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- 1 Fill in the evacuation site you will go to
- 2 Consider when to evacuate based on evacuation and weather information
- 3 Use stickers to indicate "Start of evacuation preparations", "Start Evacuation", and "Evacuation Completed"
- 4 Think about action you will need to take before evacuation begins and put stickers on it
- 5 Think about action to take in your local community

Think about evacuation.....031

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What kind of storm and flood damage is likely to occur in Tokyo?

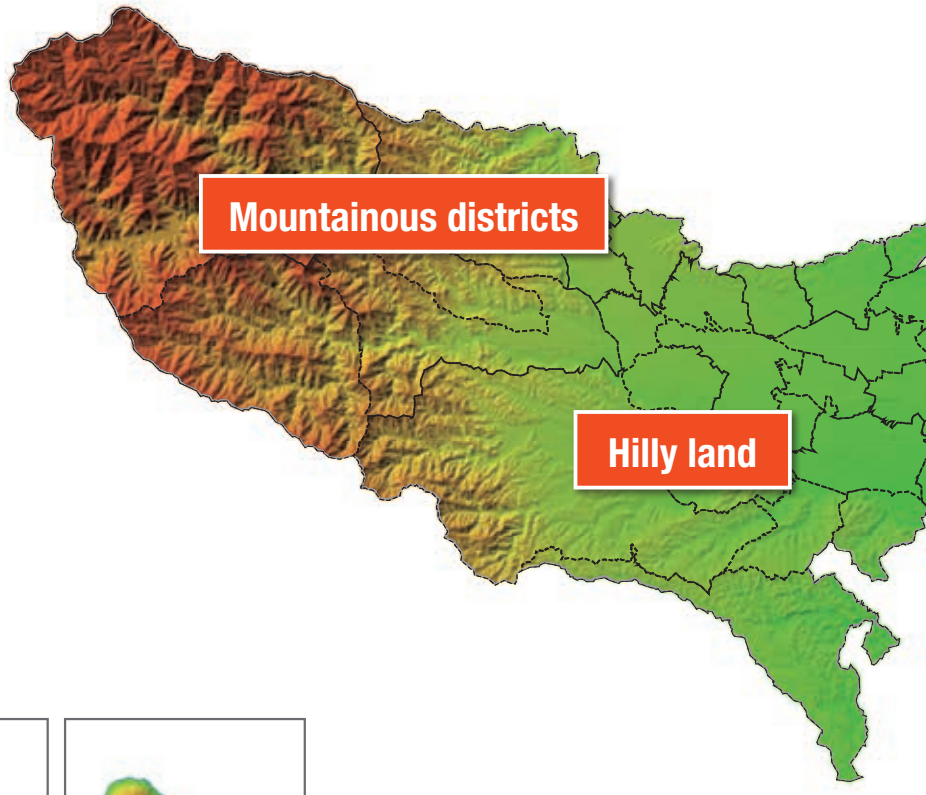
- First, know about storm and flood damage that is likely to occur in Tokyo.
- Storm and flood damage is a disaster caused by wind and rain.
- There are three main types of storm and flood damage that are likely to occur in Tokyo.



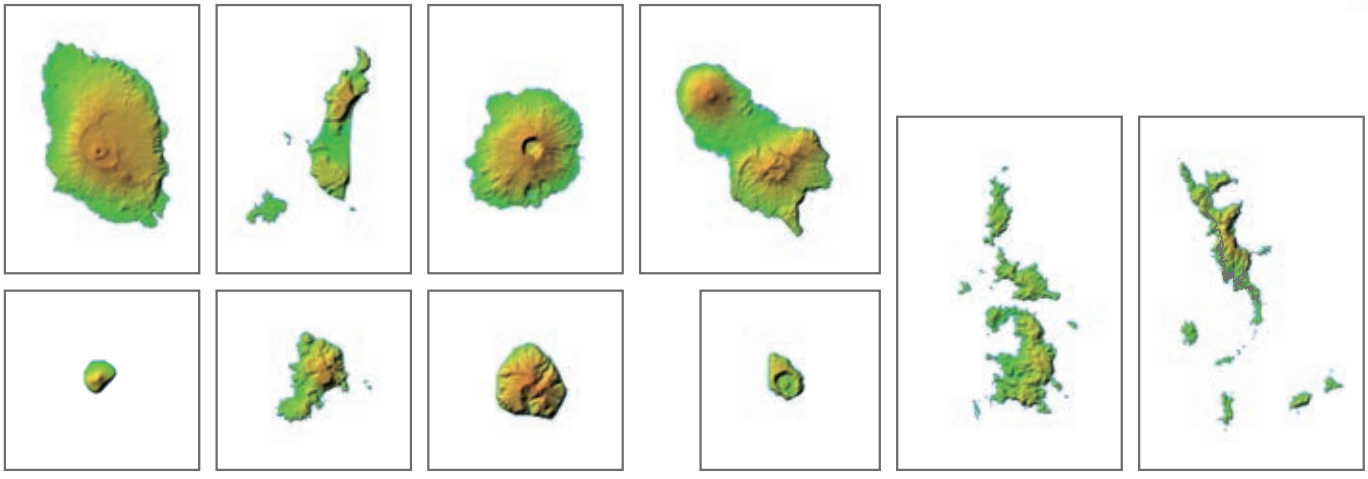
In Tokyo, there are areas where houses extend to the foot of the mountains, and there is a risk of landslides even in these areas.

Landslides

The movement of earth and sand down from mountains, valleys, and cliffs.



Island region

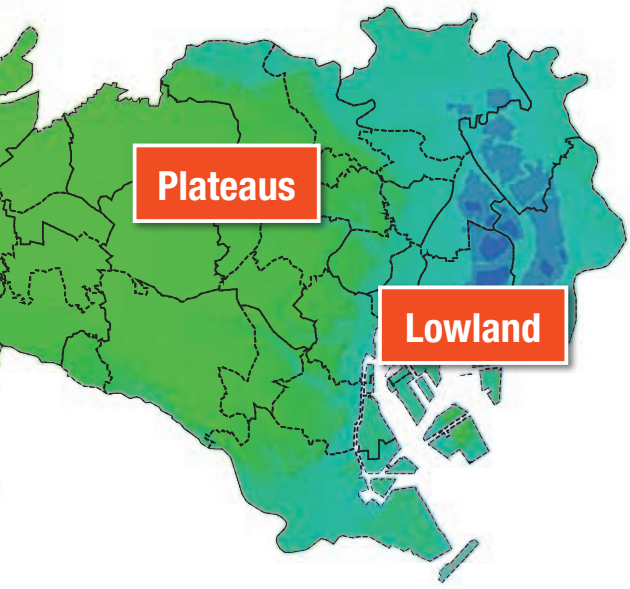


In island areas, water can overflow from streams and landslides can occur.

- Because Tokyo features diverse topography, including mountains, hilly land, lowlands, large rivers, and small rivers, there is the threat of various types of storm and flood damage occurring.
- "River flooding" and "landslides" are caused by heavy rains and torrential downpours, and can occur in almost any region.

A total of 107 rivers flow through Tokyo. (Combined distance is approximately 858 km)
There are approximately 16,000 locations that are assumed to be at risk of landslides. (See p.15)

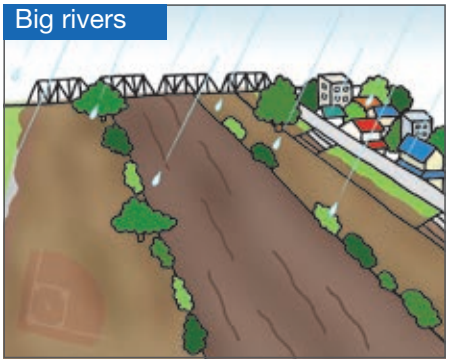
- A "storm surge" is a phenomenon in which the height of the sea surface rises above normal due to a typhoon, etc.
- Find out how storm and flood damage occurs on the next page.



