

ICHARM Program

ICHARM プログラム

1. Mission of ICHARM

The mission of ICHARM is to serve as the Global Centre of Excellence for Water Hazard and Risk Management by, inter alia, observing and analyzing natural and social phenomena, developing methodologies and tools, building capacities, creating knowledge networks, and disseminating lessons and information in order to assist governments and all stakeholders in managing risks of water-related hazards at global, national, and community levels. The hazards to be addressed include floods, droughts, landslides, debris flows, tsunamis, storm surges, water contamination, and snow and ice disasters.

We envision a Center of Excellence housing a group of leading experts, superior facilities, and a knowledge base, which conducts (1) innovative research, (2) effective capacity building, and (3) efficient information networking. Based on these three pillars, ICHARM will globally serve as a knowledge hub for best national and local practices and a policy-making advisor, keeping in mind respect for diversity and inclusion of all stakeholders.

1. ICHARM の使命

ICHARM の使命は、世界から、国、地域レベルで水関連災害とリスクマネジメントに携わる政府とあらゆる関係者を支援するために、自然、社会現象の観測、分析、手法・手段（水災害のハザード解析や脆弱性把握などリスク評価）の開発、能力育成、知的ネットワーク構築、教訓、情報の発信等を通じて、水関連災害・リスクマネジメントの世界的な中核的研究拠点としての役割を果たすことである。ここでは、水関連災害として洪水、渇水、地すべり、土石流、津波、高潮、水質汚濁、雪氷災害をいう。

ここでいう世界的な中核的研究拠点とは、(1) 革新的な研究、(2) 効果的な能力育成、(3) 効率的な情報ネットワークによって、世界をリードする人材、優れた施設、知的財産を擁する場を意味する。この3本柱によって、ICHARM は国家、地域における現場実践の知的拠点、及び実社会での政策立案における助言者としての役割を世界において果たす。なお、ICHARM は多様性を尊重し、全てのステークホルダーの参画を期しつつ活動を推進する。

2. Long-term Programme (around 10 years)

The UN 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development stresses the transition to a sustainable and resilient path. The UN Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction highlights four priority areas. Both aim to achieve their goals by 2030. The ninth phase of the UNESCO Intergovernmental Hydrological Programme (IHP-IX), which aims to establish adequate capacity and scientifically-based knowledge for informed decision-making on water management and governance to attain sustainable development and build resilient societies, has identified five priority areas and started activities in research and education, which will continue for eight years until 2029. The sixth Assessment Report of the International Panel on Climate Change addresses linkages between mitigation, adaptation, and sustainable development.

In Japan, in an effort to address increasingly intense water-related disasters as the climate changes, a group of experts recommended reviewing conventional flood control planning based on the findings of advanced climate science and proposed shifting to “River Basin Disaster Resilience and Sustainability by All,” a new flood control approach aiming to enhance communities’ resilience to water disasters and their sustainability. In response to the proposal, the national government has reformed the legal framework and planned investment strategies. River administrators around the nation have started revising long-term river management policies and rewriting mid-term river improvement plans. At the same time, the national government has adopted Society 5.0, a new science promotion policy, creating the Digital Agency and accelerating digital transformation in society.

As one of the research groups of the Public Works Research Institute, which has led technological development to protect human lives and assets from severe water-related disasters for over a century, ICHARM will contribute to achieving “River Basin Disaster Resilience and Sustainability by All” by creating and sharing scientific knowledge to enhance both resilience and sustainability and strengthening society’s disaster coping capacity. In parallel, we will implement the goals of the IHP-IX five priority areas and assist nations around the world in achieving the targets of the 2030 Agenda and the Sendai Framework by enhancing our international information network to better understand water-related disasters in regions and nations, training human resources who can contribute to building a resilient, sustainable society, and sharing scientific knowledge learned from Japan’s experience.

