Patrolling Evacuation Centers

[Activities]

We started patrolling the evacuation center from the afternoon of April 20. On the first day we focused on the sites where there were many foreign evacuees such as Chinese, Vietnamese, Muslims, international students, and ALTs. We divided staff into three teams and went about ten evacuation centers along with support staff from outside.

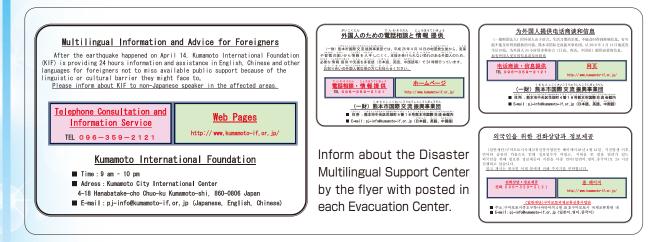
- Q1. Are there any foreign evacuees? (nationality, number of people, children, and infants)
 Q2. What is their visa status? (exchange student, family, or worker)
- Q3. Are there any foreign children or babies?
- Q4. Can they communicate using Japanese?
- Q5. Is information in foreign languages available or not?

On April 21, the next day upon confirming the following through telephone calls, we made round. (Five teams visited more than twenty evacuation center).

On April 22, we patrolled more than thirty evacuation centers and on 23, 24, 27,May 2 and 3, we patrolled more than fifty centers.



patrolling the evacuations sites and gave multilingual information to Surfing evacuees



(Problems as censured of receiving foreigners at Evacuation Center) Challenges which foreign evacuees had:

- In many cases foreign residents who understood Japanese felt rather isolated because no Japanese talked to them, or they felt some stress because of the attitude of the Japanese around them. Therefore, some foreigners did not line up for food and ate only instant cup-noodles.
- "Many foreign evacuees felt uneasy because they heard unusual Japanese words such as "Kyusuisho" (water station), "Busshi-haikyu" (distribution of materials), "Risai" (affliction) and so on.
- •Foreigners who were not good at Japanese or who have different religious backgrounds, such as Muslims, felt much more stress, and some left the sites. As for distributed food, there was no explanation as to the food contents, and no consideration for Halal dishes.