



Kita City, Tokyo, Flood Disaster Hazard Map

Kita City has rivers of various sizes, including the Arakawa River. These riparian spaces provide the city with scenic views, but they can also cause flood disaster such as river overflow when heavy rain falls due to typhoons and so on. Parks and woodlands are located along the cliff line connecting the difference in height between east and west, but there are also areas where there is a risk of steep slope failures during heavy rain.

This hazard map introduces various measures against flood disasters. Unlike earthquakes, the occurrence of flood disasters can be predicted. Be sure to check disaster countermeasures and evacuation behaviors on a daily basis to achieve “zero failure-to-escape” from flood disasters.

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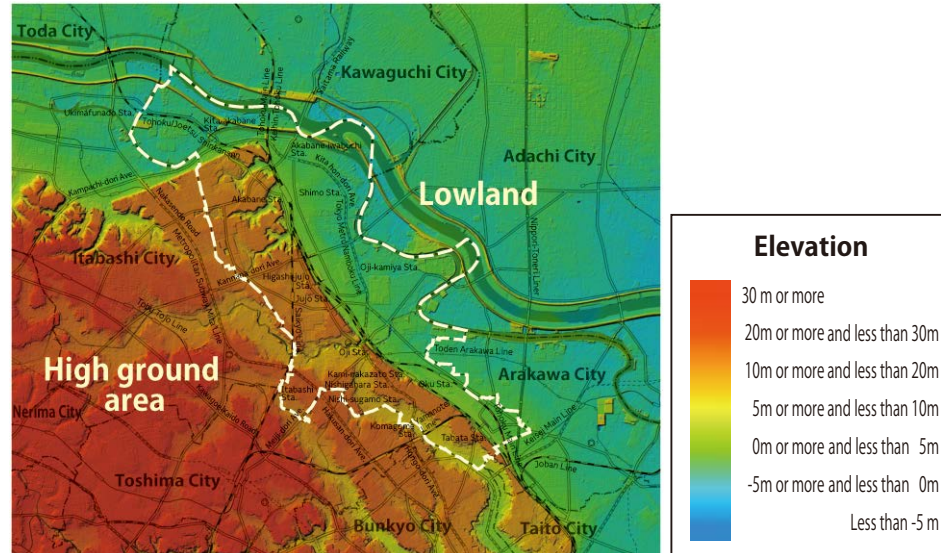
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Geography of Kita City

● Topographical characteristics

The topography of Kita City is clearly divided into high ground areas to the west and lowland areas to the east. The difference in elevation is about 25 meters at the largest, which is the height equivalent to an eight-story building.

Therefore, there is a clear distinction between high flood risk areas and low flood risk areas when the Arakawa River floods.



Elevation shaded-relief map (situation in Kita City)
It was added to the GSI Maps (elevation tint map and hill shaded-relief map)

● Impact of flooding of the Arakawa River

If the Arakawa River floods, flood damage is expected to affect the entire lowland area where about 200,000 citizens live. In some places, the height of flood water may reach the third floor or higher, and two weeks or more may pass before the water recedes. Furthermore, in areas close to the Arakawa River, if the levee bursts, the muddy water mixed with earth and sand will flow out at once, and there is a risk that houses may collapse due to the force of the current (flooding risk areas including collapse of buildings).

Flood control project

● Measures for flood control of the Arakawa River

The Arakawa River maintains a large control pond in the upstream part in Saitama Prefecture, and when the water level is rising, the river water is channeled into the control pond to control the water level. A project to increase the number of control ponds of the Arakawa River is also under way, which, when completed, will further reduce the risk of flooding in the river.

● Measures for flood control of the Shakuji River

In the Shakuji River, river improvement is progressing while taking into consideration the surrounding natural environment. Widening the river channel and improving the river bed are in process, starting from downstream. In addition, the maintenance of control ponds such as a belowground wide-area control pond of Loop 7 is progressing.

● Measures for flood control of the Shingashi River

Temporary storage in the Asaka control pond reduces river flow in the downstream section. Since the flood peak of the Shingashi River comes generally earlier than that of the Arakawa River, opening the Asaka Floodgate and diverting the Shingashi River flood water into the Arakawa River can reduce flood damage in the Shingashi River basin.



Photo of Asaka Floodgate
Photos: MLIT Kanto Regional Development Bureau

Rivers and flood disaster in Kita City

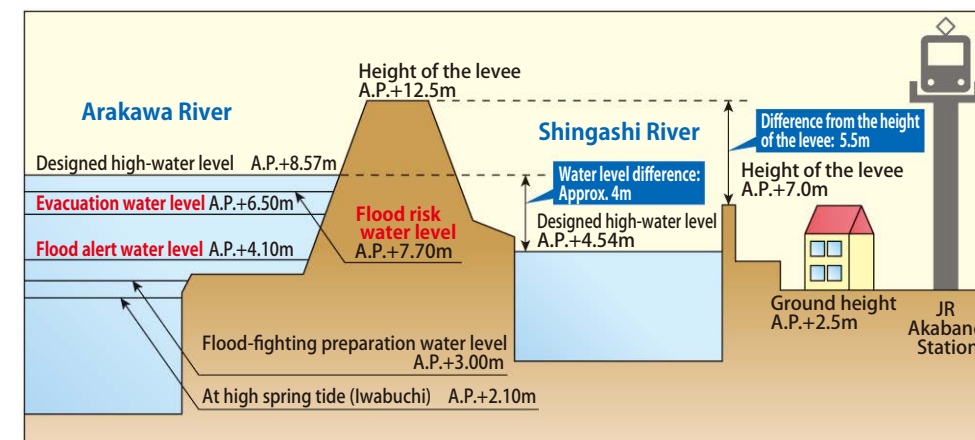
In recent years, large-scale disasters by record-breaking heavy rain and others have occurred every year in various parts of the country, and preparation for flood disaster has become increasingly important. In Kita City, Typhoon No. 19 in 2019 recorded the third highest water level since the end of World War II at the Iwabuchi Floodgate (upper) Gauging Station in the Arakawa River. Small and medium-sized rivers such as the Shakuji River have also been damaged by overflow due to a sudden rise in the water level caused by torrential rain.

Kanto and Tohoku Heavy Rain in September 2015 Kinu-River flood disaster
Photos: MLIT Kanto Regional Development Bureau



Near the Iwabuchi Floodgate

● Cross-sectional view



Water level indication of Iwabuchi Floodgate (upper) Gauging Station

A.P. is an abbreviation for Arakawa Peil, a unit representing the standard of the Arakawa River system. T.P. (Tokyo Peil=so called above sea level), which is the current national standard of height, has been set to A.P.+1.1344m.

The design high-water level refers to the water level at which a levee is likely to burst. The dangerous water level at the Iwabuchi Floodgate (upper) is the water level that reaches the design high-water level at any point downstream of the Arakawa River (from Sasame Bridge spanning Toda City of Saitama Prefecture and Itabashi City to the mouth of the river) (*See page 13 for the relation between water level and evacuation information).

● Iwabuchi Floodgate



The Iwabuchi Floodgate, located at the fork of the Arakawa River and the Sumida River, has an important role in protecting the lives of citizens from flood disaster, by closing the gate to prevent the floodwater of the Arakawa River from flowing into the Sumida River when the water level in the Arakawa River rises (exceeds A.P.+4 m).

● Aerial photograph of the Arakawa River



At normal times

Aerial photograph of the Iwabuchi Floodgate
Photos: MLIT Kanto Regional Development Bureau



When the river rises

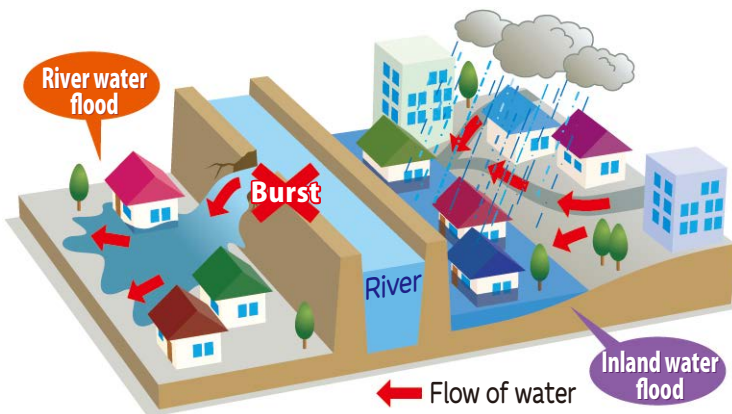
Due to the record-breaking heavy rain in the Arakawa River basin caused by the 2019 East Japan Typhoon (Typhoon No. 19 in 2019), at 9:50 on October 13, the Iwabuchi Floodgate (upper) Gauging Station recorded the third highest A.P.+7.17 m in the postwar era, following the typhoon's passage at around 21:00 on October 12.

Types and mechanisms of flood disaster

There are three major types of flood disaster: "river water flood," "inland water flood," and "storm surge flood."

