

# Kohoku Ward Map for Disaster Prevention and Resident's Daily Life

Issued in April, 2025



No one knows when a **big earthquake** will strike. Are you prepared? Why don't you check?

## Safety measures inside your house

The majority of people who have died in earthquakes in the past were crushed by furniture and other objects that fell over. To protect yourself in the event of an earthquake and to be able to stay in your home after a disaster, it is important to secure and arrange your furniture to make your home safe. In order to reduce the damage, let's check and take safety measures on a daily basis.



### 1 Furniture

Install apparatus such as L-shaped brackets and tension rods to prevent furniture from toppling.

### 2 Cupboard doors

Attach latches to the doors to keep them closed and prevent food and other things in the cupboard from flying out.

### 3 Television, etc.

Secure your TV with an earthquake-proof adhesive mat.

### 4 Window glass

Apply shatterproof film to the window.

### 5 Circuit breaker

Install a seismographic breaker (which automatically cuts off electricity when it senses a big shake) to prevent a fire caused by toppled heaters and energized fires (such as fires caused by a short circuit of a damaged electrical cord) during recovery from power failure.



### ● If a fire breaks out,

The first 2-3 minutes are crucial for initial firefighting. If you miss this period, fire starts spreading to the ceiling and becomes uncontrollable. However, it is dangerous to force yourself to extinguish fire during a big shake. Protect yourself first.

The fire spreads to the ceiling. ➡ **Stop firefighting immediately and quickly evacuate.**

After you evacuate to the outside of your house ➡ **Inform the people around you of the fire in a loud voice and call 119.**

In case of a large fire ➡ **Evacuate to an open area evacuation site or other shelters.**

## Stockpiles and emergency supplies

It might become difficult to obtain food and daily necessities immediately after an earthquake occurs. Prepare necessary items, while considering the composition of your family. Also, make sure to put these emergency supplies in a place where you can quickly take them out.

Stockpiles should be for **1 week, or at least 3 days.**

Prepare the items in the necessary amounts in a backpack or any other bag so that you can take them out immediately in an emergency.

Category	Item	Check box	Category	Item	Check box	Category	Item	Check box
Water	Canned/ PET bottled water			Portable radio (including extra batteries)		Valuables	Cash (bills and coins)	
	Convenient foods (jelly drinks, etc.)			Flashlight (including extra batteries)			Bankbook, securities, personal seal	
	Precooked foods			Mobile battery (portable charger)			A copy of your health insurance card	
Food	Canned foods (those that can be opened without a can opener)			Pocket warmers			Documents to verify ID	
	Freeze-dried food			Matches, lighters			Ointment, eye drops, disinfectants	
	Plates and cups (paper or plastic)			Polystyrene tank			Cold medicine, stomach medicine	
	Disposable chopsticks			Slippers			Household medicine, medicine notebook	
	Spoon and fork			Work gloves			Sanitation bags (portable toilet)	
Eating utensils	Can opener, knife			Rope, duct tape			Toilet paper	
	Cooking pot, portable cooking stove			Plastic sheet, rug			Toiletries and towels	
	Outerwear and underwear			Garbage bags			Soap, shampoo	
	Cap/Hat, helmet			Plastic bags			Tissue	
	Blanket			Plastic wrap, aluminum foil			Wet wipes	
	Rain gear, umbrella			Stationery, notepads			Masks	
Clothing, etc.				Whistle			Sanitary products	
							Gauze, bandages, adhesive bandages, triangular bandages	
							Alcohol disinfectant	
							Thermometer	

Prepare stockpiles and emergency supplies based on your family composition and situation, such as a household with an infant.

## Evacuation flow

### Earthquake occurs

Secure your safety as appropriate for the situation.

### Quickly put out any fire

- If you are using open flame, don't panic, and extinguish fires after the tremor subsides.
- If a fire breaks out, inform the people around you of the fire in a loud voice, and work together to extinguish the fire.

