

LESSON

4

EVACUATION CENTER
～避難所～

Objective

- Understand convenience and inconvenience at evacuation center from a foreigners' perspective.
- Learn how to respond to their needs by familiarizing yourself with specific expressions.

Words and Phrases

<input type="checkbox"/> 救援物資	Emergency supplies
<input type="checkbox"/> 寄付	Donation
<input type="checkbox"/> 懐中電灯	Flash light (US), torch (UK)
<input type="checkbox"/> 衛生用品	Sanitary items
<input type="checkbox"/> 炊き出し	Hot meals, soup kitchen, etc.
<input type="checkbox"/> 給水	Water supply
<input type="checkbox"/> 安否確認	Safety check, safety confirmation, etc.
<input type="checkbox"/> 自衛隊	Self Defense Force (SDF)
<input type="checkbox"/> 仮設風呂	Temporary bath house
<input type="checkbox"/> 食事に制限がある人	People with special dietary needs
<input type="checkbox"/> 公衆電話	Public phone, pay phone
<input type="checkbox"/> 貴重品	Valuables

【宿題】 避難にかかわる次の語句を英語でどう説明しますか。
How would you explain these expressions related to evacuation in English?

避難所：

在宅避難：

自宅避難者：

車中避難：

避難所外避難者：

Foreigners' voice

Life at an evacuation center can be even more difficult for foreigners for many different reasons. Some are language related, others are not.

Think from their perspective and discuss how you can be good allies. Read the following excerpts from *March 11th and the foreign residents of Iwate* published by the Iwate International Association.

Article

P18. The rules of the shelter were conveyed by word-of-mouth or printed on the bulletin board. Yoshida and Maeda are both able to read Japanese and were with their family, so they were able to understand vital information about living in the refuge shelter.....”The first couple of days, there was a group of Chinese trainees who came to the shelter. They didn’t really understand Japanese, so they didn’t realize there was a rule that we have to carefully conserve water and use the least amount possible. A lot of people were angry at them.

P31. They stayed at her elderest son’s elementary school for around two and a half months. She felt like she had to worry about her two rambunctious sons annoying people at the refuge shelter, and it dismayed her that some people thought their bad behavior was because their mother was Chinese.

P33. When the disaster struck, she picked up her children from elementary school and nursery school and they took refuge in their own house. Her husband worked outside the prefecture, so he was not at home.

Her home was on high ground, so thankfully it was safe, but electricity and running water were cut off. She got information about when the water-dispensing truck was coming around by her neighbors’ word of mouth. The refuge shelters were a natural hub for information, but it was hard for people still in their own houses to find these things out. Other supplies could be picked up at shelters, but Sasaki reflects that she couldn’t take anything from people who had lost their houses were right there by her side, life in the temporary housing since the earthquake has been difficult.

word-of-mouth: 口頭、口伝え、口コミ

bulletin board: 掲示板

vital: 必要な、大事な

conserve water: 水を大切に使う

rambunctious: やんちゃな

annoy: イライラさせる

dismay: がっかりさせる

take refuge in: 避難する

water-dispensing truck: 給水車

hub: 拠点

supplies: 物資

temporary housing: 仮設住宅

excerpt: 引用

Share your thoughts

Life at an evacuation center can be even more difficult for foreigners for many different reasons. Some are language related, others are not.

Think from their perspective and discuss how you can be good allies.

- Share a story that left you with a strong impression.
- What would you do if the same thing happened to you at a shelter?
- How can the evacuees outside the shelter be informed?
- How can shelters be improved for foreign evacuees.
- What can language supporters do to make their lives easier?

Let's practice – Role play!

You are at a language supporter desk at an evacuation shelter. Your job is to make sure foreign evacuees are informed and helped as much as Japanese evacuees are.

What to do

1. One group (A) practices role plays. Roles are 1) foreigner, 2) city officer, and 3) interpreter.
2. The other group (B) translates information provided at a shelter.
3. Switch roles and repeat a few times.

A

<<Roles: Foreigner, city officer (Japanese only), and interpreter (supporter) >>

Take one card and practice the situation.

*Example:

Foreigner: What does this place do? What kind of services do you provide? Can foreign people get help here too?

B

«Translate or communicate the information provided by a shelter.»

*Example:

- ・災害ダイヤル171で安否確認ができます。
- ・感染症予防のため、手洗いうがいにご協力ください。