River flooding

Water overflowing from the river.





- If flooding occurs in the lower reaches of the Arakawa and Edogawa River Rivers, where the water level is lower than sea level, there is a risk of widespread inundation.
- In urban areas, there is a risk of inundation when a sudden torrential downpour or other event occurs that exceeds the drainage capacity of the sewage system.



Storm surge flooding

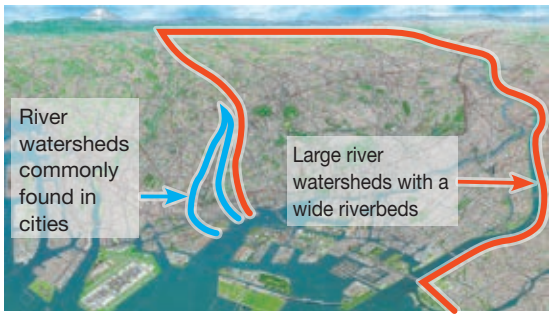
The inflow of water from the sea onto land.

When a typhoon approaches, the winds cause waves to rise and the drop in atmospheric pressure causes the sea level to rise, which may cause sea water to flow into the area.

Know about storm and flood damage

What is river flooding?

- This is a phenomenon in which the water level of a river rises due to heavy rainfall, exceeding the height of the levees, or the levees break, causing the river to overflow (this is called open-water flooding).
- In small rivers that are often seen in cities and large rivers with a wide riverbed, differences in watershed area will cause different degrees of damage and different periods of time before flooding.



* A watershed is an area where rainfall collects in a river

- Rainfall upstream will also raise water levels, so you need to be careful.

Small rivers commonly found in cities
(Kanda River, Meguro River, Shakujii River, Karabori River, etc.)

❶ Clear weather



The water level is so low that you can see the river bottom, and it is flowing smoothly.

❷ It begins to rain



As soon as it begins to rain, it becomes muddy and the river bottom is no longer visible, and the current becomes faster.

❸ The rain becomes stronger



Because water gathers all at once from a narrow basin, the water level rises rapidly to the level of the ground where houses are built.

❹ Water overflows from the river



[Situation of flooding of the Kanda River]

- Inundation along the river
- When the rain stops, the water level drops rapidly

What is inland flooding?

- Roads may be flooded when sudden heavy rains occur and the rainfall exceeds the drainage capacity of sewers and other systems.
- Water can flow from the street into the basement or blow off manhole covers, so take precautions such as going above ground level and not walking on flooded streets.



Open-water flooding



Inland flooding

Large rivers where there is ground on the riverbed

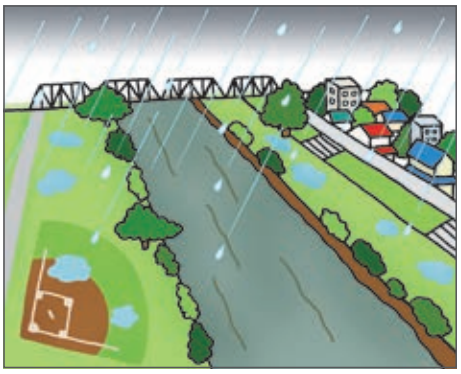
(Arakawa River, Edogawa River, Tama River, etc.)

❶ Clear weather



It flows slowly through a large waterway.

❷ It begins to rain



Water level rises gradually over time since it began to rain.

❸ And for an even longer period of time, heavy rain continues to fall



The water level rises slowly (rising to near the top of the levee) as water gathers from a wide watershed.

❹ Water overflows from the river



[Situation of flooding of the Kinugawa River]

- Extensive inundation
- Inundation persists for a long time even after the rain stops

September 2015: Torrential rainfall (Joso City, Ibaraki Prefecture) (Provided by: Kanto Regional Development Bureau, Ministry of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism)

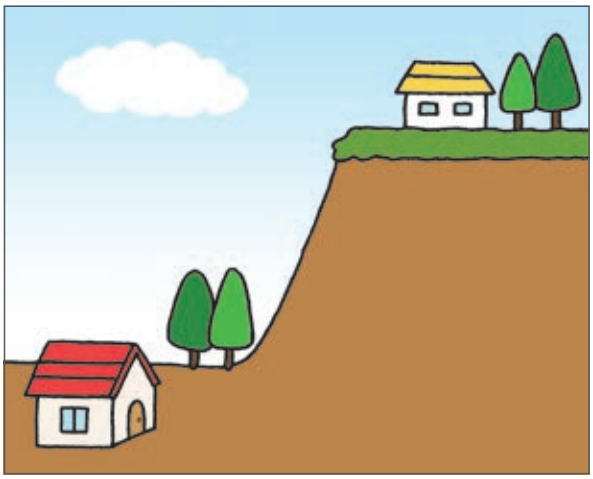
Know about storm and flood damage

What is a landslide?

- This is a phenomenon in which mountains, valleys, and cliffs collapse due to heavy rainfall, earth and sand flows downwards.
- The more rainwater that soaks into the ground, the softer the ground becomes and the more likely it is to collapse.

Near a mountain or a cliff

❶ Clear weather



The ground on slopes and cliffs is dry.

❷ It begins to rain



As it begins to rain, the rainwater seeps into the ground.

❸ The rain continues to fall



The ground on slopes and cliffs may soften, and precursor phenomena such as small stones clattering down, water spewing from slopes, and earth tremors may occur.

❹ Slopes and cliffs collapse



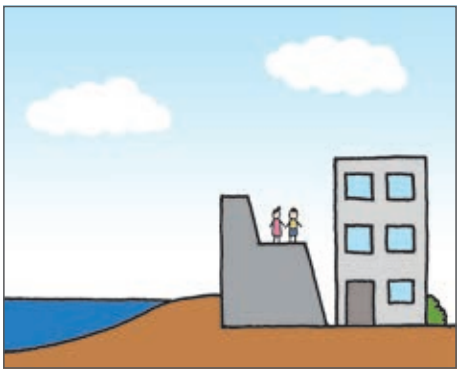
[Landslide situation]
Slopes near the houses collapsed and earth and sand blocked the roads.

What is storm surge flooding?

- A storm surge is a phenomenon in which the height of the sea surface rises above normal levels due to a typhoon, etc.
- When a typhoon approaches, strong winds and a drop in atmospheric pressure can cause the sea level to rise, which may cause sea water to flow into the area.
- Storm surges are always accompanied by strong winds from typhoons, so it is important to start evacuation while the winds are light to avoid falling over.

Near a levee

❶ Clear weather



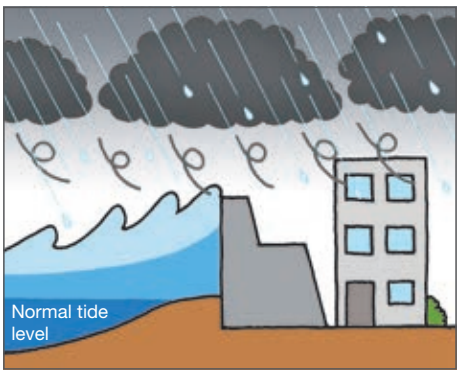
Gentle waves.

❷ Typhoon approaches and winds increase



As the wind picks up, the waves rise higher and come in vigorously on the landward side.

❸ Typhoon approaches closer, and the winds become even stronger



The sea level rises further due to the "suction effect" caused by the drop in atmospheric pressure and the "blowing-in effect" caused by strong winds blowing towards land.

