
[O2-4]**Contribution from meteorology, hydrology and DRR for the Platform on Water Resilience and Disasters**

Mon. Nov 11, 2019 3:30 PM - 5:00 PM Room 1 (Main Hall)

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[O2-4-01]Contribution from meteorology, hydrology and DRR for the Platform on Water Resilience and Disasters*Tetsuya Ikeda¹ (1. ICHARM)

Keywords:Water-related disasters, Meteorology, Hydrology, Disaster Risk Reduction, International Flood Initiative

Water related disasters including flood and typhoon-induced disasters are the key challenges to overcome for the achievement of sustainable development on the society and economy. Water related disasters will also be aggravated by climate change and the societal change such as urbanization, over exploitation and population growth. Enhancing disaster preparedness for effective response has been prioritized in the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030, which was adopted at the Third UN World Conference on Disaster Risk Reduction in 2015. Such efforts require effective hydro-meteorological monitoring and forecasting, and its utilization to mitigate the damages through early warning, smooth evacuation, and promotion of preparedness and preventive activities.

In this perspective, consecutive efforts are important: meteorological monitoring and prediction, hydrological simulation and forecasting, and preparedness and preventive actions for disaster risk reduction on water-related disasters. Furthermore, building the collaborative scheme are essential among these responsible governmental sectors. In collaboration with UN agencies and the other international organizations, International Flood Initiative (IFI) is now being promoted, and ICHARM is working as its secretariat. Under the IFI, the efforts are being made to establish the Platform on Water Resilience and Disasters where the departments of meteorology, hydrology and DRR of each country meet together. In this Platform, each department provides data, it is planned to develop more effective flood management through flood forecasting and socio-economic assessment by accumulating and analyzing these data.

With an aim at promoting more effective flood management by utilizing the Platform, this session highlights the key roles of the governmental sectors of meteorology, hydrology and DRR in Japan and the Asian countries, and discuss how to build more effective collaborative scheme among them.