

二国間交流事業 セミナー報告書

令和 4 年 12 月 27 日

独立行政法人日本学術振興会理事長 殿

[日本側代表者所属機関・部局]

公益財団法人地球環境戦略研究機関 適応と水
環境領域

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[課題番号]

JPJSBP 220217902

1. 事業名 相手国: インド (振興会対応機関: ICSSR) とのセミナー
2. セミナー名
(和文) インドと日本の COVID-19 の社会経済影響 強靱で持続可能なロードマップの作成
(英文) Understanding and Addressing Systemic Risks Behind the Socio-economic Impacts of COVID-19 in India and Japan: Developing a Roadmap for a Resilient and Sustainable Future
3. 開催期間 2022 年 11 月 21 日 ~ 2022 年 11 月 22 日 (2 日間)
【延長前】 2022 年 3 月 1 日 ~ 2022 年 3 月 2 日 (2 日間)
4. 開催地(都市名)
航空会館: 〒105-0004 東京都港区新橋1丁目18-1 (ハイブリッド会議)
5. 相手国側代表者(所属機関名・職名・氏名【全て英文】)
Indian Institute of Technology Tirupati, Assistant Professor (Economics), Bahinipati Chandra Sekhar
6. 委託費総額(返還額を除く) 805,720 円
7. セミナー参加者数(代表者を含む)

	参加者数	うち、本委託費で渡航費または 日本滞在費を負担した場合*
日本側参加者等	18 名	0 名
相手国側参加者等	7 名	5 名

参加者リスト(様式 B2)の合計人数を記入してください。該当がない箇所は「0」または「-」を記入してください。

* 日本開催の場合は相手国側参加者等の日本での滞在費等を負担した場合、相手国開催の場合は日本側参加者等の渡航費を委託費で負担した場合に記入してください。

8. セミナーの概要・成果等

- (1) セミナー概要(セミナーの目的・実施状況。第三国からの参加者(基調・招待講演者等)が含まれる場合はその役割とセミナーへの効果を記載してください。関連行事(レセプション、見学(エクスカーション)その他会合(別経費の場合はその旨を明記。))などがあれば、それも記載してください。各費目における増減が委託費総額の50%に相当する額を超える変更があった場合には、その変更理由と費目の内訳を変更しても計画の遂行に支障がないと考えた理由を記載してください。)

The detailed seminar proceedings are attached for the consideration of JSPS-ICSSR. The summary is provided here:

The JSPS-ICSSR seminar entitled 'Understanding and Addressing Systemic Risks Behind the Socio-economic Impacts of Novel Coronavirus Disease (COVID-19) in Japan and India: Developing a Roadmap for a Resilient and Sustainable Future' aimed to develop a roadmap for managing systemic risks in Japan and India. Led by the Institute for Global Environmental Strategies (IGES) and the Indian Institute of Technology, Tirupati (IIT-T) in collaboration with various Indian and Japanese research institutions, the seminar provided an overview of the systemic risks of COVID-19 in Japan and India, and the impact of COVID-19 on the domestic economy in these countries.

COVID-19 as a systemic risk: COVID-19 has emerged as one of the prominent systemic risks in recent times. Some common aspects include:

- a. The interconnectedness of our socio-political and economic systems (regional and global economic and social integration, distributed manufacturing/production systems with fragile connections) is responsible for risk transmission and risk magnification.
- b. Risk governance structures that don't govern the entire system within which risks operate leaving 'risk islands' where disruptions can take place (typically and easily visualized in the case of supply chains that span across multiple countries and continents)
- c. Common exposures: A lot of similarities can be found among the exposure elements by both the COVID-19 and climatic events as discussed before (supply chains e.g.).

Challenges and lessons learned: In the entire experience, what came to the fore is that the people's aspect of the risk needs to be understood much more than looking at the risk from the physical aspect alone. Governments realized that there is a risk in responding and there is also a risk in not responding.

