a very anxious night.

(Mr. B, psychosocial disability)

We evacuated by car. I spent the night at another friend's house with my friend who lives alone in the neighborhood. I am glad that I was able to evacuate with a person I know well. I think evacuation would be very stressful and difficult to me.

(Ms. E, psychosocial disability)

I stayed at home without thinking about danger. It turned out OK, but I didn't know well about guidelines for evacuation)

(3) Specific problems faced by people with disabilities

(Ms. E, psychosocial disability)

I had to go to the hospital that weekend, but I was thankful that I happened to have some of my regular medication left. Since the hospital is located far away, if the damage had been bigger, I would have big trouble with my ~~daily~~ medication. I ~~decided~~ was wondering to consult with my doctor.

(Ms. C, physical disability)

Evacuating to a welfare shelter required to be accompanied by caregiver. Since it was difficult due to the helper's work schedule, we decided to stay at home. The government officials may concern at the shelter, but I am worried that this requirement will be obstacle to the people concerned to escape.

(4) What you can and cannot do as a social worker

(Ms. H, supporter at the facility for people with intellectual disabilities)

The typhoon damage occurred over the weekend. Most of our clients live in Organization homes or with their families, but there are still some who live alone. We made phone calls to make sure they were safe.

(Ms. I, supporter at the facility for people with psychosocial disabilities)

I told the staff to protect themselves and then do what they could. Each of us has our own family circumstances, and some of us live far away from our workplaces.

(Ms. J, supporter, welfare for the disabled and elderly)

There is a movement to make individual plans beforehand in preparation for the time of disasters In the case if this would be a mere formality, and we need work on how to create a practical system within the framework of public support.

(5) List of persons requiring special assistance

(Ms. A, psychosocial disability)

I knew of its existence. I had thought about having my mother (who is in her 80s) put on the list, but eventually decided not to. I didn't understand the benefits because I didn't know if I could really get meaningful support in times of disaster. I don't particularly tell my neighbors about my disability. Considering the risk of prejudice and discrimination, I am even less likely to willingly ask to be listed.

(Mr. B, psychosocial disability)

I didn't know it existed until then. I felt scared because I didn't know how the information would be used. I want people who want to help to know about it, but I want to tell them about it myself.

(Ms. E, psychosocial disability)

I was aware of its existence itself. In the case of psychosocial disabilities, I don't really have a clear picture of the specific support I can get by being listed. It may be beneficial for people who live alone, but I'm not sure. I think it would be easier for people to decide whether they want to use the service or not if they know what kind of support they need depending on their disability level.

(6) Disaster drills

(Ms. A, psychosocial disability)

The evacuation drills organized by town councils and neighborhood associations had an atmosphere that made it difficult to participate, since the residents had been living together for a long time. It is not an evacuation drill, but I think it would be good to have a study session with a Organization of people with disabilities.

(7) I want to make these preparations.

(Ms. C, physical disability)

I'm going to check out to which welfare shelter I should evacuate.

(Ms. D, developmental disability)

I prefer to shelter at home if rather than to go to an evacuation shelter, because I think my health condition will be affected if I don't have a private space. I think I will increase my stockpile.

(8) I want the following support

(Mr. B, psychosocial disability)

It would be great if there was a system to contact us by phone when an emergency evacuation is required. Rather than an automated voice call, I think it would be better if the call came from a welfare worker with whom I have a relationship, which would ease my anxiety.

(Ms. E, psychosocial disability)

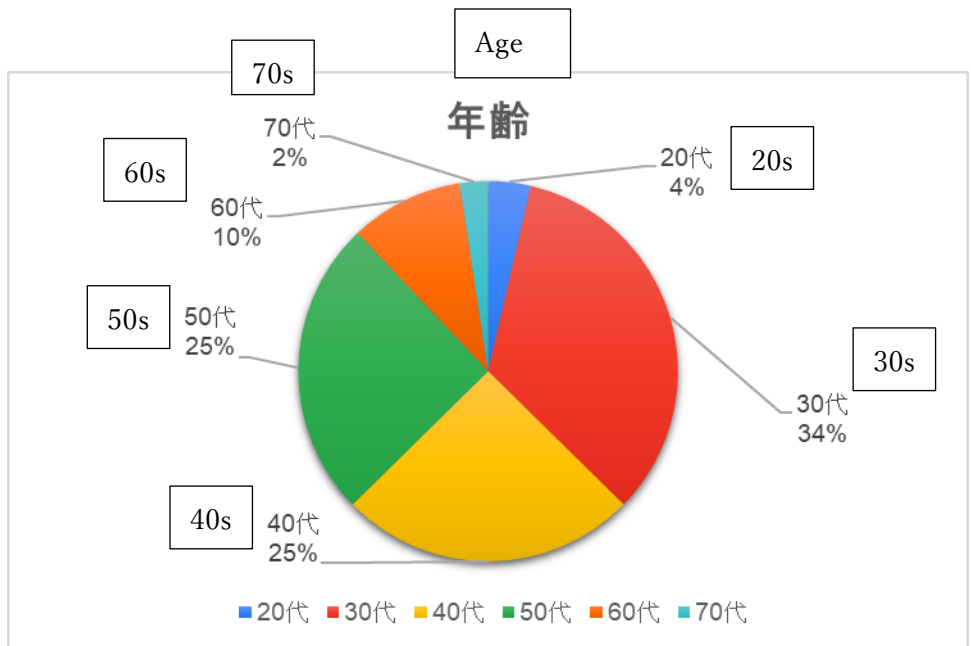
I think it is important for us to secure our medication in times of disaster. I don't know if I should ask for a larger prescription on a daily basis or if there is another way, but I think it is necessary to have a base where we can discuss such matters.