❹ Inundation due to storm surge



September 2018: Situation of Typhoon No. 21 Storm Surge Inundation
(Ashiya City, Hyogo Prefecture)
Provided by: Osaka Bay Port Storm Surge Countermeasure Exploratory Committee (1st Amagasaki Nishinomiya Ashiya Port Subcommittee)

Learning from past storm and flood damage that occurred in Tokyo

- With global warming, torrential rains are likely to become more frequent, and it would not be surprising if Tokyo were to experience a large-scale flooding disaster at any time.

Landslides that occurred in Tokyo



End of August 2008: Torrential rain
(Hatsuzawa, Hachioji City)



September 2007: Typhoon No.9
(Fujiwara Area, Hinohara Village)



October 2013: Typhoon No. 26 (Oshima Town)
Situation of mudslide that hit the Motomachi area of Oshima Town
Dead or missing : 39 people



August 2016: Typhoon No. 9
Narahashi River
(Higashiyamato City)
Inundation damage : 403 houses



October 2019 Typhoon No. 19
(Hinode-machi)



October 2025 Typhoon No. 22
(Hachijo-machi)



- There is a risk of major damage from river and storm surge flooding in the low-lying areas in Eastern Tokyo.

Such as the river flooding that occurred in Tokyo

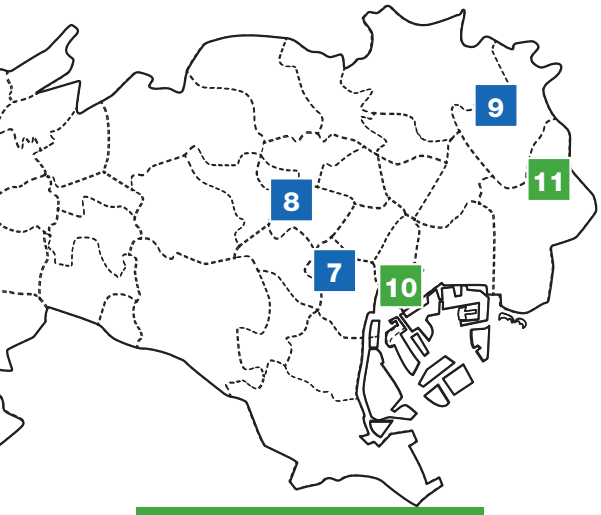
* In the event of a sudden torrential rainfall, rainwater that could not be drained by sewers, etc., may flow underground.



August 1993: Typhoon No. 11 (Minato City)
Inundation inside Tokyo Metro Akasaka-mitsuke Station
Inundation damage : 7,533 houses



July 1981: Torrential rain
Kanda River (Shinjuku City) Inundation damage : 13,662 houses





September 1947: Typhoon Kathleen (Katsushika City)
Inundation in the Kameari Station area
Casualties : 11 people,
inundation damage : approx. 120,000 houses

Storm Surges that occurred in Tokyo



October 1917: Typhoon (Chuo City)
Storm surge inundation near Ginza
Casualties: 1,524 people,
inundation damage : approx. 180,000 houses



August 1949: Typhoon Kitty (Edogawa City)
Storm surge inundation near Hirai Station
Casualties : 122 people,
inundation damage : approx. 140,000 houses

* Damage described on this page is damage in Tokyo and does not include damage in other prefectures, etc.

Efforts Against Storm and Flood Damage

Efforts against river flooding

We have been promoting "river channel upgrades," which involves widening the river and digging out the riverbed, and "retention ponds," which store part of the floodwaters.



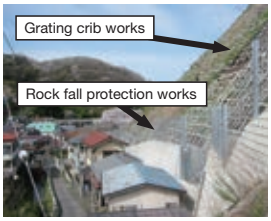
River channel upgrades


Underground retention ponds

Efforts against landslides

Facilities have been constructed to capture sediment flowing from upstream and to keep steep slopes from collapsing.


Mudflow prevention (erosion control dams)



Steep slope measures

Efforts against storm surge

We have been promoting the construction of seawalls and sluice gates that can cope with Ise Bay typhoon-class storm surges, and super levees that are integrated with the development of towns along the river.


Flood gates


Super embankments

As a result...

Damage is decreasing due to efforts against storm and flood damage.

(Example) Typhoon No. 21 in 2017 caused the same level of storm surge as Typhoon Kitty, which caused extensive flooding damage in 1949, but the facility was effective and prevented inundation damage.

However ...

Frequent and severe wind and water disasters

Recently, record-breaking rainfall, said to be due to the global warming phenomenon, has been occurring more frequently, and rainfall exceeding 50 mm per hour is on the increase.
In recent years, large-scale flooding has occurred throughout Japan, and it could happen in Tokyo at any time.

For such times...

You need a "Tokyo My Timeline" to be prepared to protect your own life.

About the topography of Tokyo

Rivers in Tokyo

❶ Tama River system

Tama River	Hodokubo River	Yamairi River	Koikawa River
Ebitori River	Asakawa River	Ozu River	Tamanouchi River
Yazawa River	Yudono River	Daigo River	Kita-Ōguno River
Nogawa River	Hyōe River	Zanbori River	Ōnita River
Senkawa River	Yamada River	Yaji River	Tobisu River
Maruko River	Kawaguchi River	Akikawa River	Nippara River
Irima River	Minami-Asakawa River	Yōzawa River	Kosuge River
Misawa River	Annai River	Kita-Akikawa River	Ōsawa River
Ōguri River	Shiroyama River	Hirai River	Misawagawa Diversion Channel
Kotta River	Goreiya River	Hizawa River	
Ōta River			

❷ Tone River system

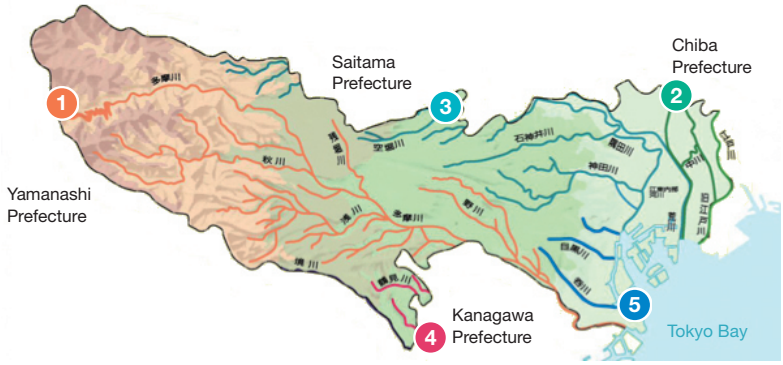
- Edogawa River
- Kyu-Edogawa River
- Shinkawa River
- Nakagawa River
- Ayase River
- Shin-Nakagawa River
- Ōba River
- Den-u River
- Gake River
- Kenaga River

❸ Arakawa River system

Arakawa River	Kita-jukken River	Kamejima River	Narahashi River
Kyu-Nakagawa River	Yoko-jukken River	Myoshoji River	Kasumi River
Sumida River	Ōyoko River Tributary	Ekoda River	Nariki River
Tsukishima River	Sendaibori River	Zenpukuji River	Kurosawa River
Ōyoko River	Heikyu River	Shakujii River	Kita-Osogi River
Ōshimagawa West Tributary	Furuishiba River	Shingashi River	Kyu-Ayase River
Ōshimagawa East Tributary	Onagi River	Shirako River	Shibakawa River
Ōyokogawa South Tributary	Tate River	Kurome River	Shin-Shibakawa River
	Kanda River	Ochiai River	
	Nihonbashi River	Yanase River	Naotake River
		Karabori River	