To achieve all these goals, ICHARM will step up innovative research by taking an End-to-End approach, which covers the entire research process from data collection to analysis, assessment and

2. 長期プログラム（およそ 10 年）

国連 2030 アジェンダ（SDGs）では持続的かつレジリエントな道筋への移行が強調され、国連仙台防災枠組では災害リスク軽減とレジリエンスの強化のための 4 つの優先行動が位置付けられており、いずれも 2030 年を目標としている。UNESCO 第 9 期政府間水文学計画（IHP-IX）では、持続可能でレジリエントな社会の構築を目指し、水の管理と統治の意思決定を支援する能力との確立のために、5 つの優先領域が設定され、2029 年までの 8 年間の研究・教育活動が開始されている。また、気候変動に関する政府間パネルは、緩和策、適応策と持続可能な開発を連携させることの重要性を指摘している。

我が国では、気候の変化に伴う水災害の激甚化に対応するため、気候の変化に関する最先端の科学技術に基づく治水計画のあり方が提言され、さらには水災害に対するレジリエンスと地域社会の持続性を高める流域全体の取組である「流域治水」への転換が答申された。これらを受けて、実施のための法整備や投資計画が策定され、全国の河川整備の基本方針の改定作業が始まり、順次実行のための整備計画の策定作業が進められている。同時に、Society 5.0 の科学政策が進められ、デジタル庁が創設され、DX が加速されている。

甚大な水災害から人命、財産を守るために、1 世紀にわたって技術研究に取り組んできた土木研究所に設置された ICHARM では、水災害レジリエンスと持続可能性の双方の強化を目指す科学的知見の創出と共有、社会的な能力向上を進めて我が国の「流域治水」の推進に貢献する。加えて、国際的情報ネットワーク力をさらに高めて各地域、世界各国の水災害の状況を理解し、水災害にレジリエントで持続可能な社会構築を担う人材の育成と我が国の経験を踏まえた科学的知見の共有を通じて、IHP-IX の 5 つの優先分野の実行し、各国による 2030 アジェンダおよび仙台防災枠組の目標達成を支援する。

そこで研究分野では、水災害ハザード、リスクの両面におけるデータの収集から、社会・経済面を含めたリスク評価やリスクの変化予測、さらには実践策の検討や実行を支

prediction of natural phenomena to socio-economic impact assessment, thereby creating a scientific knowledge base, which helps increase communities' water-related disaster resilience and sustainability. We will conduct more advanced research by collecting data on both water hazards and disaster risks, assessing and predicting risks and their changes, including those likely to affect society and the economy, and establishing methods and applications to support on-site policy implementations. We will promote interdisciplinarity by collaborating with a broad range of areas, including water utilization, public sanitation, climate science, urban planning, biology, biodiversity, agriculture, energy, and infection control, as well as by considering new lifestyles and national land development.

ICHARM will also improve its capacity building programs to help local experts further develop capacities needed, for example, to solve problems based on local needs and conditions and form a consensus among various stakeholders. We will provide graduate-level programs to foster practitioners who can understand and create scientific knowledge on water hazard and risk management. We will also offer training for local experts to become “facilitators” who can provide practical ideas on site to improve resilience and sustainability by utilizing the water disaster consilience.

Promoting information networking, ICHARM will continue updating the action plans by identifying, visualizing and mapping challenges to be addressed to achieve the resilience and sustainability goals listed in the 2030 Agenda, the Sendai Framework, the IHP-IX, and “River Basin Disaster Resilience and Sustainability by All.” We will also continue implementing projects while incorporating the outcomes of research and capacity building by utilizing the International Flood Initiative and other networks.

(1) Innovative research

1) Data collection, storage, sharing, and statistics on water-related disasters

It is often difficult for developing countries to formulate effective disaster management plans suitable for the characteristics of water-related disasters and local-specific natural and social conditions. This can be attributed to insufficient systems to collect, store, share and statistically process data on disaster damage and hydrological and meteorological events. Recognizing these shortcomings as the most fundamental bottlenecks to promoting disaster risk reduction, ICHARM will implement research on data management technology for water-related disasters as one of its major research themes. In addition, understanding the importance of a cross-sectoral approach in the public sector and active participation of the private sector, ICHARM will integrate

援する一連の研究を高度化するとともに、水利用・公衆衛生分野、気候分野はもとより、都市計画分野、生態・生物多様性分野、農業分野、エネルギー、感染症対策分野との連携をはかり、新たな生活スタイルや国土形成も視野に入れ、水災害のレジリエンスの強化と持続可能な社会の構築に資する科学知を統合する End to End（データの取得から、自然現象の解明・評価・予測、社会・経済への影響評価までの一気通貫の研究）の研究を実施する。

能力育成分野では、現場の問題事象に即した問題解決能力や、ステークホルダーの利害関係の調整が不可欠であり、水災害ハザード、リスク分野の科学知を習得し、創出する能力を養う大学院教育を行うとともに、水災害のレジリエンスと持続可能性の向上に関わる取り組みを統合的な科学知に基づいて助言するファシリテータを育成する。