Chapter 4: Questionnaire Survey

We conducted a survey on awareness of disaster prevention among people with disabilities (from May 4 to May 25, 2021). 83 responses were received. (Of these, 28 were web responses and 55 were paper responses.) The questions were made

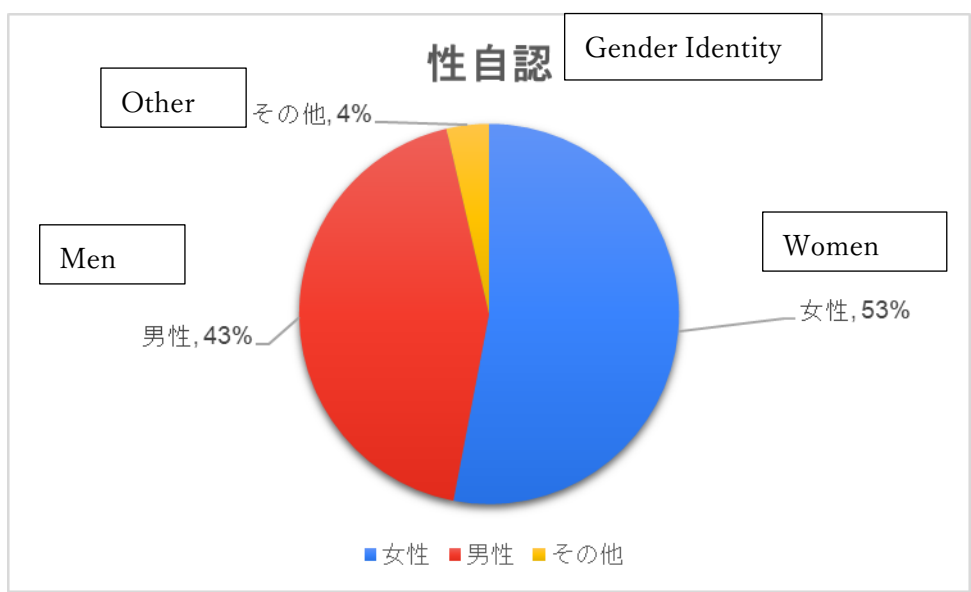
compact and the meanings were described in the graphs without any changes. We would like to express our gratitude to the following offices in Ota Ward for their cooperation in conducting this survey. Thank you very much. (Social Welfare Corporation Ota Welfare Factory, Social Welfare Corporation Psyche Ohta, NPO Colored Pencils, NPO Jyurinkan.) Thank you to everyone who responded.

(1) Age



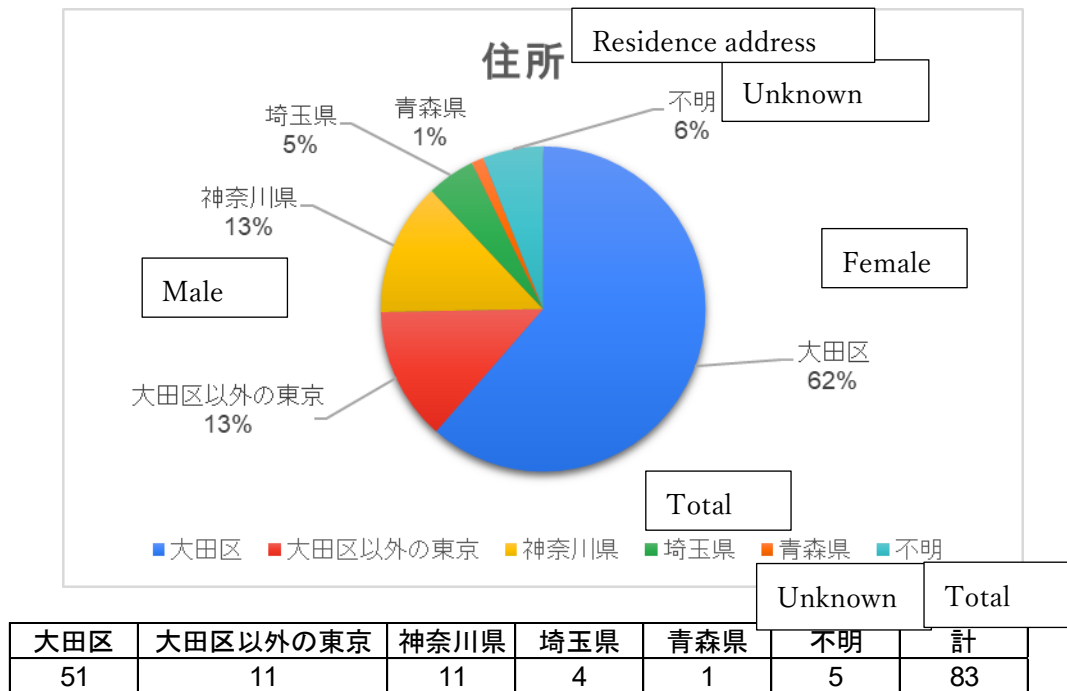
20代	30代	40代	50代	60代	70代	計	Total
3	28	21	21	8	2	83	

