

## Retrospective Analysis of Community's Concerns on Flood Risk and its Reduction in Shiga Prefecture, Japan

○Junho CHOI • Subhajyoti SAMADDAR • Hirokazu TATANO

The level of public participation in flood and disaster risk management could be at various level. At the lowest level of public involvement, the community may be targeted with enhanced information (e.g., about how risk estimates were arrived). However, studies show providing information is essential but not enough. Therefore, members of the community may be selected to take part in exercises which provide them with a certain degree of authority in decision making. Moreover, community is the stakeholder actually conduct implementation of a certain set of countermeasures, i.e., location choice, implementation of mitigation of their houses and evacuation decisions, etc.

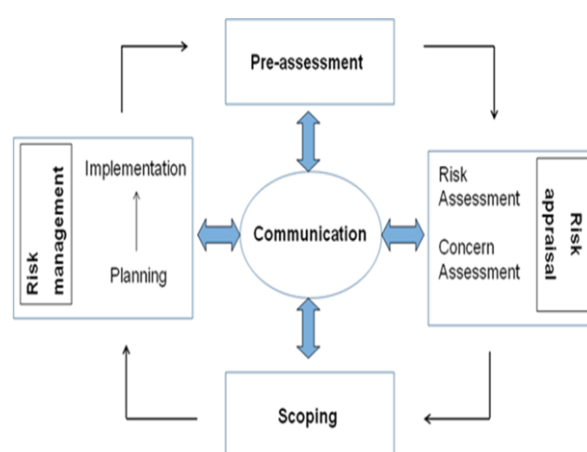
In order to implement disaster risk management in the real world, it is often necessary to promote a wide-range of stakeholder involvement in the disaster risk management. To find the implementable solution in the community, participation of stakeholders who have a different set of alternatives is requested. Among participated stakeholders, agreeable solutions can be set. We call such an implementable solution is a “socially viable solution .”

For developing a “socially viable solutions”, in recent times “risk governance” idea or planning framework is getting popularity and recognition among researchers, planners and practitioners. However, there are limited comprehensive studies on risk governance to tackle the flood risk issues with an active participation of community.

Therefore, there is an urgent need to develop a comprehensive flood risk governance framework and

to empirically examine the proposed framework.

Special focus has been given on the risk governance framework developed by International Risk Governance Council (hereafter IRGC) to identify the limited scope of the framework and possible improvements. Based on literature survey, a conceptual framework of Flood Risks Governance is outlined. Then this study mentions about tools and techniques which are potentially useful to analyze and evaluate the framework. Some of the techniques discussed in this study are concern tables, SWOT analysis. In order to receive an empirical validation, particularly in diverse cultural and social settings, of the proposed risk governance framework, the study examines a public participation exercise in flood management from Shiga Prefecture, Japan.



**Figure 1. Flood risk governance framework**