### If you are at home

- Protect your head with something kept nearby such as cushions, blankets, or pillows.
- Hide yourself under a strong desk.
- Be careful not to get injured by glass fragments, etc.
- Do not rush outside. Open doors or windows to exit.

### If you are outside

- Distance yourself from vending machines, concrete-block walls, telegraph poles, etc. that may fall easily.
- Protect your head with a bag, etc. and distance yourself from dangerous buildings from where signboards, outer walls, etc. might fall.
- Do not go near any places where gas is leaking or electrical cables are hanging down.
- Do not go near places where the road has been liquified or cracked.

### If you are in an elevator

- Push the buttons of all the floors and get out where it stops.
- If you are confined there, communicate through intercom or emergency button and wait for rescue.
- Do not use elevators when evacuating, as there might be aftershocks.

### If you are driving a car

- Do not brake suddenly, but slow down gradually while holding on to the steering wheel tightly, and stop the car at the side of a road.
- Gather information from the radio, etc. until the car stops shaking.
- When leaving the car, leave the keys in the ignition, as it might be necessary to move it for emergency reasons.

## Evacuation basics for evacuating with infants/young children



### ● Carry your child in your arms, even he/she can walk.

When evacuating, you should carry your child in your arms, even if he/she can walk, to prevent him/her from getting injured or separated. Put shoes on the child, as well as a helmet, a cap, or a hat to protect his/her head.

### ● Do not use a stroller when you evacuate.

Elevators might not work due to power outage or strollers may not be able to pass due to roads being blocked by collapsed buildings or walls. Be prepared to evacuate with a baby sling/wrap.

### ● Be prepared, assuming that you and your child get separated.

You should always try to keep your child close to you. This is the most important consideration. Assuming that you and your child get separated, make him/her bring a family photo with him/her to find you and your family, or put a note with contact information in a pocket of his/her emergency bag (\*keep it out of sight for security purposes).

## Check the surrounding conditions

Check if your house or any houses in your neighborhood are in danger of collapse or fire.

No danger

Danger

### Precautions for evacuation

- Avoid walls and narrow streets when moving around.
- Evacuate on foot. Never evacuate by car.

## Evacuate to a temporary evacuation site.



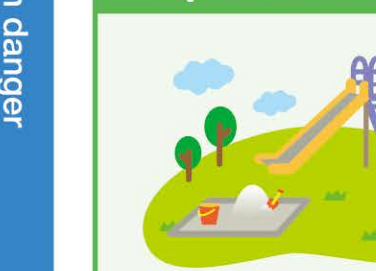
### Parks and open spaces

A place where people gather temporarily and check the damage before going to the next evacuation site.

\*In some cases, people directly evacuate to a local disaster management base without going through the temporary evacuation site.

Unable to live in your house

## Open area evacuation site



### Large parks, universities, etc.

A place for temporary evacuation to protect your life and body from the heat and smoke of a large fire

Unable to live in your house

No longer in danger

## Sheltering at home



### Sheltering at home is highly recommended

Do you think that when a big earthquake occurs, you are supposed to evacuate to a local disaster management base? There is a limit to the number of people that can be accommodated and the amount of stockpiles that can be stored at local disaster management bases, and there are other issues as well, such as ensuring privacy and the stress caused by living in groups. If your home is safe to live in, continue living in your house!

### ● Measures to regularly consider for sheltering at home

In order to continue to live at home, you should take measures on a daily basis, such as safety measures in the house and stockpiling necessary food and daily supplies.



### If you need supplies during sheltering at home

Local disaster management bases provide water, food, and other supplies as well as information on medical facilities that are in operation. In the event of a water outage, drinking water can be obtained at locations where underground disaster water supply tanks, emergency water taps, and earthquake-resistant water taps are available. [Go to the map for details.](#)

### Measures for toilets

When an earthquake occurs, toilets may become unusable due to water outages or damage to sewerage pipes. Even if you can flush, the water may flow backwards if the sewerage pipes are damaged. Therefore, use a sanitation bag (portable toilet) immediately after an earthquake!