(2) Gender Identity



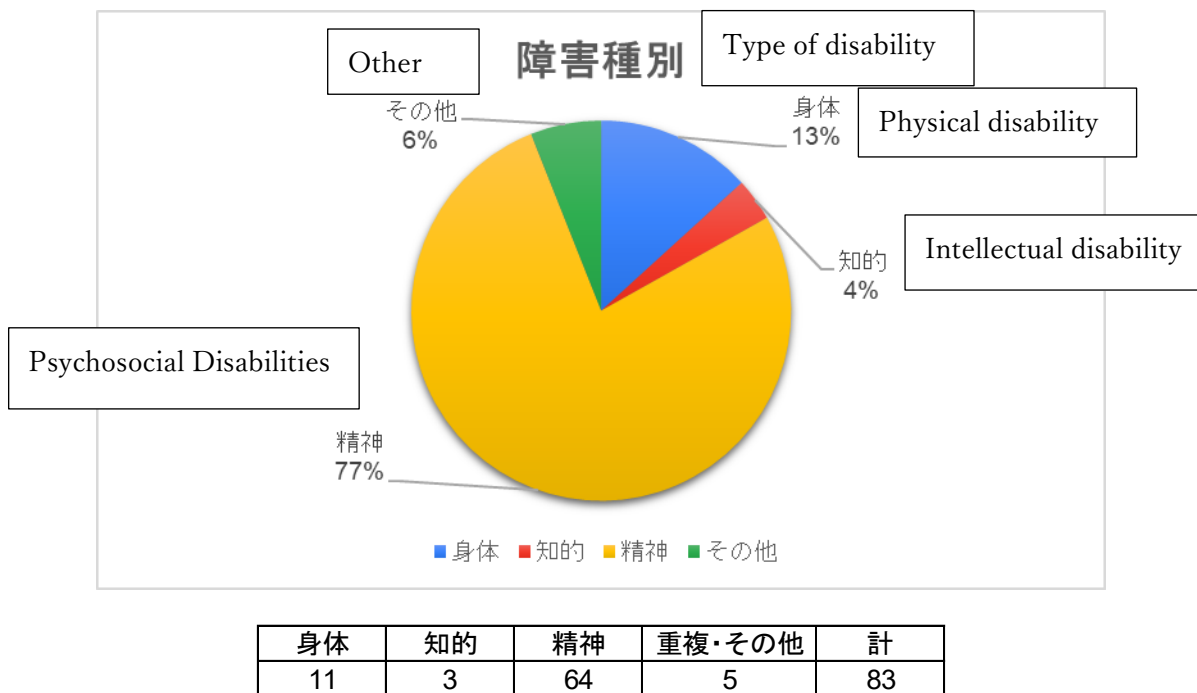
女性	男性	その他	計
44	36	3	83

(3) Residence address

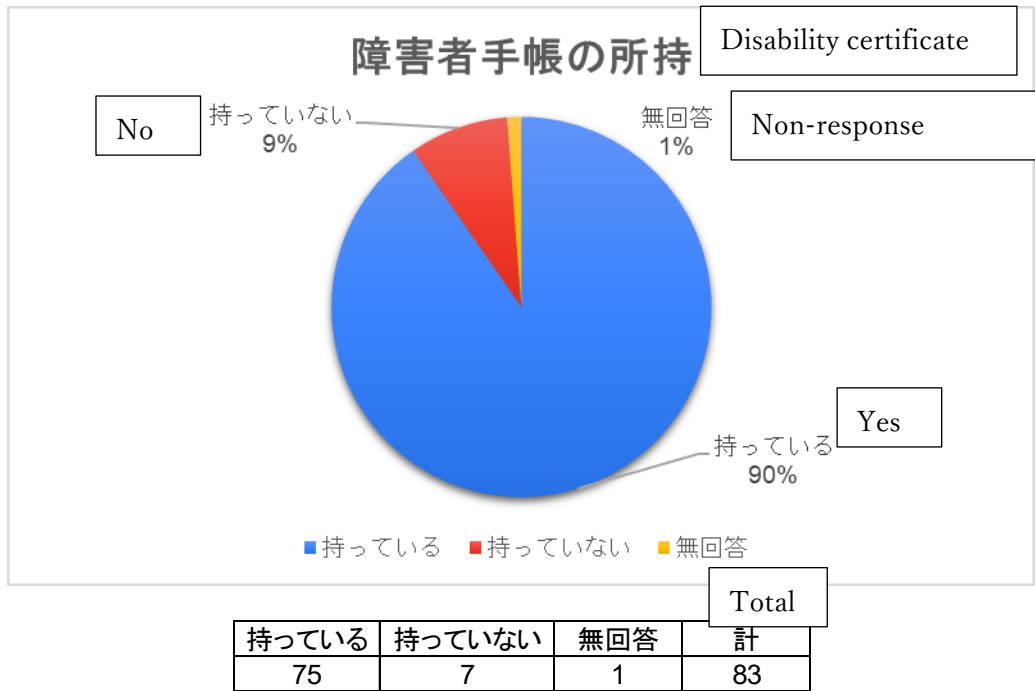


久が原	糞谷・羽田	大森	蒲田	詳細不明	計
14	13	7	6	11	51

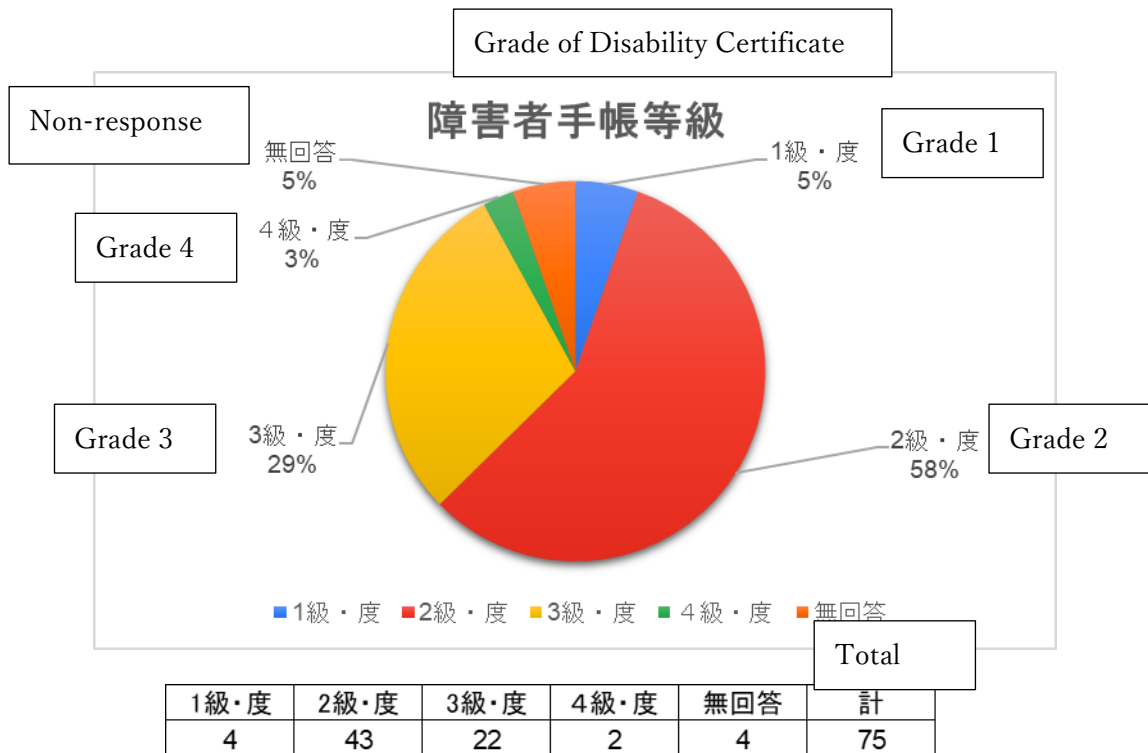