River water flood

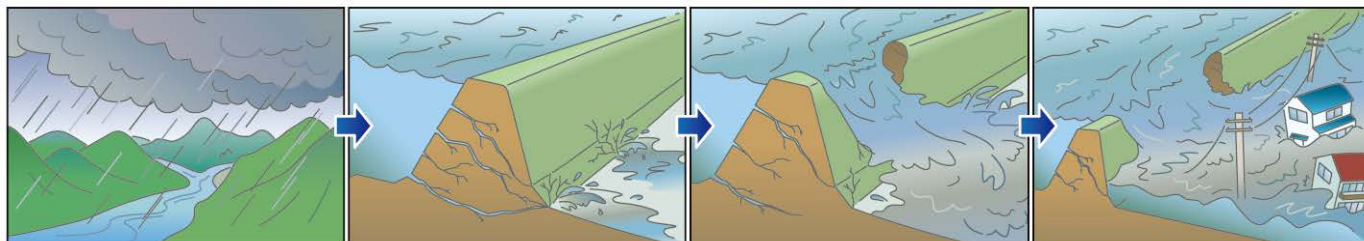
- A river overflows the levee.
- The levee bursts.



Inland water flood

- Rainwater accumulates at the spot.
- Water overflows because heavy rainfall exceeds sewerage drainage capacity.
- Water level of a river is too high to drain into.

River water flood



Heavy rain increases the volume of water in the river, and the water level starts to rise.

Once the water reaches the top of the levee, the levee starts to be pressurized by the water.

As the water increases, the levee cannot withstand water pressure, and begins to burst accordingly.

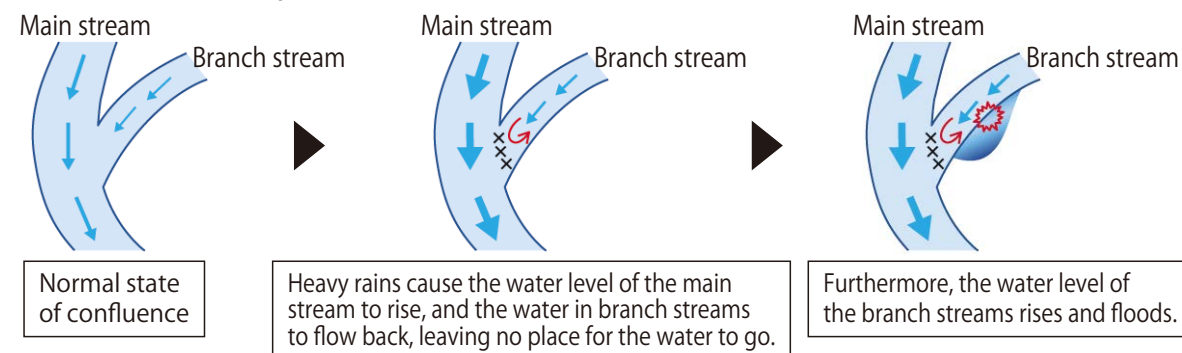
As the burst spreads at once, water gushes out and attacks houses and others.

Possibility of simultaneous flooding of multiple rivers

In Kita City, there are small and medium-sized rivers such as the Shakujii River, Shingashi River, and Sumida River in addition to the Arakawa River. When a large typhoon approaches, there is a possibility that not only the Arakawa River but also small and medium-sized rivers flood at the same time. Small and medium-sized rivers sometimes flood before the Arakawa River, because the amount of water that can be accepted is small. In particular, at the point where the rivers meet, the rising water level of the main stream can cause the water in branch streams to flow back or flood because it has nowhere to go (backwater phenomenon). There is also a possibility of sediment disaster in the higher ground.

If you only pay attention to the flooding of the Arakawa River and think that you are still safe, by the time you are ready to escape, your surroundings may have inundated by the flooding of small and medium-sized rivers, or the evacuation route from your home to higher ground may have been cut off. Be sure to evacuate early when a typhoon is approaching.

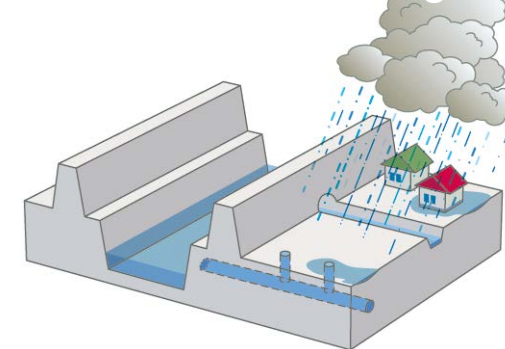
What is the backwater phenomenon?



The backwater phenomenon often occurs when a branch stream (small-sized river) meets a main stream (large-sized river) in the event of flooding, and the water from the branch stream cannot flow into the main stream. In the case of Kita City, there is a point where the Shakujii River joins the Sumida River, and there is a risk of backwater flooding at this point.

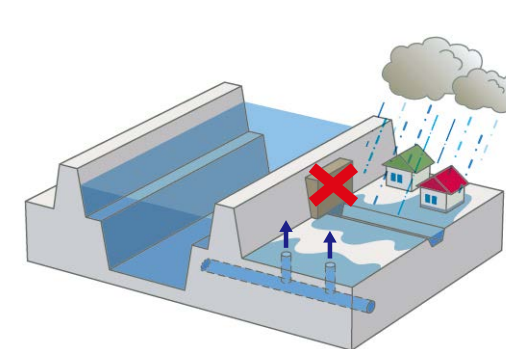
Inland water flood

Inland water flood due to drainage failure



- Flood that occurs when **the drainage capacity of rainwater cannot keep up with the heavy rainfall** for a short period of time.
- It **also occurs in places other than** the areas around rivers.

Inland water flood due to rise in river level



- Flood occurs when rainwater around the river cannot be drained because **the water level of the river has risen**.
- The area of occurrence is limited to the vicinity of rivers with high levees.

Flood due to storm surge

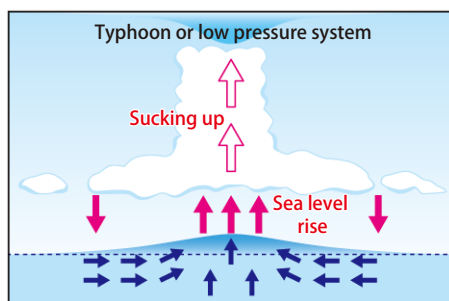
When a typhoon or a developed low pressure system passes through, the sea level (tide level) can rise significantly, which is called a "storm surge." When high tide and storm surge coincide, the storm surge level rises even higher, making major disaster more likely to occur.

There are two main factors that cause storm surge:

1 Lowering atmospheric pressure sucks up the sea surface

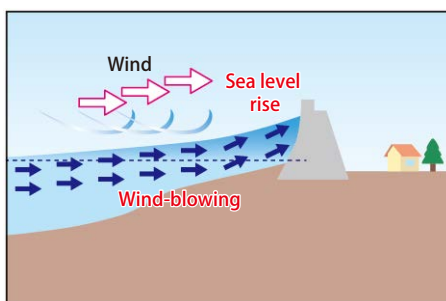
Because the central pressure of typhoons or low pressure systems is lower than that of the surrounding area, the surrounding air pushes against the sea surface, and the air near the center acts to suck up the sea surface, resulting in a rise in the sea level.

When the pressure drops by 1 hPa (hectopascal), the sea level rises by about 1 cm.



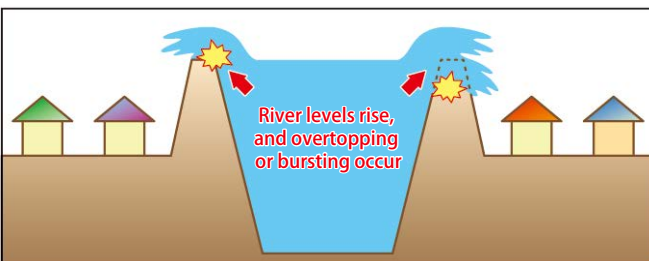
2 Wind-blown seawater

When the strong winds associated with typhoons blow from offshore toward the coast, the winds push seawater onshore, causing sea levels near the coast to rise abnormally. The shallower the water depth, the stronger the wind-blowing acts and the more likely a storm surge is to occur.



Why does storm surge damage occur even in areas far from the sea?

Due to sea level rise caused by storm surge, the water level of rivers in Kita City also rises. Then the water level rise caused by rainfall from a large typhoon is added to this, flooding damage is assumed when rivers cannot handle the rainfall and overflow. Even in Kita City, there is a possibility of flooding due to the rise of the river water level.



Concept of evacuation in case of large-scale flood disaster with flooding of the Arakawa River

In recent years, large-scale flood disasters caused by heavy rains and typhoons have occurred all over the country. In March 2020, Kita City formulated the *Basic Policy for Evacuation Behaviors Assuming Large-Scale Flood Disaster in Kita City, Tokyo*, which outlines evacuation behaviors in preparation for large-scale flood disasters such as **flooding of the Arakawa River**, and revised it in April 2025.