Feedback from disaster victims

At the time of the Great East Japan Earthquake, we could not use flush toilets, and bathrooms were quite unsanitary. I didn't want to go to the bathroom, so I abstained from drinking and eating. I should have prepared sanitation bags during normal times.

Standard stock of sanitation bags  
Number of family members x For 3 days at least x Frequency of going to the bathroom in a day  
For example, in the case of a family of four, if each person goes to the bathroom 5 times a day  
4 persons x 3 days x 5 times = **60 bags**

People who wanted to go to the bathroom within **9 hours** of the Great East Japan Earthquake

### Preparations for apartments

#### Tremors of apartment buildings

- High-rise buildings shake slowly in big movements, thus there is a high possibility that furniture will topple, fall, or move. Accordingly, you need to secure furniture and take other such measures.

#### Stockpiles

- In addition to having emergency supplies in individual households, emergency supplies, first aid kits, and rescue equipment should be prepared for all residents of apartment buildings.
- Stockpiling emergency supplies in the elevator should also be considered.

### Cooperation among homeowners' associations and residents

- In apartment buildings, cooperation among residents on the same floor is especially necessary. Make sure to read notifications from the homeowners' association, such as the inspection of the disaster prevention equipment and disaster drills.
- Find out the number of households and the demographics of other residents on your floor, and prepare a manual of actions taken at the time of disaster in cooperation with the homeowners' association.

#### Evacuation routes

- In the event of a disaster, you may not be able to use the elevator or the normal entrances, so check the location of the emergency stairs and the emergency exits, and how to use the evacuation hatch (emergency exit) and the breakable partitions on the balcony.
- Make sure not to place any object around evacuation equipment.

## What to do when you are unable to return home?

When a big earthquake occurs, public transportation stops operating for a while, making it difficult to return home. People will congregate in front of train stations and downtown areas, and there is a possibility of chaos. Do not move unnecessarily, try to gather accurate information and stay at your workplace or facility you are in.

In order to assist those who were away from home during a disaster and are unable to return home, there are designated temporary accommodation facilities that provide stockpiles of sanitation bags and water as well as information on public transportation services. Before using the facility, please check its operating status on the "Temporary Accommodation Facilities NAVI".

### ● You need to be prepared not to panic -Preparations at workplaces-

- Make arrangements in advance for staying at the workplace to avoid returning home in difficulties.
- In order to prepare for the situation of having to return home, prepare items necessary for returning home at the workplace.

### Examples of items necessary for returning home

- ☐ Portable radio ☐ Map ☐ Convenient food (snacks, etc.)
- ☐ Drinking water ☐ Mobile battery (portable charger) ☐ Flashlight
- ☐ Rain gear ☐ Comfortable clothes ☐ Sneakers ☐ Towel

## Be prepared! Disaster measures for your pet

Prepare what you can now to evacuate safely with your pets when a disaster occurs. Disaster preparedness handbooks for pets, in which information on owners and pets can be written, are available at the Environmental Sanitation Section of the Ward Office (Window No. 39, 3rd floor).

### ● Confirmation of the safety of the place where your pet is kept

If you keep your pet in the house, take measures to prevent cages and water tanks from falling. If you keep your pet outside, take measures to prevent concrete-block walls and fences from collapsing.

### ● Preparations for sheltering at home

If there is no damage to your house and there is no risk of a secondary disaster, "sheltering at home" is recommended. Both people and pets can live a comfortable, less stressful evacuation life at home.

### ● Preparation of stockpiles for your pet

If your pet needs medicine or therapeutic food, make sure to stockpile them in addition to stockpiling food and daily necessities, because it can be a matter of life or death.