(4) Disability status



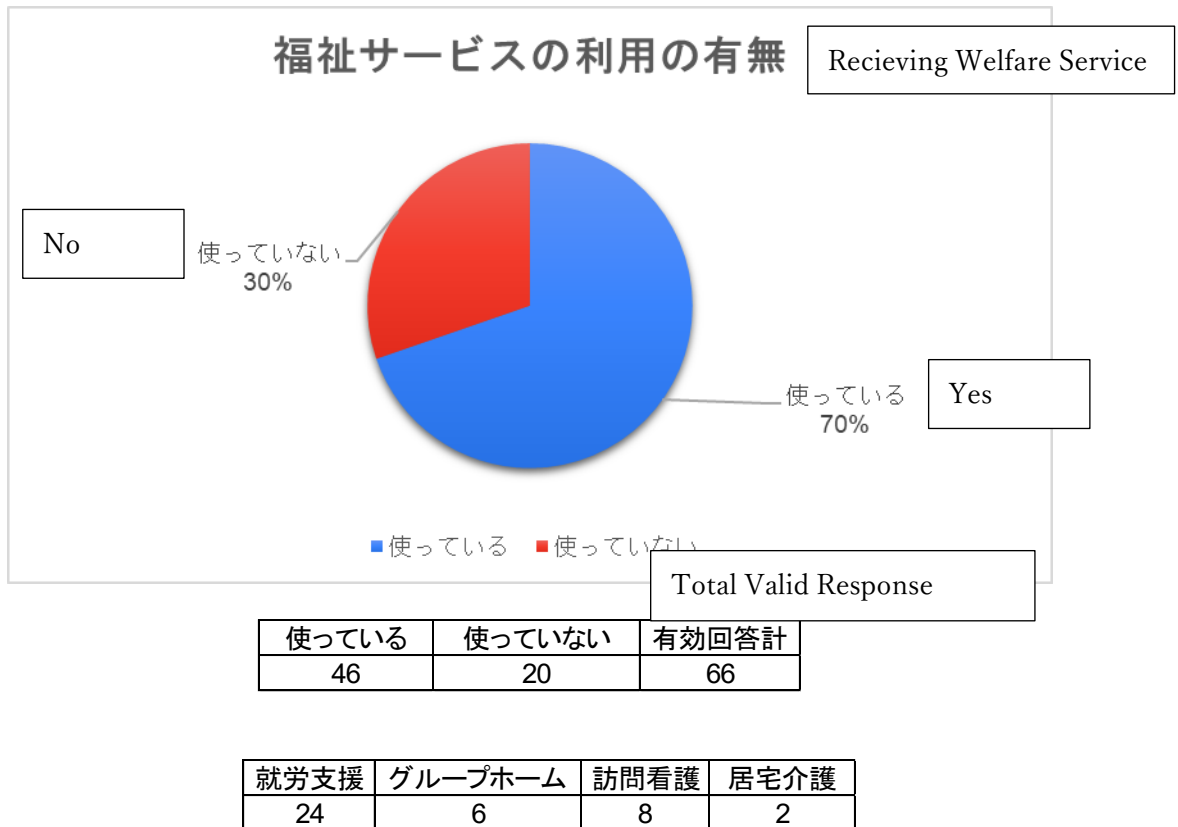
(5) Disability certificate



(6) Grade of Disability Certificate

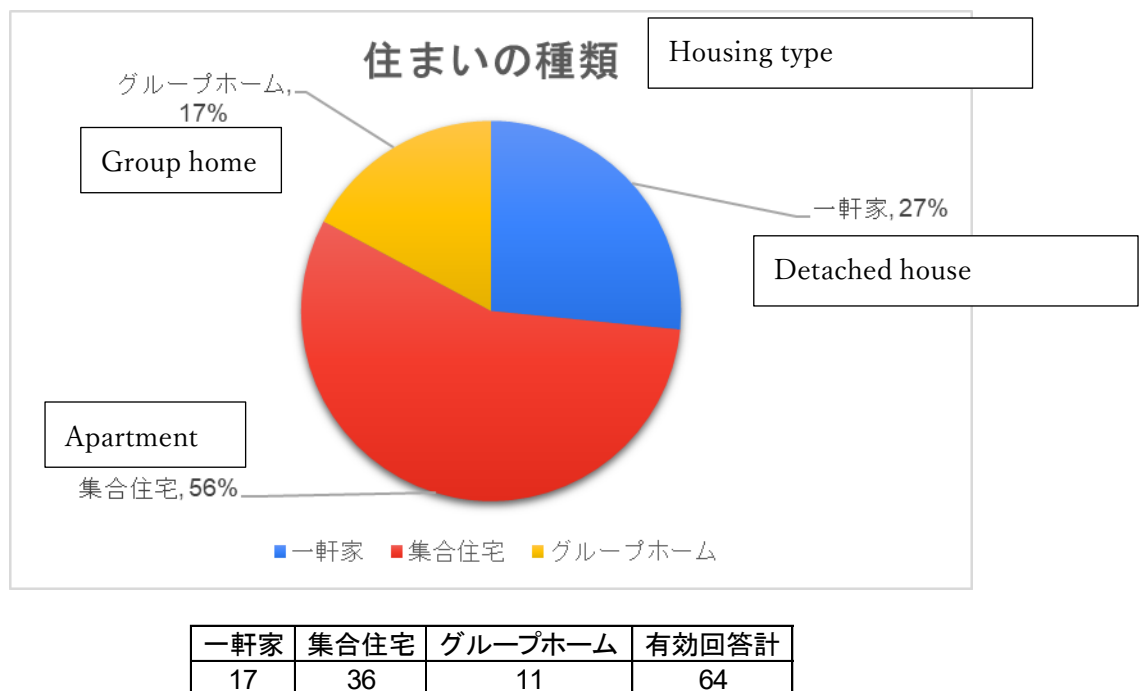


(7) Receiving Welfare Service

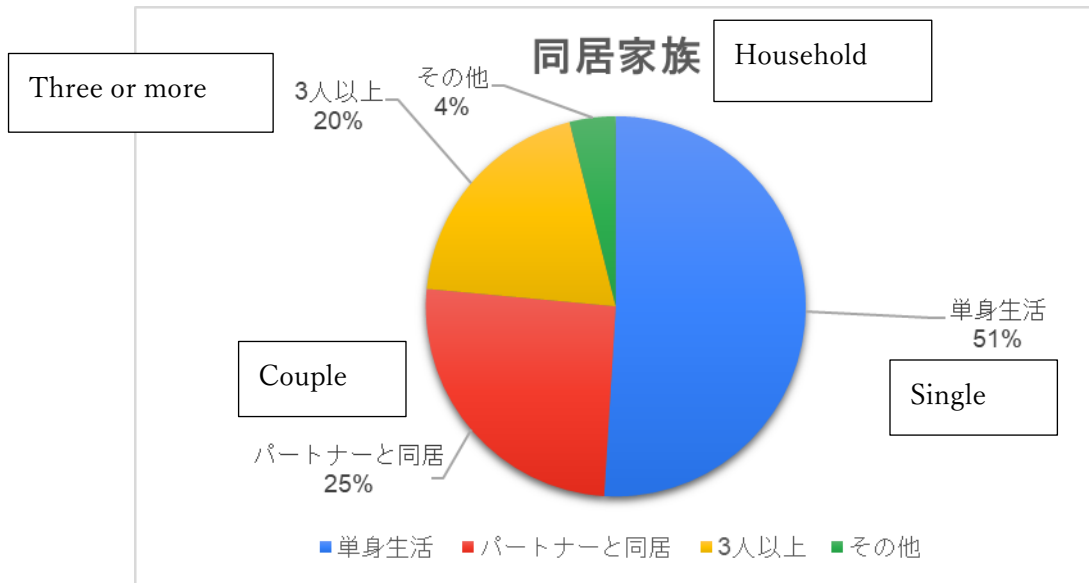