The most important articles, Articles 2 and 3, are explained here. The basic policy is also available on the Kita City website.
<https://www.city.kita.lg.jp/safety/disaster/1018237/1018239/1002615.html>



“Basic Policy for Evacuation Behaviors in the Event of Large-Scale Flood Disaster”
—Five Points for Evacuation—

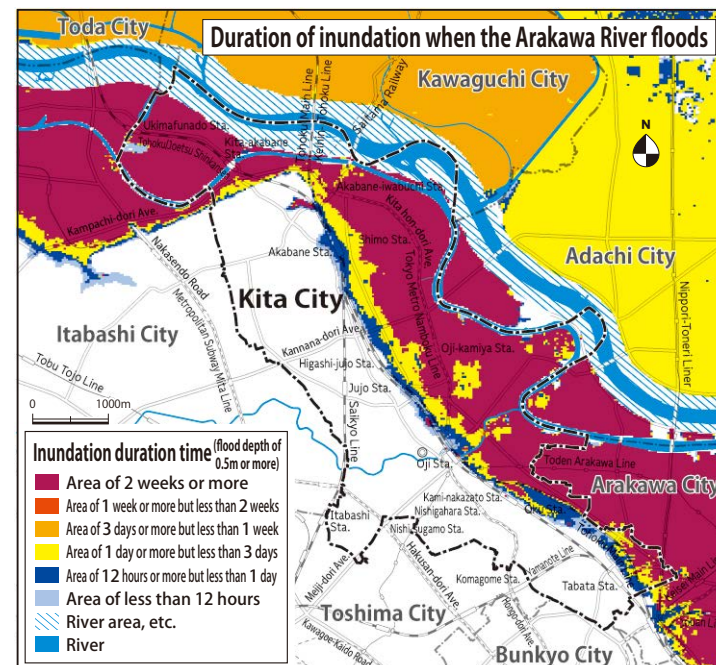
1. Evacuate independently.
2. Learn about disasters.
3. Do not stay at home, but escape to higher ground as far away as possible.
4. Refrain from evacuating by car, for the sake of those who really need cars for evacuation.
5. To ensure that no one is left behind, reach out to the people around you and let them reach out to you.

Declaration from Kita City
 Kita City will support citizens through all its offices.

Article 2 of the Basic Policy Learn about disasters.

Most of the lowlands remain flooded for not less than two weeks!!

If the Arakawa River floods, it is assumed that the water rises to a height of not less than 5 meters in some places, and that **the water will not recede for at least two weeks**. Moreover, if flood disaster occurs on the scale of the Arakawa River flooding, various disasters such as flooding of small and medium-sized rivers (Shakujii River, Shingashi River, etc.) and sediment disaster may occur before the Arakawa River flooding. It is necessary to consider the occurrence of these disasters when evacuating from flooding of the Arakawa River. Acquire knowledge about such disasters on a daily basis and plan your evacuation behaviors.



Article 3 of the Basic Policy Do not stay at home, but escape to higher ground as far away as possible.

● Concept of evacuation

The topography of Kita City is such that if the Arakawa River floods, most of the lowland areas are assumed to become flooded, so the basic rule is to **“evacuate to higher ground as far away as possible.”**

In the case that a large-scale flood disaster is expected to occur, Kita City will establish evacuation sites on higher ground. However, the space of evacuation sites is limited, and the environment is far from comfortable. Therefore, **we ask all citizens to cooperate in early distributed evacuation to safe places (the best recommended evacuation), including evacuation outside the city.**

● Concept of distributed evacuation and evacuation relying on connections, etc.

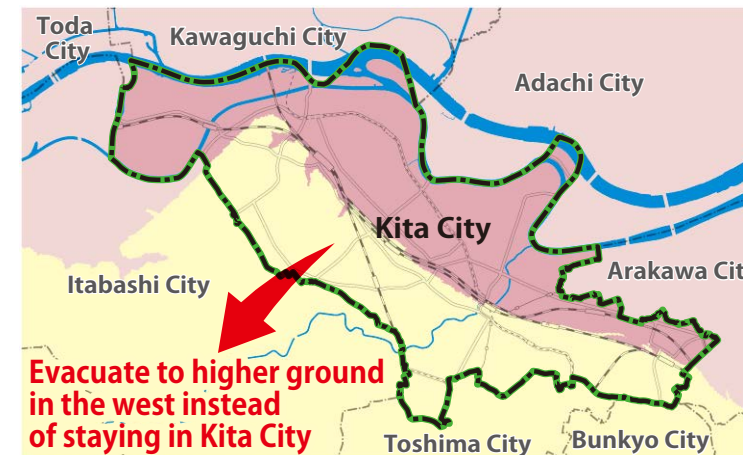
Evacuation destinations are not only public facilities that are evacuation sites. Be sure to consider evacuating to relatives or acquaintances who live in a safe place, and keep in touch with them on a regular basis. Evacuation using private hotels, etc. will also constitute distributed evacuation.



● Recommended evacuation

The best recommended evacuation

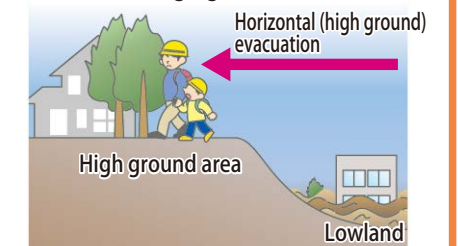
Evacuate to higher ground (outside of Kita City) as far away as possible before rain or wind increases.



Please evacuate to a distant higher ground outside of Kita City as soon as possible.

Second-best recommended evacuation

Evacuate to an evacuation site on higher ground in Kita City (flood disaster evacuation sites on high ground).



Evacuation at home (ensuring safety indoors)

This refers to taking measures such as staying in a safe location (evacuation), such as the upper floors of your home, based on your own judgment, in order to ensure your safety in a planned manner.

Those who meet the following three conditions are permitted to stay at home for evacuation:

Key points of the revised Basic Policy for fiscal 2025

- (1) Your home is not located in flooding risk areas including collapse of buildings;
- (2) Your home has a room that will not be flooded; and
- (3) In areas where flooding is expected to last less than three days, you have sufficient supplies and equipment to live at home during the flooding, even if the area around your home is flooded for a certain period of time (excluding cases where the home is surrounded by areas that will be flooded for three days or more).

● Evacuation in case of emergency (in unavoidable situation)

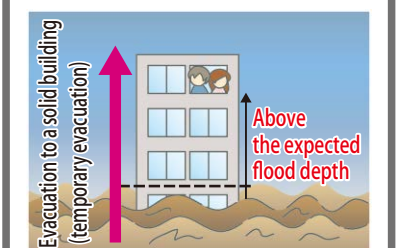
Evacuation to the upper floors of apartment buildings in flood risk areas may result in a long stay in an environment without water, food, or electricity, because once the area is flooded, the river water may not recede for at least two weeks and all lifeline services may be shut down.

Also, when the Arakawa River floods, many municipalities in addition to Kita City will be damaged at the same time, so rescue may not be able to come immediately. Therefore, **please do not evacuate to such places unless you do not have time to evacuate.**



Emergency safety measures

Evacuate to the upper floors of a solid, tall building (concrete, heavy steel structure, etc.) only if there is no time to move to higher ground.



*Never evacuate to the upper floor of a building that is not solid.

List of flood disaster evacuation sites established by Kita City

Evacuation sites will be different depending on the assumed flood disaster

Kita City has organized the evacuation sites from flood disaster into (A) the case of the flooding of the Arakawa River (flood disaster evacuation sites on high ground) and (B) the case of the flooding of the Shakujii River/sediment disaster (steep slope failure) (flood disaster evacuation sites).

When the risk of flood disaster increases, either (A) or (B) evacuation sites will be established depending on the expected scale of river flooding and flood disaster.

Information on the opening of evacuation sites can be found on the Kita City Disaster Prevention Portal/App and Kita City e-mail newsletter, etc.

A Assuming the flooding of the Arakawa River Flood disaster evacuation sites on high ground

They will be opened when it is judged that there is a risk of flooding of the Arakawa River, such as the approach of a large typhoon that causes heavy rain over a wide area including the upper reaches of the Arakawa River.

Since the duration of inundation is expected to be long and typhoon approaches can be predicted in advance, evacuation sites will be opened only in areas with low risk of inundation.

Moreover, other disasters such as flooding of the Shakujii River and sediment disasters may occur at the same time during evacuation, so caution is needed.

◆ Concept of evacuation destinations

When the Arakawa River floods, it is assumed that most of the low-lying areas will be inundated; especially, areas near the Arakawa River may be flooded not less than 5 meters. Therefore, if there is a risk of the Arakawa River flooding, basic response is to evacuate to higher ground as far away as possible. *See pages 6-7 for details.