❹ Tsurumi River system

Tsurumi River	Shinkoji River
Onda River	Asao River



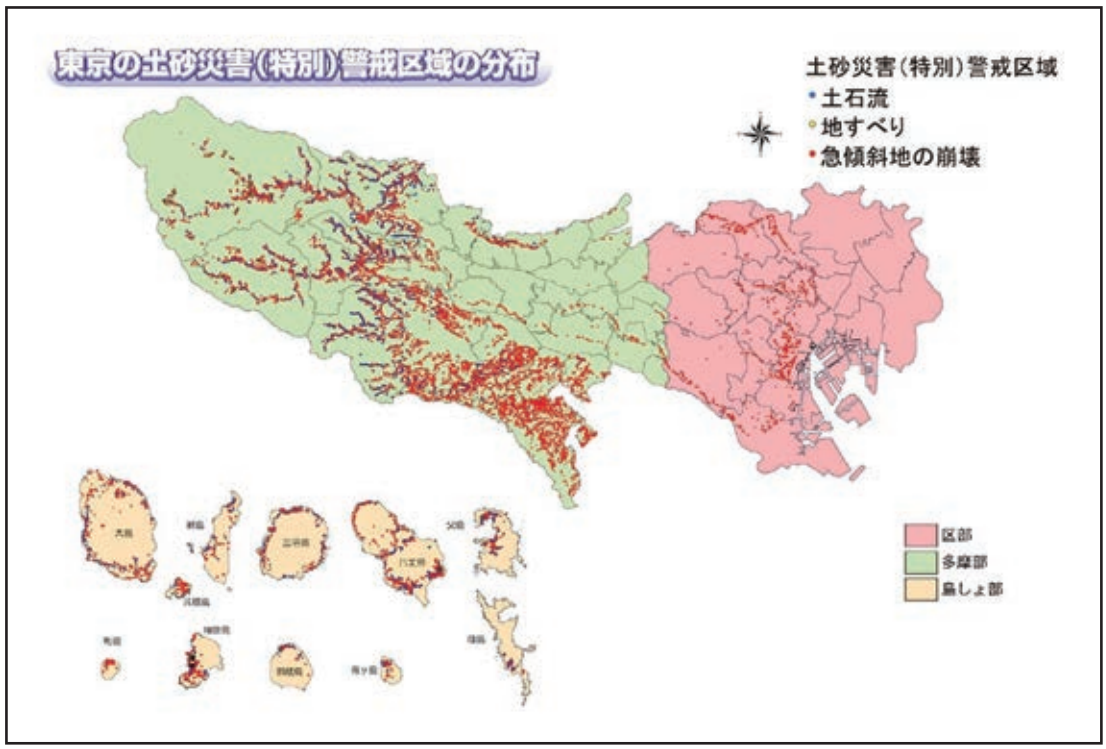
❺ Second-class rivers

Meguro River	Shibuya River
Jakuzure River	Sakai River
Kitazawa River	Uchikawa River
Karasuyama River	Tachiaigawa River
Nomikawa River	Etchujima River
	Tsukiji River
Kuhonbutsu River	Shiodome River
Furukawa River	Yatsuse River

Sediment Disaster Alert Areas in Tokyo

What is a sediment disaster alert area?

Areas where there is a risk of damage to buildings or harm to the lives or bodies of residents in the event of a landslide, and where an emergency warning and evacuation system should be established to prevent landslides.



(As of September 2025)
For the latest information, please visit the website of the Tokyo Metropolitan Government Bureau of Construction.

The Tokyo Risk of landslides allows you to check the risk of landslides during heavy rain.

Create a "My Timeline"

What is "Tokyo My Timeline"?

- Rain and wind can be forecast ahead of time, so you can prepare for storm and flood damage before it occurs.
- "My Timeline" is a pre-determined set of actions that each of us should take to prepare for storm and flood damage.
- Create your own "My Timeline," individually, with your family, and in your community.
- Protect yourself from storm and flood damage by making sure you are prepared through the creation of this "My Timeline".

When do you use it?

"Tokyo My Timeline" is used when the "three weather conditions" that may cause storm and flood damage are exactly what is likely to happen around you.



When a typhoon is approaching

When the news reports that a typhoon is likely to hit in the next 3-5 days, **there is a possibility of river flooding, landslides, and storm surges.**



When heavy rain lingers

When the weather forecast predicts that heavy rain is still expected to continue for two or three days, **there is a possibility of river flooding and landslides.**



When sudden heavy rain occurs in a short time

When the weather forecast warns that there is a possibility of sudden heavy rain or torrential rain with thunderstorms in the evening, **there is a possibility of river flooding and landslides occurring.**

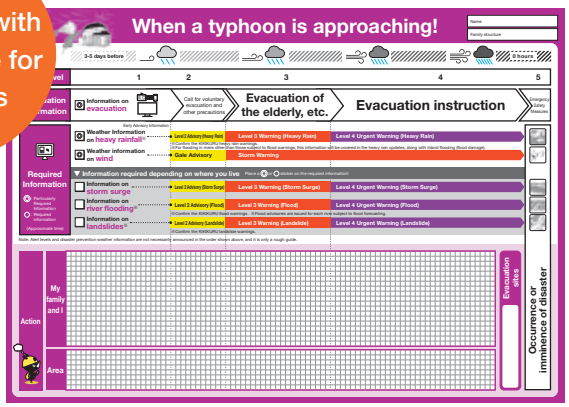
● So, let's check the three weather conditions on the next page.

Check weather conditions

When a typhoon is approaching

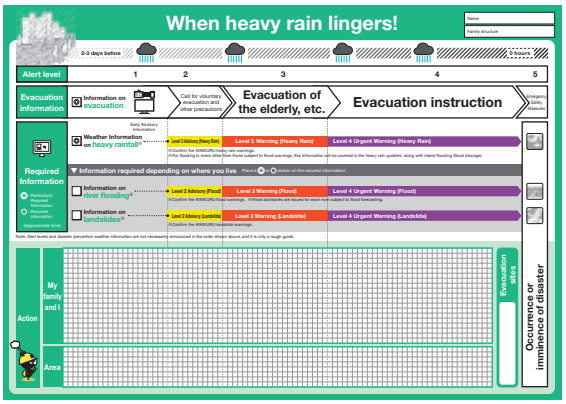
- When typhoons approach and make landfall, they are accompanied by strong winds and heavy rainfall, and can also cause storm surges.
- Check the weather forecast frequently, as typhoon paths can change from moment to moment.

Let's start with making one for typhoons



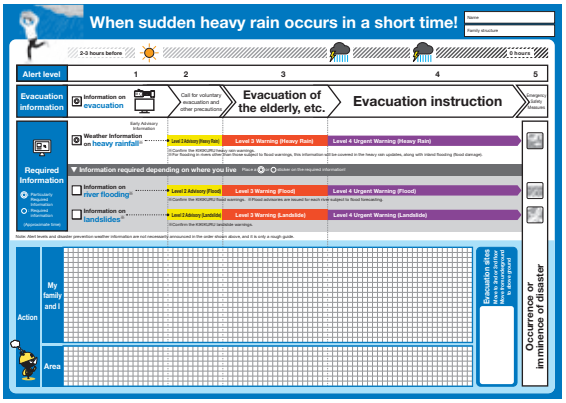
When heavy rain lingers

- When a seasonal rain front or autumnal rain front does not move from the same location, or when a linear precipitation zone develops, it can lead to major disasters.
- If you hear the words "seasonal rain front, autumnal rain front, or linear precipitation zone" in the weather forecast, you need to pay attention.



When sudden heavy rain occurs in a short time

- Brief, sudden downpours (also known as "guerrilla downpours") are most likely to occur between July and September, and can be extremely heavy, with rainfall of 50 mm or more per hour.
- Rivers found in the city that can rise rapidly and overflow in a short period of time, flooding streets and flowing into basements.
- Even if the weather is clear, be careful when you hear words such as "unstable atmospheric conditions" or "thunderstorm advisory issued" in the weather forecast.