Specific descriptions (with duplicates)

(8) Housing

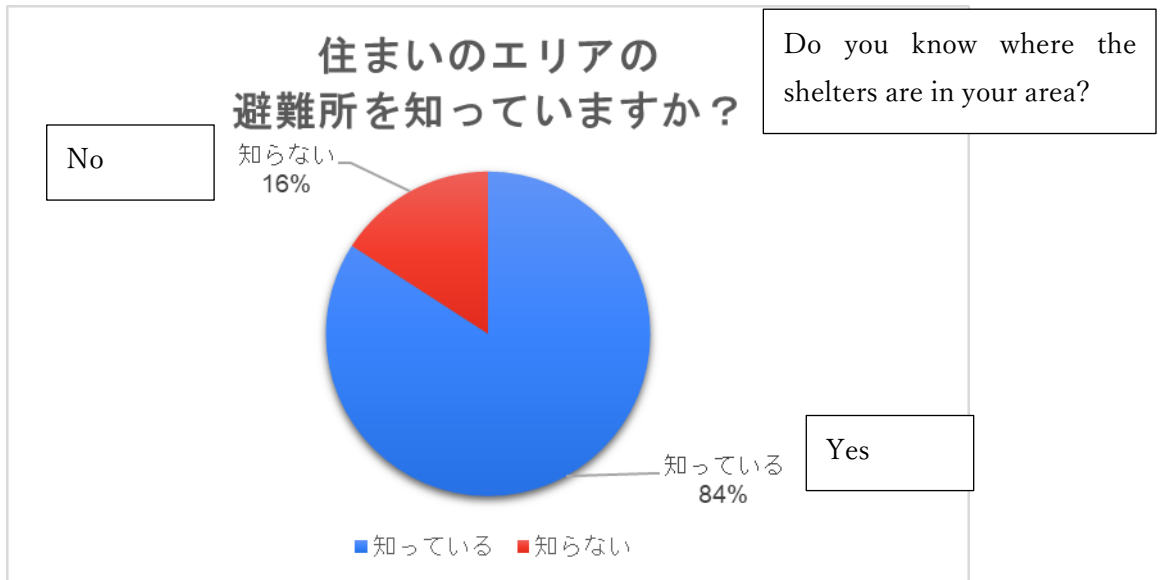


(9) Household



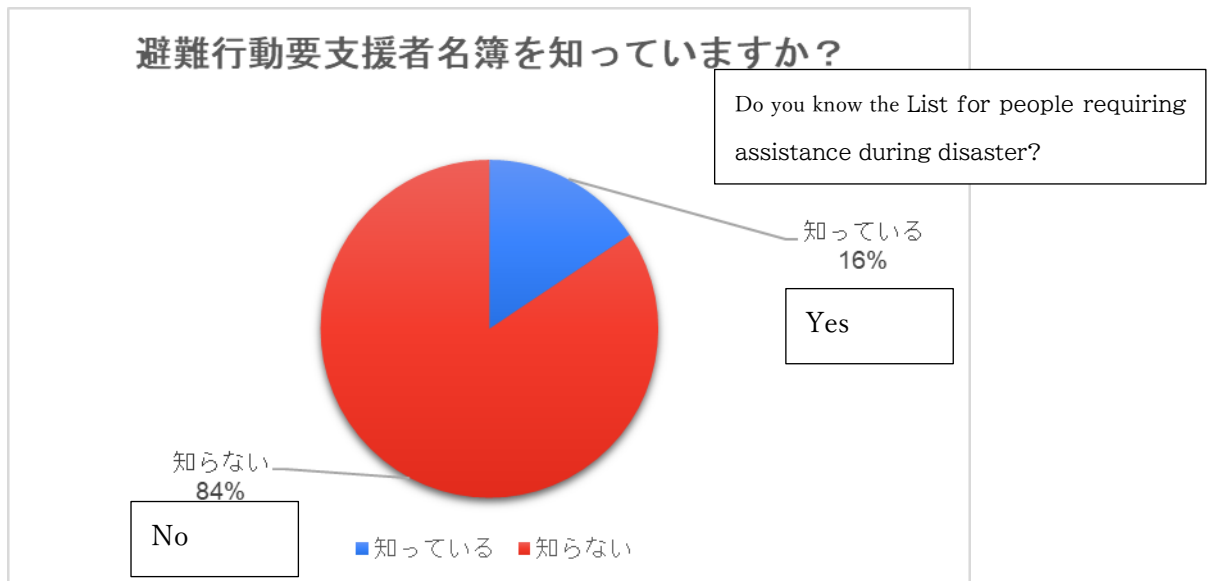
单身生活	パートナーと同居	3人以上	その他	有効回答計
26	13	10	2	51

(10) Do you know where the shelters are in your area?