情報ネットワーク分野では、2030 アジェンダ、仙台防災枠組、IHP-IX、「流域治水」において、水災害のレジリエンスと持続可能性の課題を見える化しマッピングして、ICHARM の行動目標を随時アップデートする。また IFI の枠組み等を活用することにより、研究分野、能力育成分野と統合・連携し活動を推進する。

(1) 革新的な研究

1) 水災害データの収集、保存、共有、統計化

途上国では被害や気象水文等のデータ収集、保存、共有、統計化が不十分なため、水災害の実態と地域特有の自然、社会条件に応じた合理的な防災計画を作ることが難しい。この点を防災、減災を推進する上での最も根源的な隘路と認識し、ICHARM はデータ管理技術の開発を今後の重要な研究テーマとする。さらに関係省庁の横断的連携や官民による協働が一層必要となっており、ICHARM は分野横断的な情報や知識を統合した水防災・減災のための「知の統合」の構築を図る。

interdisciplinary scientific knowledge to consolidate a consilience for water disaster reduction.

In particular, ICHARM conducts research on technologies to collect and store data and information regarding hazards, exposure and vulnerability and share them among stakeholders while developing and implementing technologies to collect damage data that can be operated at national and local levels. ICHARM will also develop a method for combining local data with satellite observations and numerical model outputs to provide wide-area information in order to encourage nations and regions to store and share information and data. We will provide technical assistance for affected nations to compile highly reliable disaster statistics, to which stakeholders can have access in real time. Moreover, ICHARM will assemble intelligence infrastructure using digital twin technology to integrate and share policies and other information on areas closely related to water disasters, such as urban planning, agriculture, energy, natural environment, and infection control.

ICHARM will continue its contribution to research on data collection, storage, sharing, statistics, and visualization as the most fundamental infrastructure to enhance disaster risk reduction.

2) Risk assessment on water-related disasters

ICHARM has been developing hazard assessment methods separately, such as the Integrated Flood Analysis System (IFAS), the Water-Energy-Budget Rainfall-Runoff-Inundation model (WEB-RRI), a sediment-driftwood-inundation analysis system, and the Couple Land and Vegetation Data Assimilation System (CLVDAS), and vulnerability assessment methods, such as an economic damage analysis system. However, for all basin stakeholders to understand risks and share information, it is essential to conduct integrated assessments of hazards, exposure and vulnerability and interlink the outcomes with those of impact assessments in such areas as urban planning, agriculture, energy, and natural environment conservation.

ICHARM will develop and verify a method to combine water-related disaster assessment models with other models. We will also develop an index that can holistically indicate the basin-wide impact of water hazards. Case studies on the risk assessment of water-related disasters will be conducted at multiple locations both in and outside Japan while taking local conditions into account. Necessary assistance will be provided for local communities to perform risk assessments based on their needs and circumstances using the findings of the case studies, thereby achieving disaster risk reduction. Additionally, since monitoring methods for the global targets listed in the Sendai Framework have not been established, ICHARM will contribute to developing a globally applicable methodology by conducting case studies and comparing their results.

具体的には、ハザード、暴露、脆弱性に関するデータや関連情報の収集、保存を行い、ステークホルダーとの間で共有する技術を研究するとともに、各国、地域が実行可能な被害データの収集手法を開発して実装を支援する。また、現地データに衛星観測や数値モデルを組み合わせて、より広域のデータや情報を作成する手法を開発し、その結果の各国、地域の保存、共有を促進する。さらに、被災国による信頼性の高い水災害統計の作成を技術的に支援し、関係者によるリアルタイム利用を可能にする。あわせて、水災害対策と深く関わる都市計画、農業、エネルギー、自然環境、感染症対策等の各分野の政策や情報を統合・共有等できる情報基盤をデジタルツイン上で構築する。

以上により、防災、減災を推進する上での最も根源的なデータ収集、保存、共有、統計化の促進に貢献する。

2) 水災害リスクのアセスメント

ICHARM はこれまで IFAS や RRI、WEB-RRI、土砂・流木・洪水氾濫、農業的渇水監視・予測システム (CLVDAS) などのハザード評価手法や、経済被害等の脆弱性評価手法を個々に開発してきた。しかし、流域の水災害リスクを全ての関係者が理解し共有するためには、ハザード、暴露、脆弱性評価を統合して行うことにより、都市計画、農業、エネルギー、自然環境保全等各分野における影響評価との接続を図ることが求められている。