(Assumed disasters)

- Flooding of the Arakawa River, Shingashi River, Sumida River, Shakujii River
- Sediment disaster (steep slope failure)

(Anticipated weather conditions)

- Landfall of a large typhoon in Kanto

(Possible damage and damaged area)

- Inundation of the flood risk areas including the Arakawa River, Shakujii River, and Shingashi River
- Occurrence of sediment disaster in sediment disaster warning areas

Most hazardous residence form and place



[Flood disaster evacuation sites on high ground]

No.	Facility name	Location
1	Kirigaoka J.H. Sch.	2-6-11 Kirigaoka
2	Kirigaokasato Elem. Sch.	1-10-23 Kirigaoka
3	Akabanedai Nishi Elem. Sch.	2-1-34 Akabanedai
4	Nishigaoka Elem. Sch.	1-12-14 Nishigaoka
5	Umenoki Elem. Sch.	2-21-15 Nishigaoka
6	Former Shimizu Elem. Sch.	4-5-17 Jujo-nakahara
7	Oji Daisan Elem. Sch.	5-2-3 Kami-jujo
8	Oji Daigo Elem. Sch.	2-18-17 Kami-jujo
9	Former Fujimi J.H. Sch.	3-1-25 Kami-jujo
10	Takinogawa Momiji Elem. Sch.	3-72-1 Takinogawa
11	International French School in Tokyo Annex	5-44-15 Takinogawa
12	Yabata Elem. School	7-12-17 Takinogawa
13	Takinogawa Daini Elem. Sch.	6-19-4 Takinogawa
14	Kita City Office, Government Office for Takinogawa	2-52-10 Takinogawa
15	Takinogawa Daisan Elem. Sch.	1-12-27 Takinogawa
16	Nishigahara Elem. Sch.	4-19-21 Nishigahara
17	Asuka J.H. School	3-5-12 Nishigahara
18	Takinogawa Elem. Sch.	1-18-10 Nishigahara
19	Former Tabata J.H. Sch.	6-9-1 Tabata
20	Tabata Elem. School	5-4-1 Tabata

[Semi-complementary welfare evacuation shelter]

No.	Facility name	Location
1	Inatsuke J.H. School	6-1-4 Akabane-nishi
2	Jujo Fujimi J.H. Sch.	1-9-33 Jujodai
3	Takinogawa Koyo J.H. Sch.	5-55-8 Takinogawa
4	Tabata J.H. School	4-17-1 Tabata

As of April 1, 2025

*Priority will be given to the acceptance of facilities for persons requiring special consideration and persons requiring assistance in evacuation.

*For a more detailed map, please see the folding map.

*The evacuation sites may be changed owing to renovation work of facilities, etc., so please check the City website and Disaster Prevention App for updated information.



B Assuming the flooding of the Shakujii River/sediment disaster (steep slope failure) Flood disaster evacuation sites

They will be opened when the flooding of the Shakujii River or sediment disaster is expected.

Since the duration of inundation is expected to be relatively short, torrential rains are difficult to predict in advance, and the areas where damage is expected are limited, evacuation sites will be established near the areas where damage may occur.

Heavy rain may be falling at the time of evacuation, so caution is needed.

(Assumed disasters)

- Flooding of the Shakujii River
- Sediment disaster (steep slope failure)

(Anticipated weather conditions)

- Linear precipitation zone occurs and torrential rain (guerrilla rainstorm) occurs in Tokyo

(Possible damage and damaged area)

- Inundation in the flood risk area of the Shakujii River (around the Shakujii River)
- Occurrence of sediment disaster in sediment disaster warning areas

◆ Concept of evacuation destinations

In the sediment disaster warning area, the sediment disaster special warning area, and the flooding risk areas including collapse of buildings along the Shakujii River, evacuation to a safe place nearby is necessary.

In addition, in the flood risk areas of the Shakujii River outside of the flooding risk areas including collapse buildings, evacuation to areas that will not be flooded is a desirable response. However, the flooding of the Shakujii River has a shorter duration of inundation than that of the Arakawa River and it is difficult to predict the occurrence of flood disaster in advance. Therefore, evacuation to the upper floors of buildings in the flood area (floors higher than the expected flood depth) can be considered.



B Flood disaster evacuation sites



No.	Facility name	Location
1	Horifune Elem. Sch. *1	2-11-9 Horifune
2	Meio J.H. School *1	6-3-23 Oji
3	Takinogawa Koyo J.H. Sch.	5-55-8 Takinogawa
4	Daiyon Iwabuchi Elem. Sch. *1	3-24-23 Akabane
5	Umenoki Elem. Sch.	2-21-15 Nishigaoka
6	Fukuro Elem. Sch. *1	2-15-3 Akabane-kita
7	Akabanedai Nishi Elem. Sch.	2-1-34 Akabanedai
8	Former Shimizu Elem. Sch.	4-5-17 Jujo-nakahara
9	Tabata Elem. School	5-4-1 Tabata
10	Jujodai Fureai-kan Community Hall	1-2-18 Naka-jujo
11	Kirigaoka J.H. School	2-6-11 Kirigaoka
12	Kita City Disaster Prevention Center	2-1-6 Nishigahara

As of April 1, 2025

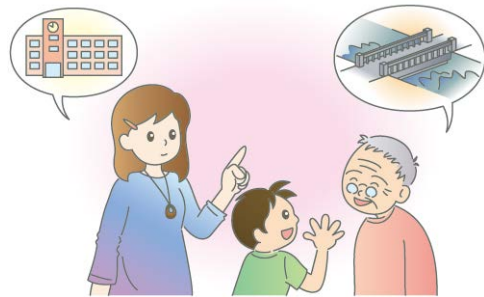
*1 Since the evacuation site is located in the flood risk areas in the event of the Arakawa River flooding, it will not be opened as a "flood disaster evacuation site on high ground" in case of the Arakawa River flooding.

*2 Due to weather conditions, etc., some flood disaster evacuation sites may be established earlier as voluntary evacuation sites.

Preparation and guidelines on a daily basis

● Check evacuation sites and safe evacuation routes in the event of flooding

- Check the evacuation sites and routes with the hazard map on a daily basis.
- Actually walk to the evacuation sites and check if there are any dangerous or difficult places when you evacuate.
- After talking with your family about flood disaster preparedness, create a My Timeline. See pages 22-23.



● Check items to be taken in case of evacuation

Use the checklist of items to be taken in case of emergency on the back page.
Prepare items based on the list according to your family structure.

● Check and maintain around your house

- Items that are likely to be blown away in high winds should be fixed or brought into the house.
- Check whether shutters, gutters, an antenna, a garage roof, etc. are damaged or fixed firmly.
- Clean ditches and water collecting ports, and do not place things on them.



● Prepare sandbags and drainage pumps

- Prepare sandbags in advance.
- If your house is half-underground, prepare drainage pumps.



◆ Preparedness for flood damage (free rental of sandbags, etc.)

In order to prevent inundation, Kita City lends sandbags in preparation for heavy rain during typhoons. Please contact us in advance, as we may not be able to accommodate requests made on the day. Kita City also has sandbag stations at 14 locations in the city, and you can use the sandbags stored inside as necessary.

Please check the Kita City website for information on the subsidy system for water stop boards and rainwater storage tanks to be installed in houses, etc. to help prevent flooding.<https://www.city.kita.lg.jp/safety/disaster/1018237/1002602/1002603.html>



[Contact] Rivers Section of Roads and Parks Division, Telephone: 03-3908-9213



Locations of sandbag stations

Sandbag station	Location	Quantity in storage	Remarks
① Kita City Office	1-15-22 Oji-honcho	80 bags	Front entrance
② Shimashita Park	6-10 Akabane-nishi	80 bags	Inside the park
③ Toshima Park	2-25 Toshima	80 bags	Inside the park
④ Horifune Park	2-10 Horifune	80 bags	Inside the park
⑤ Kan-non Bridge	5-53 Takinogawa	80 bags	Roadside
⑥ Ukima 1-chome Green Space	1-8-1 Ukima	80 bags	Inside the park
⑦ Akabanedai Sakura Namiki Park	4-17-5 Akabanedai	80 bags	Inside the park
⑧ Akabane Sanwa Children's Playground	4-27-27 Akabane-nishi	80 bags	Inside the park
⑨ Shimo 3-chome Koyanagigawa Park	3-26-5 Shimo	80 bags	Inside the park
⑩ Kamiyabori Park	5-21 Oji	80 bags	Inside the park
⑪ Minamiyabata Park	7-42-1 Takinogawa	80 bags	Inside the park
⑫ Nishigahara Minna-no-Koen Park	4-51 Nishigahara	80 bags	Inside the park
⑬ Higashi-Nakazato Park	1-12-2 Nakazato	80 bags	Inside the park
⑭ Tabata-Shinmachi South Mutsumi Park	1-5-13 Tabata-shimmachi	80 bags	Inside the park

● Participation in community activities

◆ Importance of local communities

In the event of a large-scale disaster, not only residents but also administrative organs are affected at the same time, so public help (government, fire, police, medical institutions, etc.) may not function smoothly. Therefore, mutual help to cooperate with people in the neighborhood and the community is important, and it is crucial to know each other on a daily basis so that you can help each other in the event of a disaster.



Horifune Disaster Prevention Management Council

*If you would like to join a town/community association, please contact us below.

Regional Development Section, Regional Development Division, Telephone: 03-5390-0092
<https://www.city.kita.lg.jp/living/community/1017287/1017291.html>



◆ Activities of town/community associations

Town/community associations are voluntary organizations formed by the residents of each area. The associations play a central role in disaster prevention activities in the community by conducting evacuation drills in normal times and establishing a disaster prevention activity system in cooperation with the city in the event of disaster, etc.

In order to prepare for disasters, actively participate in evacuation drills conducted by your town/community associations.