- ☐ The stockpile of food, water, and household medicine should be for 7 days (5 days at least) or more.
- ☐ Food bowl ☐ Spare collar and leash ☐ Pet carrier bag or cage ☐ Toilet products (pet sheets and toilet sand)
- ☐ Towels and newspapers ☐ Oil-based pen, cutter, duct tape, etc.

### ● Securing a day-care facility or a person taking care of your pet

In order to prepare for the situation of having difficulty in evacuating with your pet, you should find in advance a pet hotel or a person taking care of your pet such as relatives and friends.

## Let's participate in disaster drills

Actively participate in disaster drills held at local disaster management bases and drills conducted by neighborhood associations, etc. so that you can take the right actions immediately in an emergency.

### Benefits of participating in disaster drills

- You can learn how to respond to disasters.
- You can build a cooperative relationships with local community residents.
- You can find possible problems in disaster situations.

### Examples of training at local disaster management bases

- Acceptance of evacuees and counting of evacuees in the evacuation list
- Assembly and operation of stockpiled materials and equipment
- Securing of drinking water
- Division of the living space
- Measures for toilets
- Preparation of meals outdoor
- Nighttime training, etc.

### Examples of disaster drills conducted by neighborhood associations

- Confirmation of the safety of persons requiring nursing care
- Confirmation of a method to evacuate to the local disaster management base
- Drills for short-term evacuation
- Initial firefighting, etc.

## Disaster prevention information

~ Do not be deceived by false and wrong information, and collect accurate information. ~

### ● Yokohama City Disaster Prevention Information Portal

This portal contains weather and earthquake information, evacuation information, and other information for Yokohama City. You can also check the status of critical infrastructure and rail services.

### ● Yokohama Disaster Prevention e-Park

You can learn about disaster prevention anywhere and anytime through videos and other contents on the website.

### ● Kohoku Ward's website

For the information about disaster prevention in Kohoku Ward.

### ● Yokohama City Evacuation Navi

This application provides integrated support during normal times and times of disaster enabling users to check hazard maps, search for routes to evacuation shelters, and other functions.

### ● Yokohama City Disaster Prevention Information Mailing List

This service delivers information on earthquake intensity, weather warnings and advisories, and other disaster prevention information via e-mail. Disaster prevention information can be obtained in real time.

### ● Waiwai Disaster Prevention Map

Various hazard maps showing the risk of disasters are available on the website.

### ● X (formerly Twitter)

Information during a disaster is distributed through X, an Internet-based communication service.

[Crisis Management Office, General Affairs Bureau] @yokohama\_saigai [Kohoku Ward] @yokohama\_kohoku

### ● Disaster Prevention Speakers

They are installed at ward offices and elementary and junior high schools designated as local disaster management bases to broadcast J-Alert emergency information. In Kohoku Ward, they are now installed at 13 locations. [Go to the map for details](#)

## Disaster Emergency Message Dial 171

### [How to record messages]

**171** → **1** → Enter the telephone number of a person you want to contact → Your telephone number → Leave a brief message (30 seconds or less) such as your evacuation place (guidance will be played).

### [How to play back the message]

**171** → **2** → Enter the telephone number of a person you want to contact → Your telephone number → Check the recorded message - You can record a message without hanging up the phone (guidance will be played).

\*For mobile phones, the usage method differs depending on the mobile phone service provider, so please check the service.  
\*You can try the service on the 1st and 15th of every month. For details, please check the website of the Disaster Emergency Message Dial.