そこで、水災害評価モデルと関連分野のモデルを結合する手法を開発し、検証するとともに、流域全体での影響を統合的に表す指標の開発を推進する。国内外の複数地域において、地域の個別状況を踏まえた水災害リスクのアセスメントの事例研究を進め、その結果を活用することで、それぞれの地域の特性を踏まえたリスク評価を地域自ら行うことで水災害リスクの軽減に役立てることを支援する。また、仙台防災枠組のグローバルターゲットの計測手法が確立していないことに鑑み、地域適用研究を積み重ね、その相互比較を通して、国際的に利用できる方法論の開発に貢献する。

<p>ICHARM will continue creating relevant information and providing support for better communication and understanding of water-related risks.</p> <p>3) Monitoring and prediction of changes in water-related disaster risk</p> <p>Water-related disaster risks change over time as hazards become intense due to climate change and vulnerability increases due to urbanization and infectious diseases spreading worldwide. When risks increase, prevention measures designed based on present risk information may not be effective for future disasters. Furthermore, if the effect of prevention measures to be taken for increased risks is not projected properly, the economic efficiency of disaster-related investment might be underestimated. To avoid such misperceptions, ICHARM will continue research on forecasting future risks while additionally considering their changes observed until the present.</p> <p>We will develop, verify, and improve methods for monitoring and forecasting changes in hazards due to meteorologic conditions with different temporal scales ranging from season to climate change and changes in exposure and vulnerability due to social development and economic changes. Case studies will be conducted using these methods to support local communities in selecting appropriate methods according to their needs and conditions to mitigate future risks by themselves. The methods will be modified with various local adjustments and compared with each other for further improvement to eventually become globally applicable.</p> <p>ICHARM will continue its contribution to effective policymaking for disaster risk reduction as water-related risks are projected to increase.</p> <p>4) Proposal, evaluation, and application of policy ideas for water-related risk reduction</p> <p>Irrationally low priority on investment in disaster risk reduction causes many disasters and disturbs sustainable economic activities in developing countries. Japan, promoting “River Basin Disaster Resilience and Sustainability by All” as its new flood control policy, is seeking a method to explain the relationship between disaster-related investment and regional management. This needs an interdisciplinary approach and collaboration between the public and private sectors, and facilitating these efforts requires illustrating the effectiveness and efficiency of disaster-related investment. To this end, ICHARM will conduct research by proposing and evaluating policies aiming to reduce water-related disaster risks while considering local needs and conditions.</p> <p>The research will seek to increase stakeholders’ understanding of the significance of disaster risk reduction policies to support sustainable development under climate change. It will also analyze concrete policies in terms of suitability to the target, aiming to assist each nation in proposing new</p>	<p>以上により、適切なリスク情報の創出とこれに基づく水災害リスクの理解の促進に貢献する。</p> <p>3) 水災害リスクの変化のモニタリングと予測</p> <p>水災害リスクは、気候変化等によるハザード変化と都市化、世界的な感染症の拡大等による脆弱性の変化などにより、時間の経過と共に変化する。リスクが増加する場合には、現在のリスク情報に基づく防災対策では、将来の災害に適切に対応できない懸念が生じる。また、リスク増加に応じた対策の効果が適切に評価されないと、防災投資の経済性が過小評価されることにもなる。このため、ICHARM は過去から現在にかけてのリスクの変化を踏まえつつ、将来のリスクの予測につなげる研究を行う。</p> <p>具体的には、季節変化から気候変動の影響までの時間スケールの気象の変化に影響されるハザードの変化と、社会開発や経済変動に伴う水災害の暴露、脆弱性の変化に関するモニタリングと予測の手法を開発、検証、高度化する。また、これを用いて事例研究を進め、それぞれの地域が手法を自ら地域の状況にあわせながら利用して、将来の水災害リスクの緩和に役立てることを支援するとともに、手法の相互比較を通して国際的に活用できる手法を提案する。</p> <p>以上により、水災害リスクの増大を考慮した適切な防災、減災施策の立案に貢献する。</p> <p>4) 水災害リスク軽減の政策事例の提示、評価と適用支援</p> <p>途上国などでは防災投資の優先度が低いため多くの災害を受け、持続的な経済活動の阻害となっている。我が国では、「流域治水」を推進しており、防災投資と地域経営の関連を明らかにすることが重要となっている。これらは、学際的かつ行政と民間が融合した取り組みを必要としている。このため、ICHARM では防災投資の有効性、効率性を明示するため、地域固有の背景を踏まえた水災害リスク軽減のための政策事例を提示し評価する研究を行う。</p> <p>研究では、気候変化の下で、持続可能な開発を支える防災、減災政策の重要性に対する関係者の理解を深めるとともに、各地域の生活様式や社会・経済活動、今後のリスクの変化も考慮した各国の自立的で新しい政策提案を支援するため、政策の具体的な事例</p>