Key points for evacuation

- If you need to evacuate due to heavy rain or a storm surge caused by a typhoon, evacuate before the winds pick up (high winds can make movement difficult).



Key points for evacuation

- If heavy rain continues to fall upstream of a large river such as the Arakawa or Edogawa rivers, even if the weather is clear downstream, the rising water levels may cause inundation. For this reason, information on water levels upstream should be carefully monitored (the same is true during typhoons).



Key points for evacuation

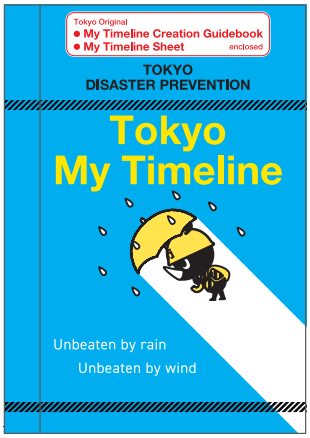
- Sudden heavy rainfall leaves very little time to prepare for evacuation.
- If rainwater flows into the basement, the force of the water may prevent the doors from opening and you may be trapped, so evacuate to the ground floor.



Create a "My Timeline"

● The "Tokyo My Timeline" set includes the following.

Case

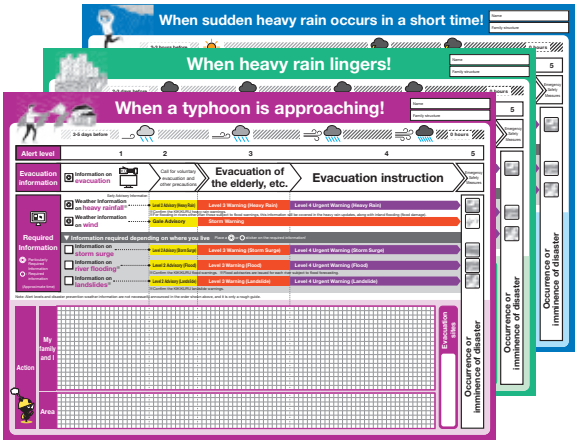


A guidebook for creating a "My Timeline".

Guidebook (this booklet)

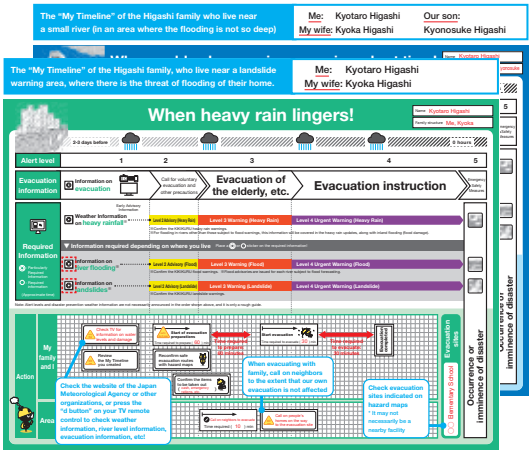


My Timeline Sheets



It contains three types: for typhoons, heavy rain, and sudden torrential rain.

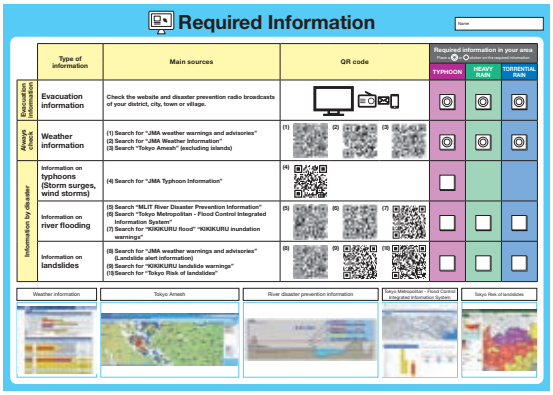
Example of "My Timeline" Creation



This is an example of the creation of a "My Timeline" for your reference.

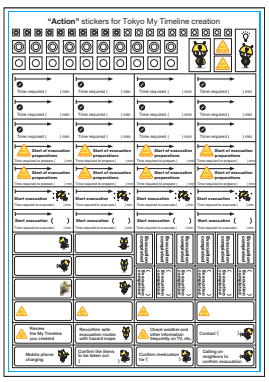
* Examples are also included inside the case.

Required Information



Here is some information you will need to be prepared for storm and flood damage.

Stickers



Stickers to easily create a "My Timeline".



The stickers are removable, so once created, you can review the "My Timeline" as many times as desired.

Three key points for creating a "My Timeline"

Point ❶

Obtain information for evacuation

When you know your likely disaster risks, you know which information to obtain. (See p.22-23)

Point ❷

Prepare for evacuation

Weather and evacuation information will serve as a guide to determine when to prepare for and start evacuation.

Point ❸

Start evacuation

Confirm what the information means and how to obtain it. (See p.24-25)

See also "Tokyo My Timeline Creation Navi," a video that provides basic knowledge about storm and flood damage and how to create a "My Timeline".

▶ You can view it on the Tokyo Metropolitan Government Disaster Prevention website.

Tokyo My Timeline Creation Navi Search

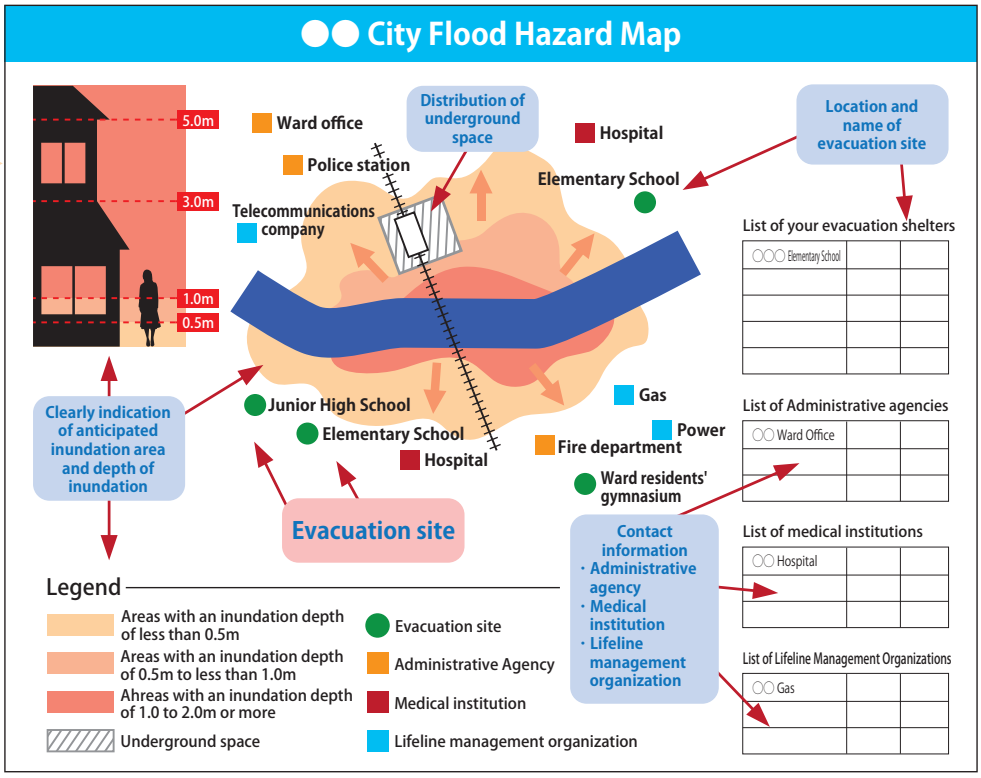
Check hazard maps

What is a hazard map*? Point 1

* Sometimes referred to as a disaster prevention map.