Tabata-shimmachi 2-chome community associations joint flood disaster prevention drill



Ukima-higashi town association evacuation drill (checking the flood depth)



Toshima United Neighborhood Association High Ground Evacuation Drill

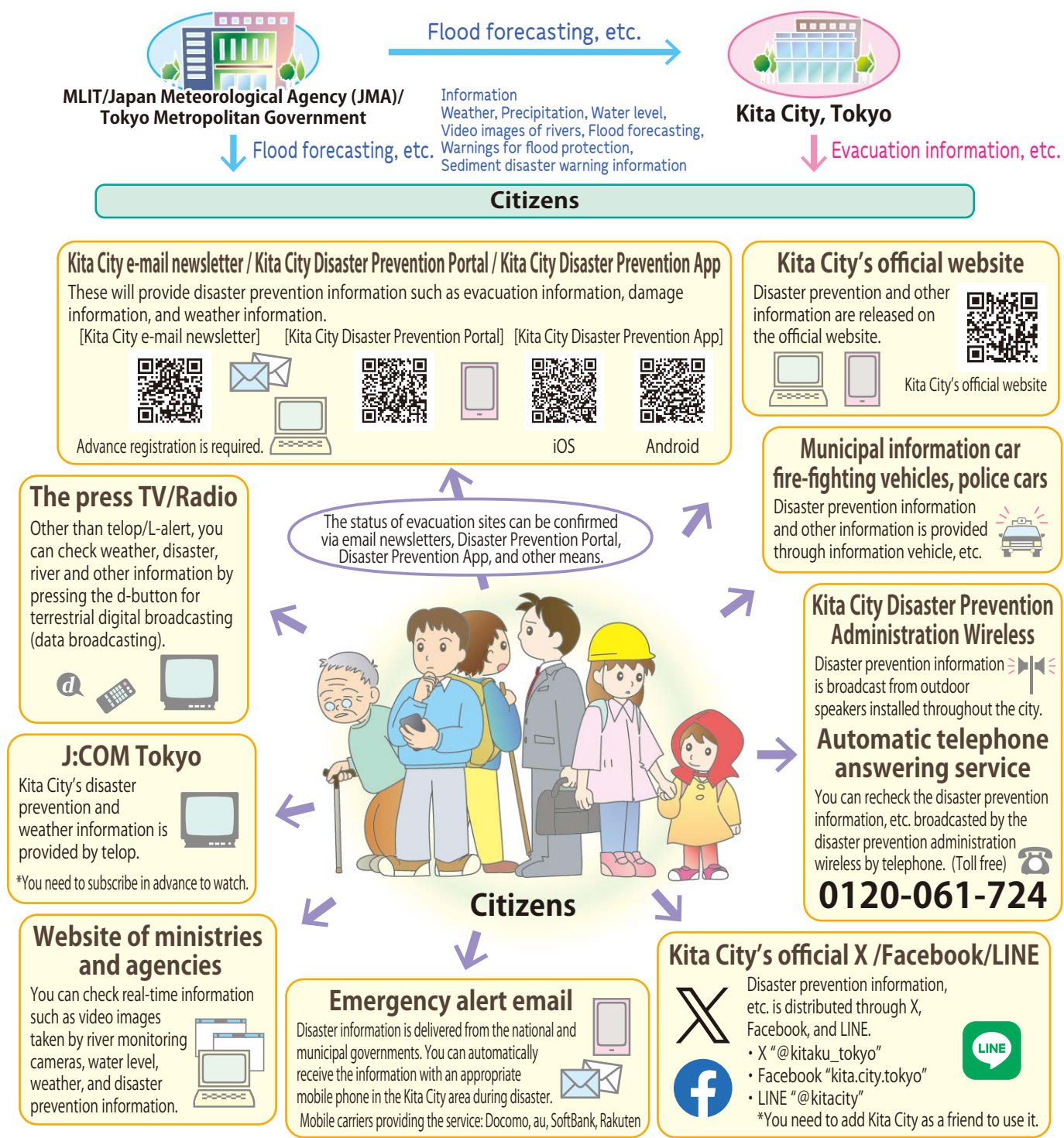


Ukima District Federation of Neighborhood Associations' High Ground Evacuation Drill

◆ Cooperation in evacuation of persons requiring special care

Elderly people with disabilities and the elderly who require special care, etc. need to evacuate early. Try to build face-to-face relationships by talking about evacuation sites on a regular basis, and talk to them when evacuating, etc.

Information transmission path and collection of information



Disaster prevention information site useful in case of flood disaster

Kita City Water Level and Rainfall Information System
<https://kitaku.tenki.ne.jp/#/>

Water Level Information of the Shakujii River (Yahoo!)
<https://typhoon.yahoo.co.jp/weather/river/8303040032/>

Overlaying Hazard Map
(Ministry of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism)
<https://disaportal.gsi.go.jp/maps/>

Disaster prevention information on rivers
(Ministry of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism)
<https://www.river.go.jp/>

KIKIKURU (danger level distribution)
https://www.jma.go.jp/bosai/#pattern=rain_level

Special confirmations in case of flood disaster

It is important to check evacuation and weather information in case of flood disaster. The weather information communicates danger step by step, and the evacuation information urges people to evacuate when the danger is imminent. This information is important in determining the timing of evacuation, etc.

The relationship among the type of evacuation information, your evacuation behavior

Weather and evacuation information is generally announced and issued as shown in the table below depending on the situation. Evacuation information is not always issued in this order. Even if this information is not issued, please take appropriate actions such as evacuation if you feel danger.

Alert level	Actions to be taken	Evacuation information, etc.	Water level used as the standard for announcing and issuing evacuation information, etc. (image)
Alert level 5	A disaster has occurred or is imminent. Take immediate actions to protect lives, such as emergency evacuation indoors (vertical evacuation, etc.).	Emergency safety measures	(River side) Flood risk water level Evacuation water level Flood alert water level
〜 <Be sure to evacuate by alert level 4!> 〜			
Alert level 4	Start evacuation of everyone immediately to areas that will not be flooded (evacuation to higher ground, etc.).	Evacuation order	
Alert level 3	The elderly, etc. start evacuation. Others prepare for evacuation.	Evacuation of the elderly, etc.	
Alert level 2	Check evacuation behaviors in preparation for evacuation based on the hazard map.	Advisory	
Alert level 1	Watch the weather forecasts, etc. and increase preparedness for disasters.	Early warning information (possibly alert level)	

- ▶ When the evacuation of the elderly, etc. (alert level 3) is issued, the elderly or those who need time to evacuate start evacuation!
- ▶ When the evacuation order (alert level 4) is issued, everyone starts evacuation!
- ▶ In case of emergency safety measures (alert level 5), take immediate action to protect lives!

Precautions for evacuation behaviors in case of large-scale flood disaster

Multiple municipalities simultaneously affected

If the Arakawa River floods due to a large typhoon, it is expected that not only Kita City but also other municipalities in the Arakawa River basin will be affected at the same time, and many residents are expected to cross administrative boundaries and evacuate to higher ground at the same time.

Occurrence of traffic congestion

If many residents evacuate by vehicle at the same time, there will be traffic jams on narrow roads, tunnels under elevated tracks, bridges to cross rivers, etc. and it may take a considerable amount of time to pass through. Some evacuees affected by flood disaster are unable to walk and cannot evacuate without a car. We ask that those who are healthy will walk to evacuate on foot as much as possible for the sake of those who truly need a car.



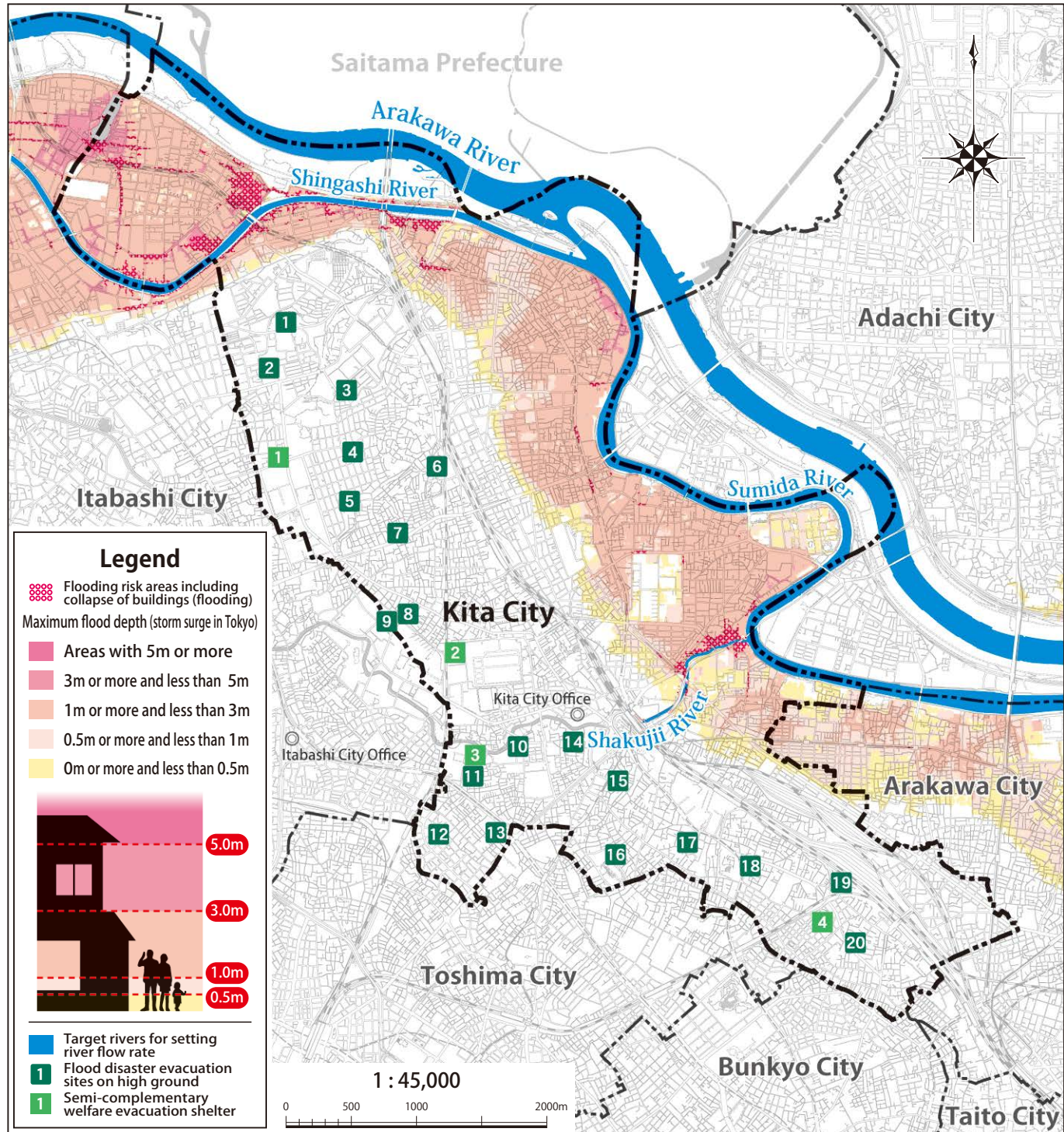
Possible planned service suspension of public transportation