The challenge now is to make sense of the interconnected world in such a way that the risks are filtered at every step of the connections so that the risks are not spread across the network. However, one could already see some of these measures organically evolving as in the case of reliance on locally grown food that brings modularity to society. Adapting to changing risk landscape: COVID-19 experience informed us of the need to adapt our institutions and strategies to the changing risk landscape. Emerging challenges such as cascading risks, transboundary risks, and multi-hazard risks mean that institutions should enhance their capacity to manage and act in complexity and uncertainty. Integrated risk assessments are at the core of understanding systemic risks. Risk communication: Another area of risk management that needed improvement is the way the risk is communicated. Governments and institutions had to fight misinformation during COVID-19 and it is a challenge for information communication specialists how to manage risk information in an evolving situation such as COVID-19. One of the important aspects of systemic risks is that a large part of the risk evolution phase is

characterized by a lack of information on the depth and direction of the risk evolution and it can challenge institutions and governments to take appropriate immediate and long-term measures. First, not all systemic risks could be understood at the early stages of their evolution, and hence risk management institutions need to identify measures that can provide win-win benefits that can be deployed at the early stages of risk evolution with minimum negative consequences.

After the seminar, the visiting research team visited UNU-IAS, ADBI and NIES for exchanging views and to explore collaboration. The institutions have found common interests in areas of networking, capacity building, and joint-publications and participation in science-policy dialogues etc.

IGES event page for this seminar

<https://www.iges.or.jp/en/events/jsps-icssr22>

(2) 学術的価値(セミナーにより得られた新たな知見や概念の展開等、学術的成果)

The seminar has provided immense opportunities for the visiting team and the Japanese research team to exchange academic views on the subject of COVID-19 and how it has evolved into a systemic risk. It also helped the researchers to discuss various aspects of systemic risks and how to mitigate them through local, national and regional interventions including bilateral and multilateral cooperation frameworks. One of the aspects of the systemic risks that found common interest among researchers was to deepen the understanding of systemic risks in terms of what nature of hazard evolves into systemic risks, at what time it evolves into systemic risks and how to identify and mitigate them even before a particular evolving risk turns into systemic. These research questions will receive much attention in our research going forward.

(3) 相手国との交流(両国の研究者が協力してセミナーを開催することによって得られた成果)

The visiting research team and the Japanese researchers have been having fruitful research collaborations in the past. Both teams have collaborated on the subjects of loss and damage case studies in Asia, and COVID-19 socioeconomic impacts in Asia etc. funded by APN and IGES core funds respectively. The researchers have also published on these subjects. The JSPS seminar project has helped both the teams to deepen their collaboration going forward to focus on the theme of systemic risks and transboundary climate change risks.

(4) 社会的貢献(社会の基盤となる文化の継承と発展、社会生活の質の改善、現代的諸問題の克服と解決に資する等の社会的貢献はどのようにあったか)

The seminar has identified various bottlenecks in our understanding of the social risks that are at the centre of the perpetuation of risks. Our inability to understand the social risks has contributed partly to the evolution of risk into systemic in nature. Further, the way the risk assessments are being conducted by governments and risk management institutions that tend to focus sectorally is also leading to fragmentation of risk understanding and that is hindering our ability to have a holistic view of the risk as a whole. Hence, integrated risk assessments have been suggested. While doing so, it is important that the risk information is disaggregated so that specialized institutions with a sectoral focus can use the information effectively.

(5) 若手研究者養成への貢献(若手研究者養成への取組、成果)

The seminar project has invited students from the University of Tokyo. Similarly, when the visiting researcher teams visited UNU-IAS and NIES, several young researchers also interacted with the visiting team and contributed to the improved understanding of various aspects of systemic risks. Furthermore, the seminar proceedings that are being published will inform the young researchers to improve their understanding of the subject.

(6) 将来発展可能性(本事業を実施したことにより、今後どのような発展の可能性が認められるか)

The research teams on both sides have agreed to continue to collaborate on the subject of systemic risks, transboundary climate change risks and compound risks. They agreed to jointly publish the proceedings of the seminar and post it online for wider access. Similarly, they have agreed to explore the possibility of publishing a book based on the seminar learnings and the research they are conducting.

(7) その他(上記(2)～(6) 以外に得られた成果(論文発表等含む)があれば記載してください)

More publications are being explored including drafting an issue brief to be published by IGES.