- Maps showing areas of potential damage and evacuation sites are prepared by each municipality.
- The damage will vary depending whether it is flooding, inland flooding, landslide, or storm surge, so be sure to check hazard maps for each type of disaster.
- Check if you have a hazard map at home. If you do not have one at home, you can obtain it at your local municipal office or through their website.

The depth of inundation is shown for each area. For example, an area with an inundation depth of 3.0 m indicates that the equivalent of the first floor will be submerged, and 5.0 m indicates that the equivalent of the second floor will be submerged.



How to obtain hazard maps

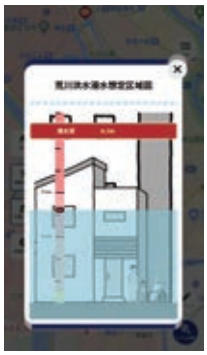
- Search the hazard maps for your area

○○ City Hazard Map Search

- Ministry of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism Hazard Map Portal Site



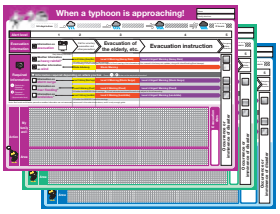
- Tokyo Metropolitan Disaster Prevention App (Flood Risk Map)

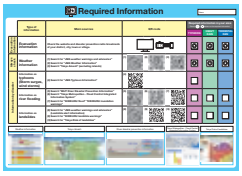


A Flood Risk Map is included in Disaster Preparedness Tokyo App. The risks in the Tokyo Metropolitan Area, such as river flooding, inundation due to storm surge, and landslides, can be confirmed visually in an easy-to-understand way.

Know disasters that are likely to occur in your area

Point ❶

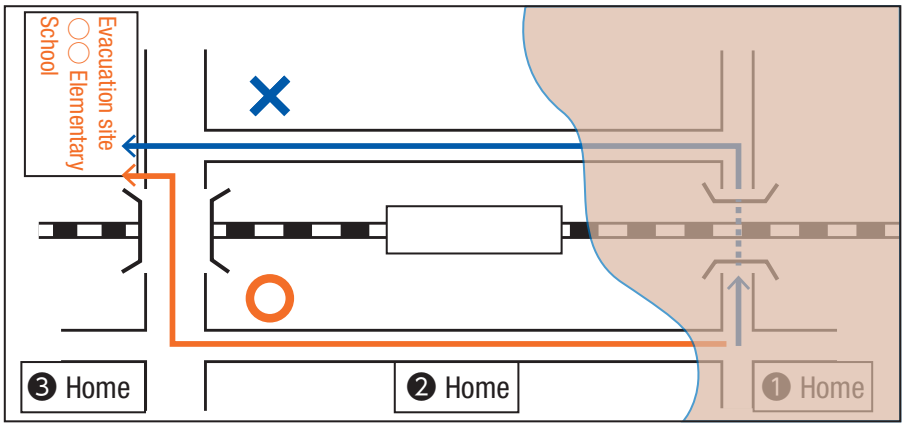




- If you look at a hazard map and "❶ your home is at risk of inundation or landslides" or "❷ your home is near an area at risk of inundation or landslides"*, put a ◎ sticker in the check box on the "My Timeline Sheet" and the "Required Information" sheet.

* The hazard map is only an assumption, so please put a ◎ sticker in the check box even in the case of ❷.

- Even if your "❸ home is far from the area of possible disaster," but there is an area in your municipality that is expected to be affected by the disaster, put a ○ sticker in the check box and pay attention to the information from your municipality, even if your home is not affected.
- In the case of a ◎ sticker, be sure to check information on disasters that apply to you; in the case of a ○ sticker, check according to the situation. (See p.25)



* When evacuating, choose a route that avoids areas likely to be affected by the disaster.

Type of disaster	Inundation depth, etc.
Large river flooding	m
Small and medium-sized river flooding, inland water flooding	m
Storm surge	m
Landslides	Yes・No



* Check also the flooding zones where houses are expected to collapse, etc.
* In a typical house, the height per floor is about 3 meters. Compare the height of your living room with the expected depth of inundation.
* If you choose not to evacuate your home (remaining indoors for safety), you must meet the following conditions: ① Your home is not located in an area designated for potential collapse or flooding; ② Your living space is higher than the anticipated flood level; ③ You can endure until the water recedes and have sufficient supplies of water, food, and other essentials.
* See p. 8-9 of the guidebook for the difference between large rivers and small and medium rivers.

Check disaster prevention weather information

To protect yourself from storm and flood damage, pay attention to weather reports Points ❷ and ❸

- Warnings and advisories regarding typhoons, heavy rain, etc., are issued by the Japan Meteorological Agency.

* Alert Levels : Disaster prevention information is displayed according to five levels to facilitate intuitive understanding of the meaning of the information.

[The Information System for Disaster Prevention Weather Information and Its Names]

	River Flooding Flooding of major rivers such as Class 1 rivers	**Heavy rain** Flooding in low-lying areas and overflowing of rivers other than major rivers	**Landslides** Steep slope landslides and debris flows	**Storm Surge** Flooding caused by rising sea levels or wave surges	**Actions Residents Should Take at Each Alert Level**
Alert Level 5 Equivalent	**Level 5 Emergency Warning (Flood)**	**Level 5 Emergency Warning (Heavy Rain)**	**Level 5 Emergency Warning (Landslide)**	**Level 5 Emergency Warning (Storm Surge)**	Life-threatening danger—secure safety immediately!
〈Evacuate dangerous areas immediately when the alert level reaches Level 4〉					
Alert Level 4 Equivalent	**Level 4 Urgent Warning (Flood)**	**Level 4 Urgent Warning (Heavy Rain)**	**Level 4 Urgent Warning (Landslide)**	**Level 4 Urgent Warning (Storm Surge)**	Evacuate everyone from dangerous areas
Alert Level 3 Equivalent	**Level 3 Warning (Flood)**	**Level 3 Warning (Heavy Rain)**	**Level 3 Warning (Landslide)**	**Level 3 Warning (Storm Surge)**	Evacuate early if evacuation takes time, prepare for evacuation, etc.
Alert Level 2 Equivalent	**Level 2 Advisory (Flood)**	**Level 2 Advisory (Heavy Rain)**	**Level 2 Advisory (Landslide)**	**Level 2 Advisory (Storm Surge)**	Confirm evacuation procedures (evacuation sites, evacuation routes, timing of evacuation, etc.)
Alert Level 1 Equivalent	**Early Advisory Information**				Heighten preparedness for disasters

River flooding

Information regarding river flooding will be issued as river-specific forecasts for designated flood-prone rivers (rivers jointly designated in advance by the Ministry of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism or prefectural governments and the Japan Meteorological Agency, where flooding may cause significant damage).

※ Flood-forecast rivers: Upper Tonegawa, Edogawa, Nakagawa, Ayasegawa, Arakawa, Irumagawa, Tama gawa, Asakawa, Kandagawa, Shibuyagawa, Furukawa, Nogawa, Senkawa, Shibagawa, Shin-Shibagawa, Myoshojigawa, Shakujiigawa, Megurogawa, Zenpukujigawa

Heavy rain

River flooding in flood forecasts will be treated as rainfall-related information alongside inland flooding (flood damage). The Meteorological Observatory does not issue flood warnings or advisories by district, city, or county.

Landslide

Level 3 Warning (Landslide) is issued when conditions are projected to meet the criteria for a Level 4 Urgent Warning (Landslide) within the next 3 hours. ※ It may also be issued if conditions are projected to meet Level 4 criteria within 4 to 6 hours.