When a large typhoon, etc. is expected to approach, railway and other public transportation may be in planned service suspension. Railways running underground may also suspend operation of stations and close the aboveground entrances and exits of stations. When you evacuate, pay attention to the operation information of the railway company.

Storm Surge Hazard Map

Storm Surge Hazard Map (flood depth)

This map is a secondary use of a map that was compiled and processed using basic map information with the approval by the Director-General of the Geospatial Information Authority of Japan.



This map shows the flood risk areas, flood depth, duration of inundation, evacuation sites, etc. in the case of river flooding due to the effects of storm surge along the Tokyo Bay coast (Tokyo section). It reflects the map of the storm surge flood risk areas (Tokyo) associated with the assumed maximum storm surge specified by the Flood Control Act.

In the event of a large typhoon approaching with storm surge expected, as a general rule, take the same evacuation behaviors as those during a predicted flooding of the Arakawa River. In addition, begin taking action early, before the weather worsens, to ensure safe evacuation.

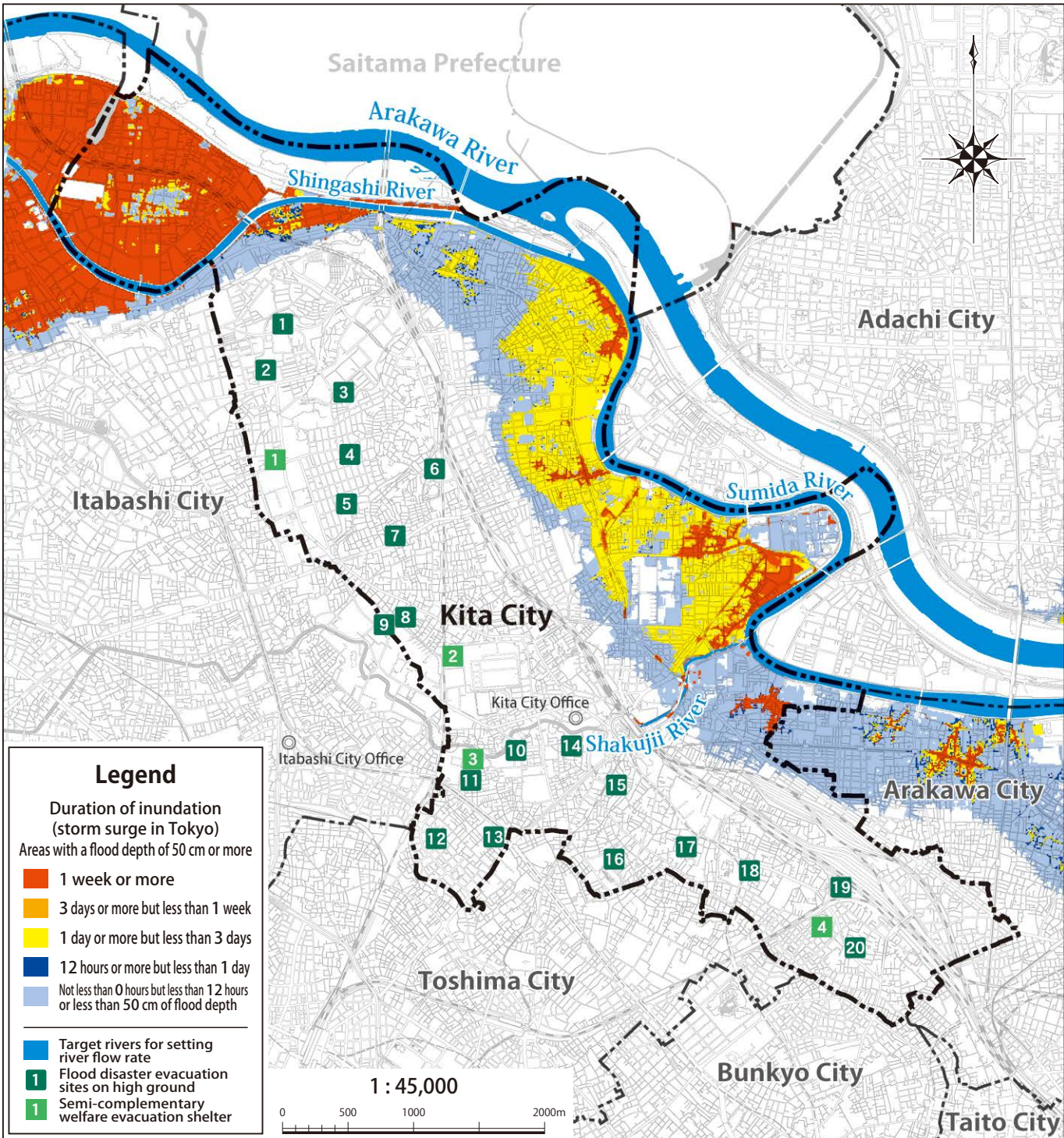
*See page 5 for storm surge, and page 8 for the evacuation behaviors during a predicted flooding of the Arakawa River.

Evacuation behaviors in the flood risk areas

Areas, etc.	Evacuation behaviors
Flooding risk areas including collapse of buildings	[Early evacuation is necessary] There is a possibility of severe flooding that could cause general buildings to collapse.
Areas where walking is impossible (0.5 m or more)	[Early evacuation is necessary] Flooding depths of 0.5 meters or more, rendering walking impossible, will continue for an extended period (two weeks or more in some areas).
Other flood risk areas (less than 0.5 m)	Since flood damage of inundation below the floor level is expected, consider evacuating to safe high ground.

Storm Surge Hazard Map (inundation duration time)

This map is a secondary use of a map that was compiled and processed using basic map information with the approval by the Director-General of the Geospatial Information Authority of Japan.



[Flood disaster evacuation sites on high ground]

No.	Facility name	Location
1	Kirigaoka J.H. School	2-6-11 Kirigaoka
2	Kirigaokasato Elem. Sch.	1-10-23 Kirigaoka
3	Akabanedai Nishi Elem. Sch.	2-1-34 Akabanedai
4	Nishigaoka Elem. Sch.	1-12-14 Nishigaoka
5	Umenoki Elem. Sch.	2-21-15 Nishigaoka
6	Former Shimizu Elem. Sch.	4-5-17 Jujo-nakahara
7	Oji Daisan Elem. Sch.	5-2-3 Kami-jujo
8	Oji Daigo Elem. Sch.	2-18-17 Kami-jujo
9	Former Fujimi J.H. Sch.	3-1-25 Kami-jujo
10	Takinogawa Moniji Elem. Sch.	3-72-1 Takinogawa

No.	Facility name	Location
11	International French School in Tokyo Annex	5-44-15 Takinogawa
12	Yabata Elem. School	7-12-17 Takinogawa
13	Takinogawa Daini Elem. Sch.	6-19-4 Takinogawa
14	Kita City Office Government Office for Takinogawa	2-52-10 Takinogawa
15	Takinogawa Daisan Elem. Sch.	1-12-27 Takinogawa
16	Nishigahara Elem. Sch.	4-19-21 Nishigahara
17	Asuka Junior High Sch.	3-5-12 Nishigahara
18	Takinogawa Elem. Sch.	1-18-10 Nishigahara
19	Former Tabata J.H. Sch.	6-9-1 Tabata
20	Tabata Elem. School	5-4-1 Tabata

[Semi-complementary welfare evacuation shelter]

No.	Facility name	Location
1	Inatsuke J.H. School	6-1-4 Akabane-nishi
2	Jujo Fujimi J.H. Sch.	1-9-33 Jujodai
3	Takinogawa Koyo J.H. Sch.	5-55-8 Takinogawa
4	Tabata J.H. School	4-17-1 Tabata

As of April 1, 2025



About sediment disasters

Types of sediment disaster

There are three types of sediment disasters: debris flows, landslides, and steep slope failures. Most sediment disasters occur suddenly owing to typhoons, heavy rains, and long rains during the rainy season, etc. Owing to prolonged or heavy rains, a large amount of water seeps into the ground, and the greater the amount, the weaker the resistance of the soil on the slope, increasing the risk of disaster.