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<p>policies independently while considering local lifestyles, socio-economic activities, and future risk changes. ICHARM will also develop models to evaluate each policy's outcomes and socio-economic assessment methods applicable to different nations, as well as provide training for strengthening human resources to lead local consensus building and political decision making.</p> <p>ICHARM will continue supporting local and national governments and funding agencies in active decision making on investment in disaster risk reduction.</p> <p>5) Support in improving the applicability of water-related disaster management</p> <p>Although some cases have reported that disaster reduction measures were highly effective, other cases have reported unfortunate incidents in which malfunctioning crisis communication caused fatal delays in evacuation.</p> <p>The need has also been pointed out for building a flood-conscious society, in which communities prepare appropriate rescue and recovery schemes even during unexpectedly large-scale disasters and a build-back-better framework based on a long-term regional management plan. This needs technical support to increase the awareness of local governments and residents about disaster prevention and mitigation and for them to create systems to take necessary actions. With a wide understanding of local conventions and human behavior in emergencies, ICHARM will develop, verify, and help local governments and residents plan and implement a wide range of disaster management measures with a good consensus among relevant stakeholders so that measures will maximize their effects during disasters.</p> <p>Such measures will aim to support the effective sharing of information provided from early warning systems and other sources among administrators and residents to facilitate coordinated disaster responses among different sectors. They will also aim to help them with operation continuity planning based on local needs and conditions and interoperability improvement for better collaboration among various administrative functions.</p> <p>ICHARM will support citizens and local governments in increasing disaster awareness and improving their water-related disaster management capabilities.</p> <p>(2) Effective capacity building</p> <p>1) Foster solution-oriented practitioners and Training-of-Trainers (TOT) instructors who will contribute effectively to the planning and implementation of disaster management with solid theoretical and engineering competence at all levels from local to international.</p> <p>2) Train facilitators to acquire interdisciplinary scientific knowledge related to water-related disaster</p>	<p>を地域への適応度の観点で分析する。また、個々の政策の効果の計測モデルと、各国で適用可能な社会経済の評価手法を開発する。また、地域における合意形成と政策の意思決定を支援する能力開発を行う。</p> <p>以上により、各国と地方の政府や投資機関による防災投資の意思決定に貢献する。</p> <p>5) 防災・減災の実践力の向上支援</p> <p>様々な対策が減災に大きく貢献した事例がある一方で、例えば住民への情報伝達がうまく機能せず避難等が遅れて大きな被害を防げなかった事例なども多く報告されている。</p> <p>また想定を超える災害発生時にも、適切な救援、応急措置をとって速やかに復旧し、地域の長期展望に基づいたよりよい復興が可能な社会を構築する必要がある。そのためには地方行政や市民の防災・減災意識の向上と実践できる体制づくりの支援が必要である。ICHARM では、地域の社会構造や人間の行動様式などを多面的に捉え、災害時に施策の効果が最大限発揮されるよう、関係者の十分な相互理解のもと各種施策の立案から実施、効果の発現に至る手法を開発し、実装を支援する。</p> <p>具体的には、早期警戒システム等から得られる情報を行政、市民間で効果的に共有できる方策を支援し、それに基づき様々なセクターによる災害への連携した対応、地域の実情に合った業務継続計画の策定、各行政機能の効果的な連携体制を構築するための手法の開発、検証を進め、社会実装を支援する。</p> <p>以上により、市民、行政のリスク認識の向上を支援し、実践を通して地域の水災害に対する防災・減災の実践力の向上に貢献する。</p> <p>(2) 効果的な能力育成</p> <p>1) 国際から地域にいたるあらゆるレベルで、災害リスクマネジメントの計画、実践に実質的に従事し、確固たる理論的、工学的基盤を有して問題解決を行うことができる実務者や指導者の能力育成を行う。</p> <p>2) 水災害対策に関連する学問分野を習得し、関係主体間の議論や合意形成を支援する</p>
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<p>risk reduction and the capability to lead consensus building among various stakeholders.</p> <p>3) Maintain and enhance the capacity of local experts and institutions engaged in addressing water-related risks using accumulated knowledge and skills both in research and practice. ICHARM will support a global network of exemplary practitioners involved in water hazard and risk management.</p> <p>(3) Efficient information networking</p> <p>1) Accumulate, analyze and disseminate major water-related disaster records and experiences by maintaining and upgrading a worldwide practitioners' network.</p> <p>2) Integrate interdisciplinary scientific knowledge into a consilience of water-related risk management as a common asset of practitioners.</p> <p>3) Mainstream water-related disaster risk reduction by facilitating active collaboration and communication among experts and organizations through sharing cases and findings in water-related hazard and risk management.</p>	<p>ファシリテータの育成を行う。</p> <p>3) 研究活動及び現地実践を通じて蓄積した知見に基づいて水災害対策に取り組む現地専門家、機関の能力の維持と強化を図る。ICCHARM は水災害・リスク管理の模範的実務者の国際ネットワークの構築を支援する。</p> <p>(3) 効率的な情報ネットワーク</p> <p>1) 世界の研究者ネットワークを維持強化し、世界の大規模水災害に関する情報、経験を収集、解析、提供する。</p> <p>2) 学際的な科学知を統合して、水関連リスク管理の「知の統合」を構成して、実務者の共有財産とする。</p> <p>3) 水関連災害リスク管理の実例と知見の共有により、具体的な協働と連携を支援し、防災の主流化に取り組む。</p>
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3. Mid-term Programme (around 6 years)