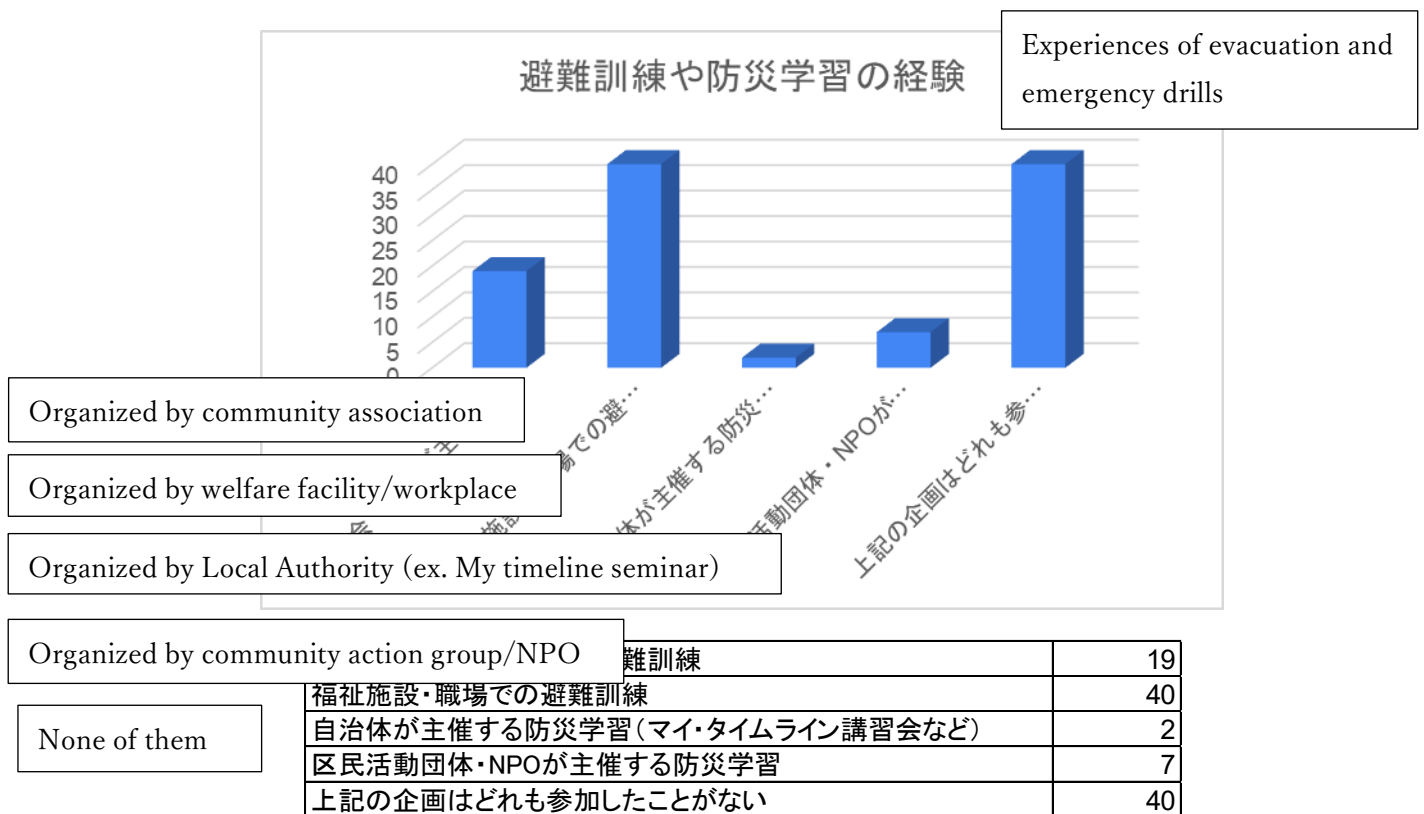
知っている	知らない	有効回答計
53	10	63

(11) Do you know the List for people requiring assistance during disaster?