The only sediment disaster that may occur in Kita City is steep slope failures.

Sediment Disaster Prevention Act

The Sediment Disaster Prevention Act* was enacted in May 2000 following large-scale sediment disasters in Hiroshima City, Kure City, and other areas in June 1999, and came into effect in April 2001. This law aims to protect the lives of citizens from sediment disasters by promoting non-structural measures such as public awareness of risks, establishment of warning and evacuation systems, restriction of new residential development in areas prone to sediment disasters, and promotion of relocation of existing residences.

*Official name of the Sediment Disaster Prevention Act: Act on Sediment Disaster Countermeasures for Sediment Disaster Prone Areas

Sediment disaster warning area (yellow zone)

Areas where there is a risk of harm to the lives or bodies of residents, etc. in the event of a steep slope failure, etc., and where dangers are widely known and alert and evacuation systems are in place.

Conditions for designation (in the event of a steep slope failure)

- Areas with inclination 30 degrees or more and a height of 5 m or more
- Areas within a horizontal distance of 10 m from the top edge of a steep slope
- An area within 2 times the height of the steep slope (50 m in the case of exceeding 50 m) from the bottom edge of the steep slope

Sediment disaster special warning area (red zone)

Areas where there is a risk of damage to buildings and significant harm to the lives or bodies of residents, etc. in the event of a steep slope failure, etc., and where a permit system for specific development activities and structural regulations for buildings are in place.

Conditions for designation (in the event of a steep slope failure)

Areas where the magnitude of forces acting on buildings due to the movement of earth and rocks caused by steep slope failures exceeds the strength of ordinary buildings to withstand such movement without causing slope failures that could seriously endanger the lives or physical safety of residents.

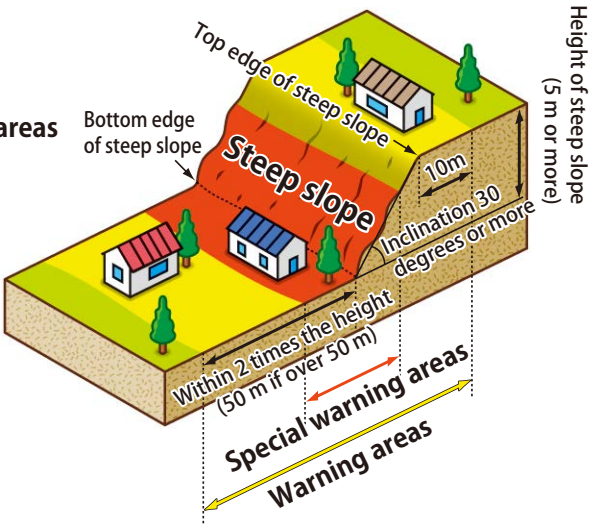
Inquiries regarding designation: Tokyo Metropolitan Government, River Division, Planning Section, Sediment Disaster Countermeasures Department: 03-5320-5394

Steep slope failure

When a slope suddenly collapses due to strong rainfalls, etc., it is called a steep slope failure. It happens suddenly and collapses instantly, so many people fail to escape and the death rate is high.

- Warning areas
- Special warning areas

*The red zone is determined by calculations based on height, slope, soil quality, and other factors.



When a sediment disaster warning is issued

- Everyone living in a sediment disaster warning area should evacuate immediately.
- Be mindful of your surroundings, such as cliffs, and if you notice anything unusual, evacuate to a safe place immediately.
- Pay attention to evacuation information from the City office.

Criteria for issuing advisories and warnings

Alert Level 2 equivalent	Heavy rain advisory	Issued when there is a risk of sediment disaster or flood disaster due to heavy rain
Alert Level 3 equivalent	Heavy rain warning (sediment disaster)	Issued when there is a risk of serious sediment disaster or flood disaster due to heavy rain
Alert Level 4 equivalent	Sediment disaster warning information	When a heavy rain warning (sediment disaster) has been issued and the risk of sediment disaster has increased further, the Japan Meteorological Agency and the Tokyo Metropolitan Government will jointly announce the municipalities that are affected
Alert Level 5 equivalent	Heavy rain emergency warning	Issued when heavy rainfall is expected to be the heaviest in decades owing to a typhoon or torrential rain

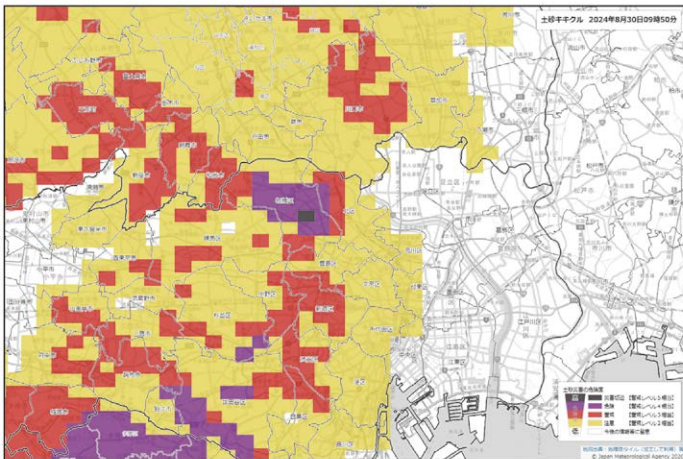
What is sediment disaster KIKIKURU (danger level distribution for heavy rain warning (sediment disaster))?

Sediment disaster KIKIKURU (danger level distribution for heavy rain warning (sediment disaster)) is information that shows the increase in the risk of sediment disaster occurrence due to heavy rain in five levels for each 1 km square area (mesh) on a map using colors. This information is constantly updated every 10 minutes. When a heavy rain warning (sediment disaster) or sediment disaster warning information, etc. is issued, the sediment disaster KIKIKURU (distribution of the danger level of a heavy rain warning (sediment disaster)) allows you to understand where the danger level is increasing.

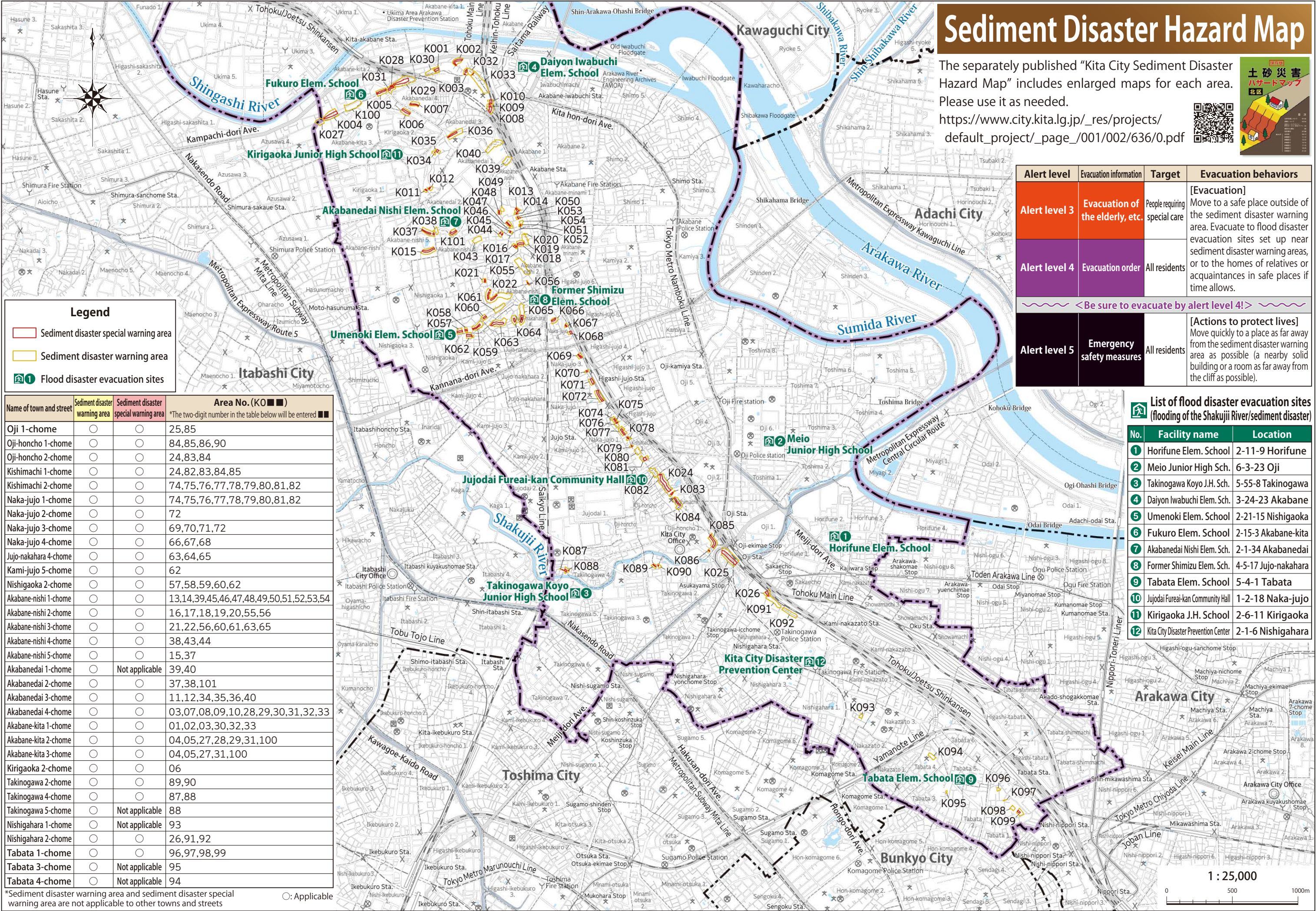
*You can check KIKIKURU through the QR code below or the website of the Japan Meteorological Agency.