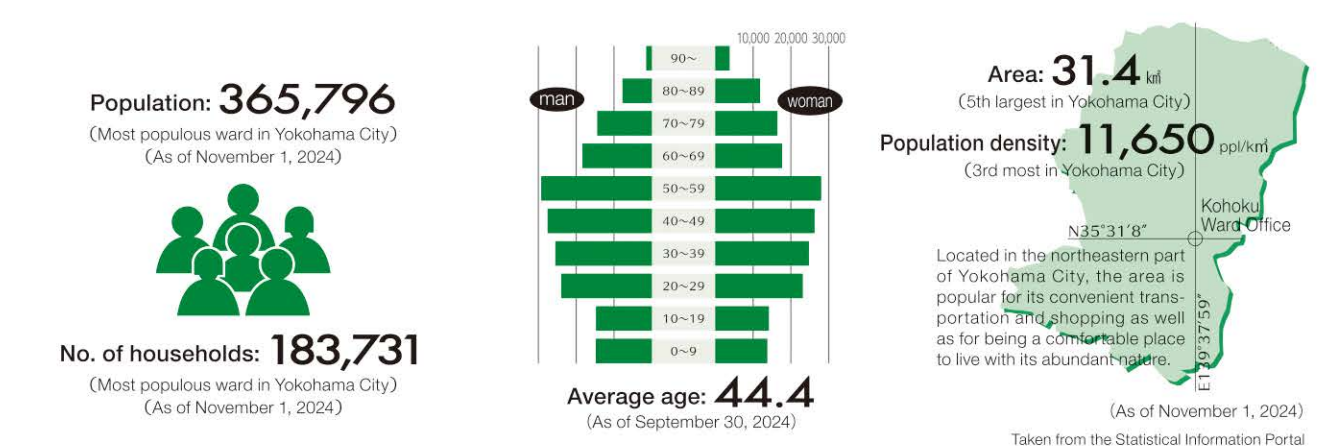
Disaster Emergency Message Dial Search

Yokohama City has prepared "Disaster Prevention Yokohama" as a reference for citizens' efforts for self-help and mutual help. For details, [Disaster Prevention Yokohama Search](#)

## History of Kohoku Ward

1939	Kohoku Ward is established (the area combined the current Kohoku, Midori, Aoba, and Tsuzuki Wards, with a population of about 50,000 people).
1964	Shin-Yokohama Station opens with the start of the Tokaido Shinkansen line.
1969	Midori Ward (currently Midori and Aoba Wards, and part of Tsuzuki Ward) is divided into separate wards.
1978	New ward office opens at the current location.
1985	Yokohama Municipal Subway begins service between Yokohama Station and Shin-Yokohama Station.
1989	Yokohama Arena opens.
1993	Yokohama Municipal Subway begins service between Shin-Yokohama Station and Azamino Station.
1994	Part of the ward is incorporated into Tsuzuki Ward. Kohoku Ward becomes what it is now.
1998	International Stadium Yokohama (Nissan Stadium) opens.
2003	Tsurumigawa River Retarding Basin (Shin-Yokohama Park) begins operation.
2008	Yokohama City Green Line begins service.
2023	Sotetsu-Tokyu Link line begins service; Shin-taunashima Station opens.
2024	Kohoku Ward Community Cultural Center (Mizuki Hall) opens.

## Kohoku Ward Statistics



## Kohoku Ward Logos



**KOHOKU**  
Created in 1988 to commemorate the 50th anniversary of the ward's establishment. Using the Chinese character for "north" in the name Kohoku, the design represents two birds coexisting to create a brighter future.

**Ward Flower:** Plum  
The ward flower is the plum and the ward tree is the flowering dogwood. The logos were chosen in 1991 and established in 1993.

**Ward Tree:** flowering dogwood  
The ward flower is the plum and the ward tree is the flowering dogwood. The logos were chosen in 1991 and established in 1993.

## Kohoku Ward Mascot



"Kohoku Ward Mizkie" is the story of the flowering dogwood, the official tree of the ward. The mascot was born in 2009 to commemorate the 70th anniversary of the ward's establishment. Designs and other information are available on the ward's website.

Yokohama City Kohoku Ward Office, 26-1 Mamedo-cho, Kohoku-ku, Yokohama, 222-0032  
For maps, disaster prevention, and statistics: General Affairs Division TEL.045(640)2206 FAX.045(640)2209  
For other information: Ward Administration Promotion Division TEL.045(640)2221 FAX.045(640)2227