Storm Surge

Level 4 Urgent Warning (Storm Surge), Level 3 Warning (Storm Surge), and Level 2 Advisory (Storm Surge) will be issued sequentially starting from situations where potential flooding may occur. Level 5 Emergency Warning (Storm Surge) are issued when flooding is occurring or imminent.

Pay attention to evacuation information from your municipality.

Points ❷ and ❸

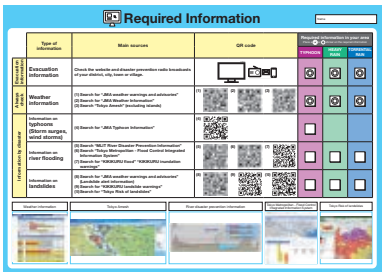
- Information on evacuation will be announced by your municipality.

Alert level	Situation	Actions to be taken by residents	Information to encourage action (Evacuation information)
5	Occurrence or imminence of disaster	Danger to life Ensure safety immediately!	Emergency Safety Measures *1, *2
<Be sure to evacuate by Alert Level 4! >			
4	High risk of disaster	**Evacuate everyone from dangerous areas**	**Evacuation instruction**
3	There is a risk of disaster	**Evacuate the elderly, etc., from dangerous places** *3, *4	**Evacuation of the elderly, etc.**

* 1 This information is provided to encourage people to move urgently to high places where they are less likely to be inundated, such as their homes or facilities, to rooms a little farther away from cliffs, or to high, solid buildings in the neighborhood, etc., in cases where their evacuation is delayed or not possible due to sudden and imminent disaster. (However, even if you take this action, it does not guarantee your personal safety. To avoid such a situation, it is necessary to evacuate earlier.)
* 2 It will be issued when the municipality is able to ascertain the occurrence or imminence of a disaster, but it will not necessarily be issued.
* 3 Elderly people, people with disabilities, and others who take time to move around, as well as their supporters, should evacuate.
* 4 If necessary, people other than the elderly, etc., should begin to suspend their usual activities or evacuate voluntarily if they feel they are in danger. Also, those who live in areas where early evacuation is desirable, such as along small and medium-sized rivers where there is a risk of rapid rise in water levels, or where evacuation routes may be blocked and people may become isolated, should consider voluntary evacuation.

How to obtain information Points ❶, ❷ and ❸

- It is also important to keep in mind how to obtain information. Check the "Required Information" sheet for information applicable to possible disasters in your area that you have identified on the hazard map, and confirm how to obtain this information.



* It can also be obtained by methods other than those described on the sheet. Decide on the method that works best for you and your family.

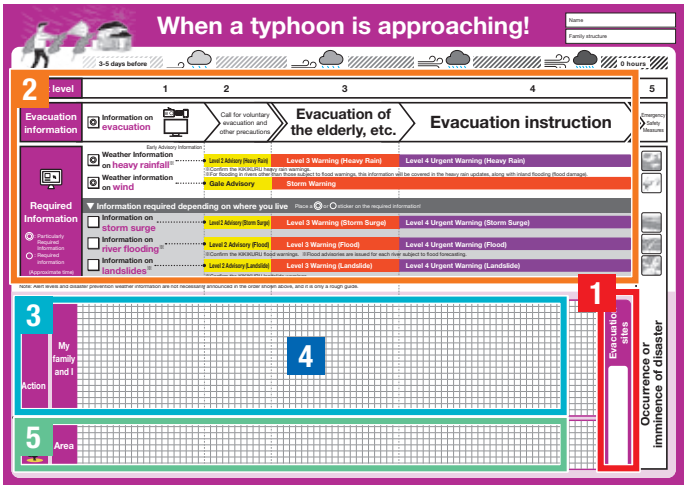
TV / Radio	Municipality website Tokyo Disaster Prevention App	Municipality email communication service



Municipalities will also issue information via disaster radio and television, so please be aware of this!

Find out how to make it

Complete the "My Timeline" by applying the stickers using the following steps 1 to 5.



1 Fill in the evacuation site you will go to.

2 Consider when to evacuate based on evacuation and weather information.

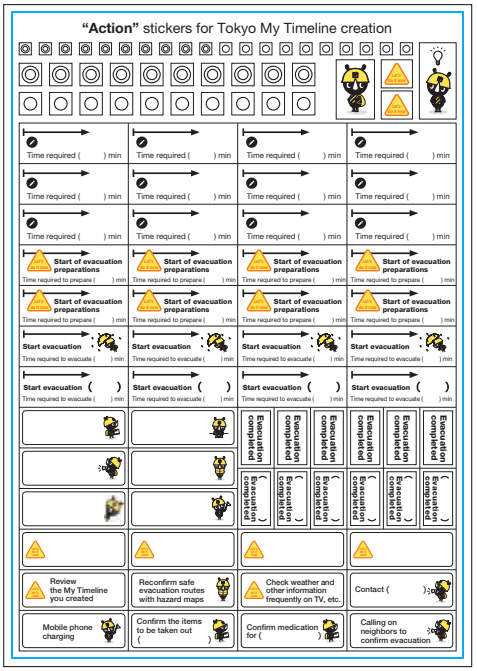
3 Use stickers to indicate "Start of evacuation preparations", "Start evacuation", and "Evacuation completed".

4 Think about action you will need to take before evacuation begins and put a sticker on it.

5 Think about action to take in your local community and put a sticker on it.

How to use "Action" stickers

- Stickers to be placed in the action columns of the "My Timeline Sheet" include stickers with "Start of evacuation preparations", "Start evacuation" and "Evacuation completed" as well as blank stickers.
- Blank stickers are used to write freely what you think you will need.



How to use the "Check Required Information" stickers

- ◎ stickers are for when your home is within the assumed disaster area, and ○ stickers are for when disaster is assumed in your municipality, and are to be placed in the check boxes for the appropriate disaster for the necessary information.

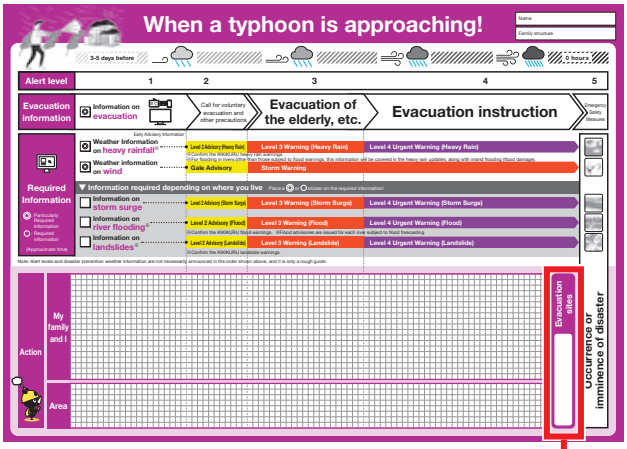
(See p.23)

1 Fill in the evacuation site you will go to

Write it on the sheet!

- Decide where to evacuate to by checking hazard maps and other information, and fill in the "My Timeline Sheet".

* Note that the place to evacuate to may change depending on the type of disaster.



Fill in the evacuation site you will go to.

Consider where to evacuate to based on the depth of inundation and the length of time the inundation will last

- Even if the hazard map shows that the depth of inundation is shallow and the duration of inundation is short, evacuate to a room on the second or third floor or above if inundation above the floor is anticipated.

* People living in one-story buildings should evacuate to nearby buildings with two or three or more floors. If you live in a high-rise apartment building, stay at home, etc.



- Inundation due to flooding of large rivers and storm surges tends to be deeper and the inundation period tends to be longer. Especially in the lower reaches of the Arakawa River, where the land is lower than sea level, the inundation area will be extensive, so evacuation outside of the residential district (wide-area evacuation) should also be considered.

* Even if there is no risk of inundation in the apartments of high-rise residences, it is necessary to consider wide-area evacuation because people will be forced to live in tough conditions without electricity, water, and other lifelines for a long period of time.