*"QR code" is a registered trademark of DENSO WAVE INCORPORATED.



<https://www.jma.go.jp/bosai/risk/>



My Timeline (My Advance Disaster Prevention Action Plan)

My Timeline is an evacuation action plan prepared in advance in case of flood disaster. The goal is to enable safe evacuation by organizing in advance what to do at what timing when a disaster occurs. Please create your own timeline.

◆ My Timeline Extension Leader Development Project

In order to promote My Timeline in the community, Kita City has been recruiting and certifying My Timeline extension leaders among citizens since fiscal 2019. Together with the certified extension leaders, Kita City provides “My Timeline Creation Courses” to teach citizens how to create My Timeline and knowledge of flood disaster.

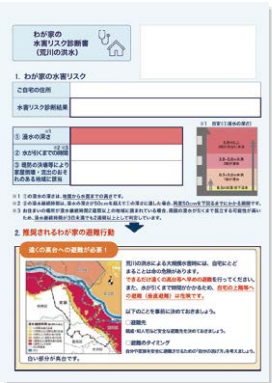


My Timeline Creation Course

◆ Our Home Flood Risk Assessment Report (FY2025 project)

Kita City has mailed by post the Flood Risk Assessment Reports to all households in flood-prone areas, detailing the results of flood risk assessments and recommended evacuation behaviors. Please review the content of the report and take steps to prepare for flood disaster and evacuation behaviors in advance.

<https://www.city.kita.lg.jp/safety/disaster/1018237/1019841.html>



My and my family's behavior	Alert level 1 Early warning information					Alert level 2 Advisory		Alert level 3 Evacuation of the elderly, etc.		Alert level 4 Evacuation order		Alert level 5 Emergency safety measures
	Example entry											
	• Check weather information • Contact relatives at the evacuation destination					• Check items to be taken in case of emergency		• Confirm the operation status of public transportation		• Confirm the opening status of evacuation sites		• Take people requiring special care who cannot evacuate on their own to an evacuation site in cooperation with neighbors
										• Everyone evacuate to ○○○		• In case of failing to escape, evacuate to the upper floors of the apartment building

● List of contacts in daily living

Administrative organs	Kita City Office	03-3908-1111
	MLIT Arakawa- River Lower Reach Work Office	03-3902-2311
	6th Construction Office, Bureau of Construction, TOKYO METROPOLITAN GOVERNMENT	03-3882-1152
Police & Fire Stations	Oji Police Station	03-3911-0110
	Akabane Police Station	03-3903-0110
	Takinogawa Police Station	03-3940-0110
	Oji Fire station	03-3927-0119
	Akabane Fire Station	03-3902-0119
Lifeline management organizations	Takinogawa Fire Station	03-3916-0119
	Kita Office, Bureau of Waterworks, Tokyo Metropolitan Government	03-5963-6030
	Tokyo Metropolitan Bureau of Sewage Western Area No. 2 Office	03-3969-6490
	NTT East-Minami Kanto	0120-444-113
	TEPCO Energy Partner, Incorporated	0120-995-006
	Customer Center, TOKYO GAS	03-3344-9100

Expected disaster:	☐ Arakawa River flooding	m	Our evacuation destination:
Assumed flood depth	☐ Shakujii River flooding	m	
	☐ Other rivers ()	m	
	☐ Storm surge	m	
	☐ Sediment disaster	m	

Contact information of family and relatives, etc.

Name	Telephone No., etc.	Workplace, school, etc.

Creation tips

- Is there enough time to evacuate?
- Is there a risk of disaster at the evacuation site?
- Are you prepared with the necessary belongings?
- Are you prepared to get disaster prevention weather information and evacuation information?
- Are you in contact on a regular basis with your relatives and acquaintances who will be the evacuation destination?
- Do you know the schedule of planned suspension of public transportation?

◆ When disaster approaches,

- Check weather information frequently
 - Check the water level of the river
 - Check the opening status of evacuation sites on Kita City's website or the Disaster Prevention App
 - Confirm evacuation information and understand the risk of disaster occurrence
 - Be ready to evacuate at any time
- *See page 12 for how to obtain this information
See page 24 for what to bring for evacuation

Tokyo Metropolitan Government's "Disaster Prevention Information Website" provides videos on how to create My Timeline, and you can create a digital version of My Timeline.
Tokyo Disaster Prevention Information Website:<https://www.bousai.metro.tokyo.lg.jp/mytimeline/>



Kita City e-mail newsletter / Kita City Disaster Prevention Portal / Kita City Disaster Prevention App

These will provide disaster prevention information such as evacuation information, damage information, and weather information. Please download the Disaster Prevention App to your smartphone.

[Kita City e-mail newsletter]



Advance registration is required.



[Kita City Disaster Prevention Portal]



[Kita City Disaster Prevention App]



iOS



Android

Items to be taken in case of emergency

Kita City prepares stockpiled food and household goods, but the amounts are limited. We ask for people's cooperation in bringing as many necessary items as possible with them when evacuating.



● Check list of items to be taken in case of emergency

Items	Checked date
☐ Emergency food (hardtack, canned food, retort food, etc.)	
☐ Drinking water, a water flask	
☐ Portable radio (and spare dry batteries)	
☐ Flashlights (and spare dry batteries and bulbs)	
☐ Helmets (or disaster prevention hoods)	
☐ Knife, can opener, disposable chopsticks, cling film	
☐ Tissues, wet tissues	
☐ Towels, plastic bags, work gloves, cigarette lighters	
☐ Spare clothes (outerwear, underwear, socks, etc.)	
☐ First aid kits and medicines (ointment, adhesive plaster, antipyretic, cold medicine, digestive medicine, eye lotion, etc.)	
☐ Household medicines, drug history handbooks	

Items	Checked date
☐ Valuables (passbook, seal impression, a cash card, etc.) *Keep a copy or a list of your passbook, cash card, and other valuable items.	
☐ Cash (including coins)	
☐ A copy of your (latest) health insurance card, driver's license	
☐ Contact information of your family/relatives, family doctors, etc.	
☐ Mobile phones, a battery charger, mobile battery	
☐ Eyeglasses, false teeth, toothbrush and toothpaste kit	
☐ Infectious disease control supplies (masks, disinfectant solutions, thermometer)	
☐ Portable toilets	
☐ Rain wears or umbrellas (rain wears are desirable)	
☐ Sanitary products, paper diapers, powdered milk, baby bottles	

● These items are also necessary

Items to be prepared in a family with babies and infants

Powdered milk, baby bottles, baby foods, spoons, paper diapers, clean cotton, a baby holder, bath towels or baby blankets, gauze or handkerchief, buckets, plastic bags, soaps, etc.



Items to be prepared in a family with a pregnant mother

Absorbent cotton, gauze, *sarashi* cotton, T-belt, clean cotton and items for newborns, tissues, plastic wrapping cloth, maternity record book, newspaper, soaps, etc.



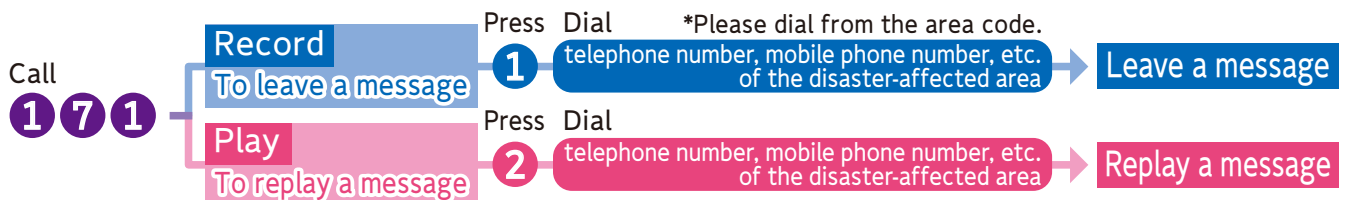
Items to be prepared in the family with persons requiring special care

Extra clothes, paper diapers, tissues, physical disability certificate, spare aids, household medicines, etc.



Disaster Messaging Hotline "171"

During a disaster, the telephone connection becomes bad. When you call "171," you can record and replay messages.



◆ Message board for disaster (Web 171, etc.)

Message board that enables registration/viewing of messages by using a mobile phone, smart phone, PC, etc. in the case of a disaster, etc. NTT East Corp. <https://www.web171.jp/>

Besides, there are disaster message board services provided by each cell phone company. Regarding how to use it, please confirm each company's website, etc.

Issued by Kita City, Rivers Section, Roads and Parks Division, Civil Engineering Department,
1-15-22 Oji-honcho, Kita-ku, Tokyo, Tel.: 03-3908-9213

Disaster Prevention and Crisis Management Division, Crisis Management Office, Tel.: 03-3908-8184

Manufacturer: Kokudochizu Co., Ltd. 2-12-4 Nishiochiai, Shinjuku-ku, Tokyo

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