In order to achieve the Mission in step with the UNESCO IHP-IX and the fifth Medium to Long-term Plans of the Public Works Research Institute (PWRI), ICHARM will conduct the following activities in the next 6 years:

(1) Innovative research

1) Data collection, storage, sharing and statistics on water-related disasters

ICHARM will conduct research on technologies to collect and store data and information regarding hazards, exposure and vulnerability and share them among stakeholders. We will also actively support nations and communities in data collection, storage, and sharing by developing and helping them implement technologies to collect damage data that can be operated by themselves. Technical assistance will also be provided for nations to compile highly reliable statistical data.

2) Risk assessment on water-related disasters

ICHARM will develop and verify a method to combine water-related disaster assessment models with other models. We will also develop an index that can holistically indicate the basin-wide impact of water hazards. Case studies on the risk assessment of water-related disasters will be conducted at multiple locations both in and outside Japan while taking local conditions into account. Necessary assistance will be provided for local communities to perform risk assessments based on their needs and circumstances using the findings of the case studies, thereby achieving disaster risk reduction.

3) Monitoring and prediction of changes in water-related disaster risk

ICHARM will develop, verify and improve methods for monitoring and forecasting changes in hazards due to meteorological conditions with different temporal scales ranging from season to climate change and changes in exposure and vulnerability due to social development and economic changes. These methods will be applied to case studies at multiple locations both in and outside Japan, and the outcomes will be used to provide support for all stakeholders to select appropriate methods according to their needs and conditions to mitigate future risks of water-related disasters by themselves. The methods will be modified with various local adjustments and compared with each other for further improvement to eventually become globally applicable.

3. 中期プログラム（およそ6年）

上記の使命を達成するため、今後6年間に於いて ICHARM は、土木研究所第5期中長期計画や UNESCO—IHP 第9期プログラムに基づき、また関係機関と連携して次の活動を行う。

(1) 革新的な研究

1) 水災害データの収集、保存、共有、統計化

ハザード、暴露、脆弱性に関するデータや関連情報の収集、保存を行い、関連するステークホルダーとの間で共有する技術を研究するとともに、現地で実行可能な被害データの収集手法を開発して実装を支援し、各国、地域が実施するデータの収集、保存、共有の促進を図る。また、各国による信頼性の高い水災害統計の作成を技術的に支援する。

2) 水災害リスクのアセスメント

水災害評価モデルと関連分野のモデルを結合する手法を開発し、検証するとともに、流域全体での影響を統合的に表す指標の開発を推進する。国内外の複数地域において、地域の個別状況を踏まえた水災害リスクのアセスメントの事例研究を進め、その結果を活用することで、それぞれの地域の特性を踏まえたリスク評価を地域自ら行うことで水災害リスクの軽減に役立てることを支援する。

