

Risk sharing in practice for Integrated Flood Management

MASAHIKO MURASE

Takeo River Office, Ministry of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism (MLIT), 745 Showa, Takeo-cho, Takeo, Saga 843-0023, Japan
KFA06115@nifty.com

Abstract Under Integrated Flood Management (IFM), the flood risk management should be a combination of measures that address risk reduction, retention and transfer through a strategic mix of structural and non-structural measures for preparedness, response and recovery. Practical flood management depends on how to share the cost of taking the risk placed on society among governments, interested parties, communities and individuals. This study analyses the actual flood management in a local basin along the Rokkakugawa River, Japan, from the perspective of risk sharing. In this basin, the national government bore the costs for emergency recovery of 12 000 million yen after the 1980 flood and 30 000 million yen after the 1990 1/100-year flood, which can be considered as risk transfer. An annual budget has traditionally been allocated for risk reduction, but should include more risk retention towards residual risks. Community participation, through collaborative activities like mapping, contributes to risk sharing and implementation of IFM in actual situations.

Key words risk sharing; flood management; IFM; community participation; Japan