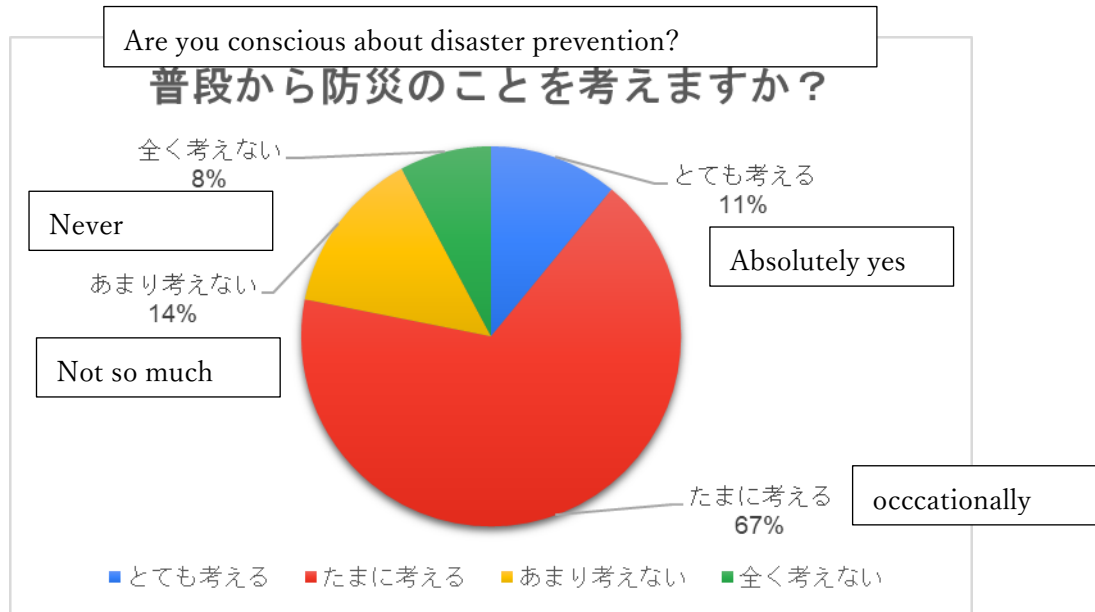
知っている	知らない	有効回答計
53	10	63

(12) Experiences of evacuation and emergency drills



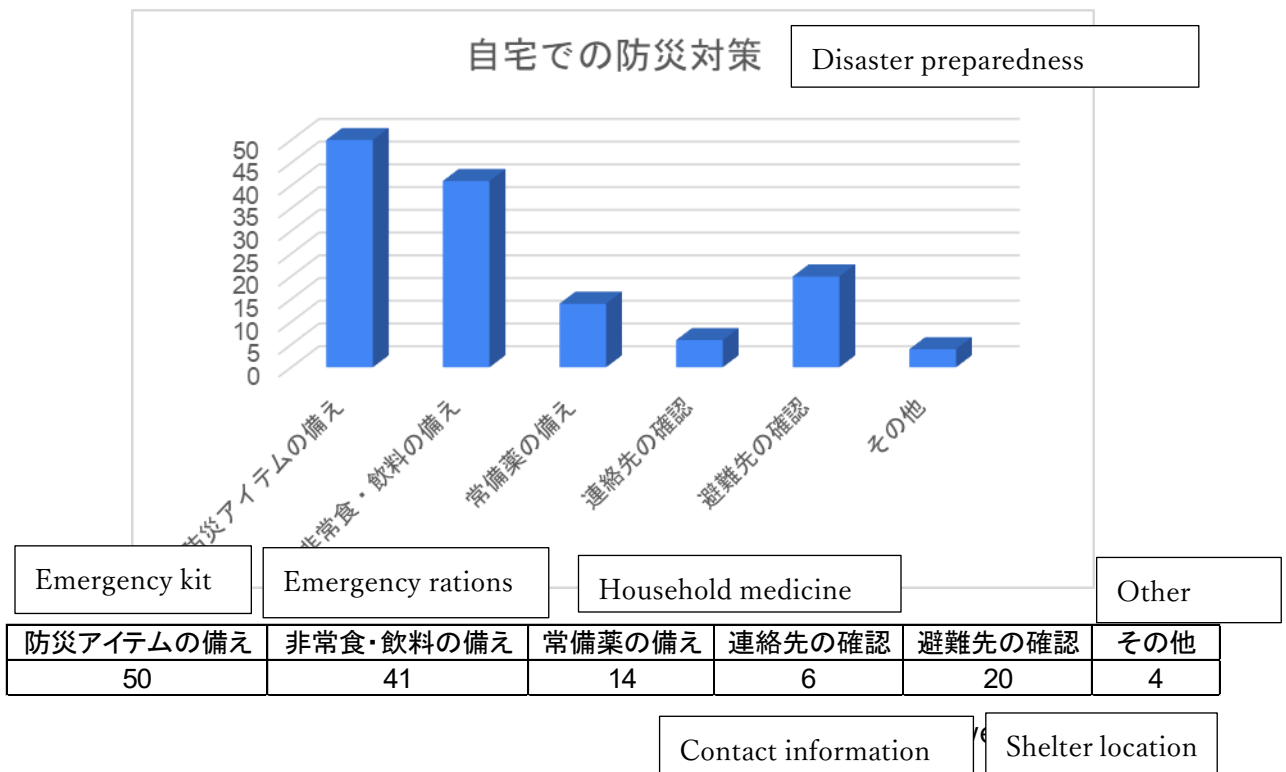
(Multiple answers available)

(13) Are you conscious about disaster prevention?



ととも考える	たまに考える	あまり考えない	全く考えない	有効回答計
7	43	9	5	64

(14) Disaster preparedness



What kind of problems do you think you will face when the disaster strikes?

Out of storage of regular medicines (12)

I'm worried that I won't be able to get water because I drink a lot due to side effects.

(6)

Feeling sick or anxious (6 cases)

No one I can ask help (6)

Outage of utilities such as electricity and water (5 cases)

Fear of not being able to be with family (4)

(Organizations with four or more responses are listed.)

Chapter 5 Activity Policy for the Future

(1) Seek the participation of people with disabilities in the planning and implementation of disaster-related policies, plans and standards

It is necessary to promote the participation of the parties in accordance with the Sendai Framework for Disaster Reduction (2015-2030) of the United Nations World Conference on Disaster Reduction. The Sendai Framework for Disaster Reduction includes mental health and psychosocial support as a priority with the phrase "strengthen recovery schemes to provide psychosocial support and mental health services to all those in need" (33o). Inclusion of people with disabilities in disaster management was also made a priority for the first time. Specifically, in order to "plan and implement policies, plans, and standards" in line with the principles of universal design, etc., people with disabilities must be included in these processes; data must be collected that is categorized by disability, not just age or gender; investment must be made in innovation and technological development around disability; and The report includes the importance of empowerment of persons with disabilities in disaster response, reconstruction and recovery approaches.

In Ota Ward, Tokyo, where Porque, a Organization for people with psychosocial disabilities, is based, the revision of the Ota Ward Community Disaster Prevention Plan for this fiscal year is currently underway. At a meeting of the Special Committee on Disaster Prevention and Safety Measures (June 18, 2021), the revision policy was presented. One of the points to be noted in the revision is the "promotion of disaster prevention measures that take into account various viewpoints" and measures for people who require consideration (elderly, disabled, infants) are listed as an item. However, as far as we can tell, no interviews or questionnaires have been conducted with Organizations of people with disabilities, etc. It is necessary to reflect the voices of the people

concerned even now so that we can contribute to "a way of being that takes into account diverse viewpoints. It is necessary that the participation of the people concerned should start from "planning and implementation of policies, plans, and standards" as described in the Sendai Framework for Disaster Reduction, rather than just listening to the people concerned during the process. In addition, the participation of people with psychosocial disabilities has generally been slow in the past. I would like to emphasize that recommendations from organizations of people with disabilities should be made, that various types of disabilities should be considered, and that the positions of people with disabilities and their families should be separated.