3) 水災害リスクの変化のモニタリングと予測

季節変化から気候変動の影響までの時間スケールの気象の変化に影響されるハザードの変化と、社会開発や経済変動に伴う水災害の暴露、脆弱性の変化に関するモニタリングと予測の手法を開発、検証、高度化する。また、国内外の複数地域において、これを用いた事例研究を進め、それぞれのステークホルダーが手法を自ら地域の状況にあわせながら利用して将来の水災害リスクの緩和に役立てることを支援するとともに、手法の相互比較を通して国際的に活用できる手法を提案する。

4) Proposal, evaluation and application of policies for water-related disaster risk reduction

When developing policies that are practical under climate change, it is essential to consider stakeholders' understanding of disaster risk reduction measures, lifestyles, socio-economic activities, and possible changes in disaster risks. To achieve these, ICHARM will develop models to evaluate each policy's outcomes and socio-economic assessment methods applicable to different nations, as well as provide training for strengthening human resources to lead local consensus building and political decision making.

5) Support in constructing the applicability of water-related disaster management

ICHARM will support local governments and citizens at several locations in Japan and overseas in the implementation of means for effectively sharing information from early warning systems and other sources among administrators and residents to facilitate coordinated disaster responses among different sectors. We will also develop, verify, and help them implement methods for preparing operation continuity plans based on local needs and conditions and improving interoperability during disaster response by linking administrative functions effectively at all levels.

(2) Effective capacity building

1) Foster solution-oriented practitioners and Training-of-Trainers (TOT) instructors who will contribute effectively to the planning and implementation of disaster management with solid theoretical and engineering competence at all levels from local to international.

In closer collaboration with GRIPS and JICA, ICHARM will continue its master's and doctoral programs in water-related disaster management, as well as short-term capacity development training programs. The programs, particularly at the Ph.D. level, are integrated seamlessly with ICHARM research activities by creating new opportunities for student involvement, supporting mentorship of ICHARM researchers, and offering more flexible and efficient training as a module or package in e-learning or remote style.

2) Train facilitators to acquire interdisciplinary scientific knowledge related to water-related disaster risk reduction and the capability to lead consensus building among various stakeholders.

It is important to increase the understanding and collaboration of all stakeholders in river

4) 水災害リスク軽減の政策事例の提示、評価と適用支援

気候変動の下で適応可能な政策を分析するには、防災政策についてのステークホルダーの理解や、住民の生活、社会経済活動、リスクの変化を勘案した具体的な政策提案が重要になる。そのため、個々の政策の効果の計測モデルと、各国で適応可能な社会経済の評価手法を開発する。また、地域における合意形成と政策の意思決定を支援する能力開発を行う。

5) 防災・減災の実践力の向上支援

国内外の複数地域において、早期警戒システム等から得られる情報を行政、市民間で効果的に共有できる方策を支援し、それに基づき様々なセクターによる災害への連携した対応、地域の実情に合った業務継続計画の策定、各行政機能の効果的な連携体制を構築するための手法の開発、検証を進め、社会実装を支援する。

(2) 効果的な能力育成

1) 国際から地域にいたるあらゆるレベルで、災害リスクマネジメントの計画、実践に実質的に従事し、確固たる理論的、工学的基盤を有して問題解決を行うことができる実務者や指導者の能力育成を行う。

GRIPS 及び JICA との連携を強化し、博士コース、修士コースを継続し、発展させる。特に博士課程を中心に ICHARM の研究活動と有機的に結びつけ、ICHARM の人材資源も生かし、実践的な知識を提供するとともに、より機能的教材や遠隔研修を活用する。