Source: Central Disaster Management Council, "Expert Committee on Measures against Large-Scale Flooding," Report Reference 1-2

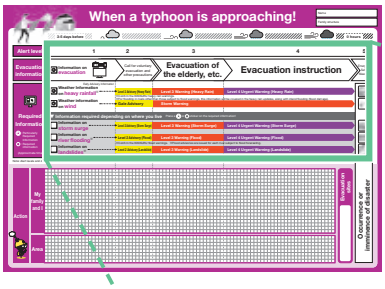
2 Consider when to evacuate based on evacuation and weather information

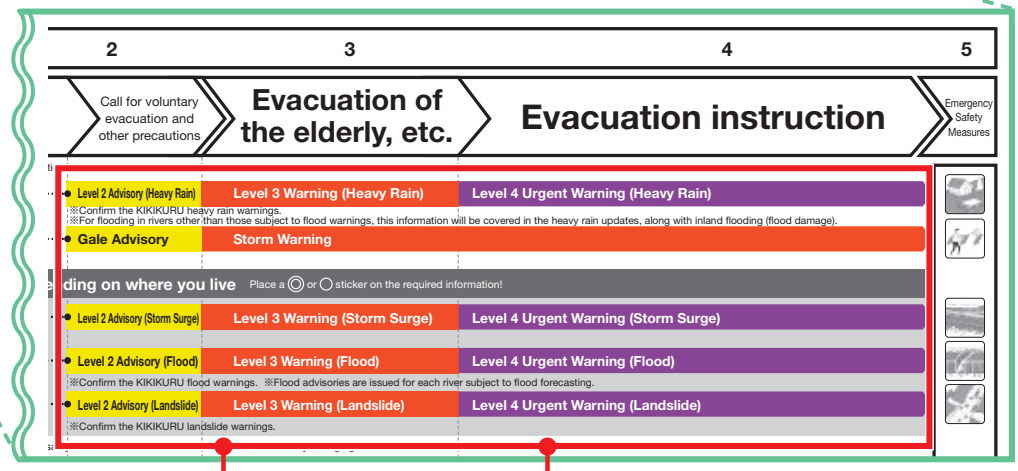
[Evacuation Information]

- The most important information is the evacuation information issued by the municipalities.
- When weather information surrounded by red lines is issued, evacuation information will be announced by the municipality according to the situation.

  * Even if no evacuation information has been issued, consider evacuating when weather information with the same alert level is issued.

- Use evacuation and weather information and decide when to prepare for and when to start evacuation.





*Evacuation information is not necessarily released in this order.

● Evacuate the elderly, etc., from dangerous places

- Start evacuation of those who take time to move around.
- If necessary, people other than the elderly, etc., should begin to suspend their usual activities or evacuate voluntarily if they feel they are in danger.
- Those who live in areas where early evacuation is desirable, such as along small and medium-sized rivers where there is a risk of rapid rise in water levels, or where evacuation routes may be blocked and people may become isolated, should consider voluntary evacuation.

● Evacuate everyone from dangerous areas

- Start evacuating at this time at the latest.

If evacuating to a distant location, evacuate early enough to allow time to get there.

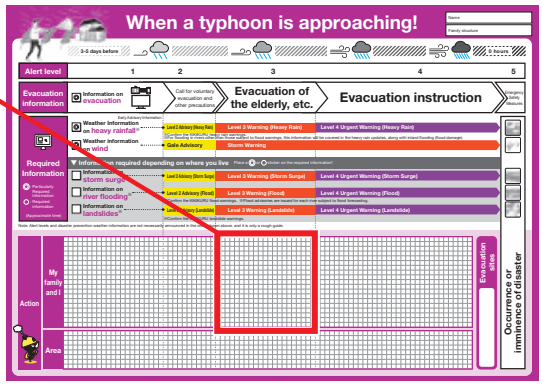
3 Use stickers to indicate "Start of evacuation preparations", "Start evacuation", and "Evacuation completed".

Write it on the sheet!

- Place "Start of evacuation preparations" and "Start evacuation" stickers based on evacuation and weather information.
- If you have family members who need to evacuate early, such as elderly persons, place a "Start evacuation" sticker for them at the earliest possible time.

For example, if you are to evacuate with grandpa, place a "Start evacuation" sticker under "Evacuation of the elderly, etc."





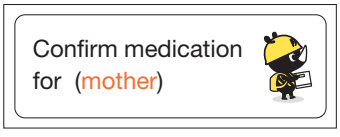
- Place a "Evacuation completed" sticker based on the time it takes from the start of the evacuation to arriving at the evacuation location.

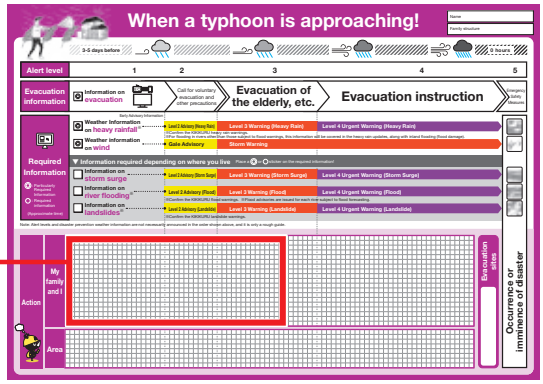
4 Think about actions you will need to take before evacuation begins and attach stickers

Write it on the sheet!

- Think about what you need to do before the start of evacuation.
  For example, fill in the details of your preparations such as "Contact the homes of relatives who are evacuating" or "Confirm medication for mother" on stickers and attach them.
- If there are any necessary actions to be taken before the start of preparations, their stickers should be affixed before the "Start of evacuation preparations" sticker.

For example
attach the "Confirm medication for (mother)" sticker





5 Think about actions to take in your local community

- The first priority is to protect yourself.
- After that, think in advance about how people in the community can help each other, communicating with each other in the community through this "My Timeline".
- Helping each other may prevent people from missing out on information, or from evacuating too late.

For example,

- For those who will require help, decide in advance who will help them.
- Call on your neighbors to evacuate.
- Give the information obtained to those who have difficulty in getting the information.
- Provide assistance to the elderly, disabled, and other people who have difficulty acting alone.
- If you are unable to evacuate alone, contact a close neighbor so that you can evacuate together.
- Accept evacuation of work colleagues and acquaintances.





Point

- Communicate with members of your community on a regular basis. It would also be good if you could discuss what to do in case of an emergency.
- In discussions, you can clarify your role in the community, learn things you were not aware of, and become more comfortable asking for help in times of need.
- Let your "My Timeline" reflect what you have learned from the discussions.

Think about evacuation

- Evacuation is the most important thing in terms of protecting lives from floods.
- What to take with you during an evacuation should be the bare essentials, such as cash and medications (if it is likely to be a temporary evacuation, you may not be provided with food or drink, so you should consider preparing the bare essentials).

- However, evacuation may take a long time if there is a threat of inundation due to large river flooding or storm surges. Consider items to take with you for a lengthy evacuation (make sure they are not so heavy that they make it difficult to move).

Examples of items to take with you when a prolonged evacuation is anticipated

- Cash
- Medication
- Food
- Drinks
- Change of clothes
- Wet wipes
- Sanitary products
- Disposable diapers

etc.

* If you cannot spend time preparing for an evacuation, take only the bare necessities such as cash and medications.

It is a good idea to include in your personal belongings those items that you would feel uneasy about not having in your life.



It's finished!

Prepare for emergencies with "Tokyo My Timeline"

Now we can have peace of mind

In preparation for storm and flood damage, create a "Tokyo My Timeline" so that you can act without panicking in case of an emergency.
Ensure more safety and more security in order not to be a victim of storm and flood damage.