On the other hand, the Disaster Countermeasures Basic Act, which is the most basic law on disaster countermeasures, does not require close consultation with and active involvement of organizations of persons with disabilities in the formulation, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of disaster countermeasures, and does not legally guarantee opportunities for direct participation of organizations of persons with disabilities in disaster countermeasures. It does not legally guarantee opportunities for people with disabilities to participate directly in disaster management. The parallel report of the Japan Disability Forum for the first State Party Review of the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities addresses this issue. In the future, using the Sendai Framework for Disaster Reduction as a starting point, and taking advantage of the effective recommendation from the UN Committee on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities, we would like to aim for a solution in the form of a systematic mechanism in cooperation with various organizations, including research on the actual situation of participation of people with disabilities and the establishment of legislation.

(2) Raising issues about the list of people who need support for evacuation

① Problem of lack of recognition

According to the questionnaire survey in this project, only about 16% of the respondents answered that they knew about the list of people who need support for evacuation. It became clear that the awareness of the list itself is not that high. Regardless of whether or not people want to use the list, we would like to address the issue of lack of awareness.

② Requirement of standardizing the registration of people with psychosocial

disabilities in the list.

On the other hand, those who know about the list of those who need support for evacuation activities say, "It's hard to see the benefits," "I'm concerned about privacy considerations," "I don't know what criteria should be used to decide whether to apply in the case of psychosocial disabilities," "I was told to register for the time being (at the counter), but I'm not sure if it will bother other people. I don't know what criteria to use in making a decision. It would be easier for us to decide whether or not to register if there were explanations of the system and its operational vision, as well as images of examples of use. We would like to propose some points on how to make the standards easier to understand, not only the grade of the disability.

③ Thorough management of information and clarification of management responsibilities

To begin with, matters related to disabilities are personal information requiring consideration under the Personal Information Protection Law, which requires stricter information management. However, the fact that this information can be shared among a wide range of related organizations, including town councils, raises serious doubts about the extent to which information management is being thoroughly manageable.

In addition, we are concerned about the treatment of people with psychosocial disabilities and whether they will be used for other purposes such as security measures within police agencies. In addition, we are aware that the list of people who need support for evacuation activities was not used in the operation of welfare shelters during Typhoon No. 19 in 2019. We received an example from a party organization in Kumamoto that the government-managed roster related to the disability certificate functioned well during the Kumamoto Earthquake. Since the amendment of the Basic Act on Disaster Control Measures in 2013, it has become possible to provide registry information to related organizations without the consent of the individual. We are very concerned about the dissemination of privacy without the person's consent. I would like to call for further scrutiny of the current situation and careful handling.

(3) Raising issues about welfare shelters

The number of people who used evacuation shelters in Ota Ward for the damage caused by Typhoon No. 19 in 2019 was 12,102, while only 77 people used welfare shelters, according to data from the Ota Ward Special Committee on Disaster Prevention and Safety Measures meeting held on November 25, 2019. According to the White Paper on Persons with Disabilities, the number of

persons with disabilities is said to be about 12% of the population. The number of people with disabilities is about 12% of the population.

During the survey, some people said that they could not use the welfare shelters even if they wanted to. In addition, when people from disaster prevention awareness Organizations conducted training at special-needs schools, they said that many people did not know about it. Lack of awareness may be a factor. However, we will continue to request that information on the opening locations of welfare shelters be made available on the websites of local governments on a regular basis.

(4) Raising issues about home evacuation

① Develop a system to ensure that people with disabilities are not left behind.

Surveys have revealed that a certain number of people prefer to evacuate at home because of the physical and mental burden of evacuation. The Tokyo Metropolitan Government's disaster prevention plan recommends evacuation from home, but there is no mechanism in place to prevent problems with the provision of daily necessities due to the evacuees' disabilities. Home evacuation is the key to disaster prevention and mitigation in urban disasters. We will continue to call for the development of a system to ensure that people with disabilities are not left behind.

② Promote the use of subsidies for the installation of furniture fall prevention devices.

As typified by the Great Hanshin-Awaji Earthquake, it is known that preventing houses from falling over has a great effect on earthquake damage in cities. It is said that about 80% of the total number of deaths in the Great Hanshin-Awaji Earthquake were crushing deaths caused by falling houses. For example, in Ota City, there is a system to subsidize the installation of furniture fall prevention devices for all disabled people below a certain income level. We will work to make this information known to the public and further request that the public provide this information.

(5) Promoting understanding of disability through face-to-face relationship building through disaster prevention learning

With regard to disaster prevention education, some people said that they feel psychological hurdles in thinking about disasters and that it is difficult to participate in evacuation drills held by town councils. Efforts to lower the barriers are needed. A good example of a disaster prevention workshop that

includes fun activities such as cooking and sandbag races is the event organized by collabo-ohmori, a cooperative support facility in Ota Ward.

It is also important to hold My Timeline workshops for those who require special care. In addition, taking up disaster prevention as a universal community issue will provide an opportunity to build face-to-face relationships, which will have the secondary effect of building understanding of disabilities in the community. We would like to work in cooperation with the government, organizations for people with disabilities, and disaster prevention awareness Organizations.

(6) Promotion of inter-regional cooperation on the theme of disaster prevention

The biggest concern with urban disasters is that there is a limit to what can be accommodated in evacuation facilities. It was suggested that after a certain amount of transportation infrastructure has been restored, evacuation away from Tokyo may be a viable option. In such a case, building a friendly relationship with the area in question on a daily basis will help people to evacuate with peace of mind in case of emergency. Although it is still in the conceptual stage, Porque, the Organization of Persons with Psychosocial Disabilities, would like to cooperate with related organizations in Japan and abroad to promote inter-regional cooperation, including the realization of such ideas.

(7) Raising the issue of securing medication in times of disaster

In the questionnaire survey, the most common issue that was raised as a problem specific to psychosocial disabilities was the concern that it would be difficult to take medication on a daily basis. In fact, in the case of the Great East Japan Earthquake in Fukushima, there were cases of people with psychosocial disabilities who had difficulty securing their medication because of distribution difficulties. Among Porque members, not all of the people concerned have consulted with their family doctors. As far as we have inquired from a few of them, they have not heard of much in the way of guidelines related to securing medication during disasters. The main treatment for psychosocial disorders is medication. While keeping a close eye on the operation of the current system of disaster medication coordinators, we will continue to work with related organizations to make recommendations on how medication should be administered in psychiatric care during disasters.

Above.

Survey report and recommendations on disaster prevention from Typhoon No. 19 in 2019 that caused damage to Japan

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