2) 水災害対策に関連する学問分野を習得し、関係主体間の議論や合意形成を支援するファシリテータの育成を行う。

水災害に対する強靱性と持続性を備えるためにはすべての流域の関係者が協力するし

<p>basins to build resilience and sustainability against increasingly intense water-related disaster risks. ICHARM will foster facilitators who can integrate and translate interdisciplinary scientific knowledge for all stakeholders to cooperate in building social consensus by employing a cross-sectoral approach in the public sector and encouraging the private sector for active participation.</p> <p>3) Maintain and enhance the capacity of local experts and institutions engaged in addressing water-related risks using accumulated knowledge and skills both in research and practice. ICHARM will support a global network of exemplary practitioners involved in water-related hazard and risk management.</p> <p>Offering opportunities to research and practice water-related disaster management, ICHARM will support the graduates from its educational and training programs to become a leader in promoting water hazard and risk management in their own localities. The ICHARM alumni network across the globe has been facilitated through follow-up meetings and created knowledge hubs to contribute to water-related risk reduction around the world.</p> <p>(3) Efficient information networking</p> <p>1) Accumulate, analyze and disseminate major water-related disaster records and experiences by maintaining and upgrading a worldwide practitioners' network.</p> <p>ICHARM, as the global knowledge center for water hazards, will be working closely with the UNESCO IHP, the World Meteorological Organization (WMO), the Typhoon Committee (TC), the International Flood Initiative (IFI), and other domestic and international agencies, exchanging data, information, lessons and ideas regarding water-related disasters. By hosting and organizing International academic meetings, ICHARM will continue offering a place to collect and disseminate the most advanced knowledge for researchers around the world.</p> <p>2) Integrate interdisciplinary scientific knowledge into a consilience of water-related risk management as a common asset of practitioners.</p> <p>ICHARM will establish a system to collect accurate data and information by strengthening collaboration with organizations collecting and archiving scientific data, information and knowledge on water-related disasters and nations co-hosting ICHARM's training and research projects. Collected data and information will be sorted out and accumulated as meta-data and integrated into a "consilience of water-related disaster risk management" as a common asset of</p>	<p>くみが必要である。そのため ICHARM は、関係行政機関の横断的な連携や官民協働を指導し、分野横断的な情報や知識を統合した水防災・減災のための「知の統合」に貢献するファシリテータを支援する。</p> <p>3) 研究活動及び現地実践を通じて蓄積した知見に基づいて水災害対策に取り組む現地専門家、機関の能力の維持と強化を図るとともに、水災害・リスク管理の模範的実務者による国際ネットワークの構築を支援する。</p> <p>帰国した修士課程・博士課程の研修生の研究、実践活動の機会を提供し、ICHARM を卒業した研修者が、それぞれの出身地域の水災害リスク管理のリーダーとして活躍することを支援する。具体的には、各国の ICHARM 卒業生をつなぐフォローアップセミナーを開催しネットワーク構築を図り、世界の水災害リスク管理に貢献する知識拠点を形成する。</p> <p>(3) 効率的な情報ネットワーク</p> <p>1) 世界の研究者ネットワークを維持強化し、世界の大規模水災害に関する情報、経験を収集、解析、提供する。</p> <p>UNESCO-IHP や WMO との連携、IFI や台風委員会の活動を通じて、国内外の関係機関や研究者等との情報共有や意見交換を行う。また国際的な学会等の主催や企画を務めることにより、世界の研究者等の最新の研究成果や知見を集約・発信する。</p> <p>2) 学際的な科学知を統合して、水関連リスク管理の「知の統合」を構成して、実務者の共有財産とする。</p> <p>水災害情報やデータベースを収集、整備している機関との連携を図り、精度の高い情報を入手できる体制を構築する。また、ICHARM の研究・研修において各国から収集したデータをメタデータとして整理・蓄積し、これらの科学知の社会実装を支援する。</p>
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<p>practitioners.</p> <p>3) Mainstream water-related disaster risk reduction by facilitating active collaboration and communication among experts and organizations through sharing cases and findings in water-related hazard and risk management.</p> <p>ICHARM will continue contributing to worldwide efforts in implementing and mainstreaming disaster risk reduction in step with the Sendai Framework and the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), both adopted in 2015. By enhancing research, capacity building, and networking, we will continue stressing the importance of water-related disaster risk reduction and promoting the creation of a resilient, sustainable society by involving all stakeholders at local, national, and international levels.</p>	<p>3) 水関連災害リスク管理の実例と知見の共有により、具体的な協働と連携を支援し、防災の主流化に取り組む。</p> <p>2015年3月に開催された第3回国連防災世界会議で採択された仙台防災枠組、2015年9月に採択された持続可能な開発目標（SDGs）等を踏まえ、防災に関する総合的な取り組みの実践と防災の主流化への貢献を継続する。また研究、能力育成、ネットワーク活動を強化することにより、水に関する防災・減災の重要性を発信し、地域、国、世界のレベルにおいて、すべての関係者による災害に強い社会づくりを支援する。</p>
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