演題登録番号	Organizer	Title	Overview
Se01	University of California、Santa Fe Institute、APRU Multihazards Center, Tohoku University、Statewide California Earthquake Center	Nowcasting Earthquakes with QuakeGPT, A Generative Earthquake Pretrained Transfomer	Earthquake nowcasting, for anticipating major earthquakes, is a relatively new method that employs a simple 2-parameter filter on the observed monthly seismic rate of small earthquakes, and uses machine learning to improve the nowcast filter, and these methods are being actively developed in a variety of ongoing research projects. We are developing a new model "QuakeGPT" that uses stochastic earthquake simulations to train a science transformer model, an attention-based technology similar to that which underlies ChatGPT. With respect to the existing earthquake nowcasting technology, we have computed examples of videos that illustrate the advantages of following the change in earthquake risk through time. In a southern California video, the recent earthquakes in southern California are coincident with an enhanced spatial and temporal probability of a significant earthquake (M>6.75) in southern California. In the southern California area, the spatial probability density is in the vicinity of the Lamont earthquake, and generally lies along the Garlock fault, stretching from the epicentral region of the 2019 Ridgecrest earthquake, towards the intersection of the Garlock fault with the San Andreas. The nowcasting method can also be used to compute earthquake probabilities in subduction zones like Japan.
Se02	University of California、IRIDeS, Tohoku University、Statewide California Earthquake Center (SCEC)、Association of Pacific Rim Universities	Recent advances in earthquake forecasting	New technologies like advanced machine learning (ML) and artificial intelligence (AI) together with signal processing tools that emerged in the past decade have brought a wave of intensified studies of earthquake forecasting, with implications for tsunami forecasting . Recent 2024 earthquakes in Japan, including the January 1 Noto earthquake, and the August 8 Miyazaki/Hyuganada Sea earthquake (with the associated issuance of an official Nankai megaquake alert), emphasize the need for improved methods of forecasting. In addition, fast-expanding datasets due to the installation of dense sensing networks, diversified observations (e.g., acoustic, elastic, remote sensing), injection-induced seismicity from around the world, and high-resolution ML-based catalogs, provide more resources and constraints for studying the earthquake nucleation mechanism. These methods also allow exploration of earthquake precursors and also call for advanced computing architectures and data management plans in their effective usage. These new methods and datasets open the door to multi-disciplinary collaboration in a seamless way. In this session, we welcome the contribution from a wide spectrum of advances in the field of earthquake forecasting and nowcasting including, but not limited to: New data-driven or physics-based ways for forecasting/nowcasting earthquakes; Machine learning and AI-enhanced methods to boost accuracy and reliability; Earthquake forecasting/nowcasting from laboratory to field; Break-through real case studies; Cross-disciplinary studies of earthquake forecasting/nowcasting; New sensing and processing technologies for capturing the precursor signals. We encourage submissions in any or all of these areas.
Se05	CNDS, Sweden 、MIRAI, Sweden and Japan、IRIDeS, Tohoku University		This session is the first part of two MIRAI sessions. The MIRAI sessions draw on the MIRAI network, a collaboration between 17 Swedish and Japanese universities, aiming to contribute to long-term research collaboration and to promote Sweden and Japan as nations of world-leading large-scale research infrastructure. The third phase of MIRAI (2024-2026) embarks on a bold mission to focus on global challenges to be tackled collaboratively. By this, MIRAI aspires to contribute not only to the Sweden-Japan collaborations but also to global issues that should be discussed and handled across nations on an international scale. This session brings researchers from urban planning, law, political sciences, anthropology, and environmental sciences together to share their expertise on resilient cities and communities. They will draw from their interdisciplinary knowledge and experience to discuss the pressing issues urban communities face in Asia, Europe, and beyond to address some of the topics put forward by the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction and other targets to build a more resilient world.
Se06	IRIDeS, Tohoku University、CNDS, Sweden、MIRAI, Sweden Japan		This session is the second part of two MIRAI sessions. MIRAI is a collaboration between 17 Swedish and Japanese universities, aiming to contribute to long-term research collaboration and to promote Sweden and Japan as nations of world-leading large-scale research infrastructure. The third phase of MIRAI (2024-2026) embarks on a bold mission to focus on global challenges to be tackled collaboratively. By this, MIRAI aspires to contribute not only to the Sweden-Japan collaborations but also to global issues that should be discussed and handled across nations on an international scale. Bringing together experts in the fields of climate change and disaster risk management, this section focuses on climate adaptation, disasters, risk management, and prevention, which global leaders address through the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction, the Paris Agreement, and the SDGs.
S09	Green Goals Initiative, Tohoku University	Enabling sustainable urban development with attaining the benefit and welfare while adequately controling the disaster risk	In the process of improving human life and development, there is an increase in negative factors such as disaster risk and environmental destruction, as well as the original objectives of increasing economic benefits and welfare. In particular, areas with a high level of fundamental hazards such as flood plains are developed for their rich natural resources and development efficiency, and this can lead to disaster risk being contained in the medium to long term in the process of urban development. This trend is particularly pronounced in developing countries and countries with disaster prevention needs that are in the rapid economic development stage. In order to achieve sustainable development, it is essential to expand investment in disaster prevention, but it is also extremely important to curb development that increases disaster risk without damaging economic benefits and welfare as much as possible. For this reason, in this session, we will discuss not only the ideal form of effective investment in disaster prevention, but also the potential for measures that will lead to the effective curbing of development that increases disaster risk, focusing on the results and future direction of the joint research being conducted by Tohoku University and the Indian Institute of Technology, Bombay, as well as proposals and requests from other participants.
S10	IRIDeS (International Research Institute of Disaster Science) , Tohoku University	New collaborations toward a resilient society: Connections make better 'build back better'	As the number of diverse and severe disasters increases, it is necessary to build a resilient society that can recover and rebuild flexibly while reducing damage. In the recovery efforts following the Great East Japan Earthquake, the slogan “better recovery” has been used to call for the recovery of not only the hard infrastructure such as social infrastructure facilities, but also the local economy for the restoration of people's connections, livelihoods, and lives. In this session, we will look back on the recovery process in the Tohoku region, which is now 14 years on from the disaster, and the experiences and lessons learned, with a focus on the connections we have with our communities, such as our neighbors and the organizations we belong to. We will also discuss the lessons we can learn from the Noto region, which is now heading towards recovery, and the areas in the Nankai Trough earthquake warning zone.

S11	Tokyo University of Agriculture and Technology	How to strengthen community resilience in the face of climate change — 2023 Heavy rain in Akita as a case study —	Climate change is one of the major issues of our time, and it has the potential to cause both direct and indirect physical and mental health problems. However, there are few studies on mental health in relation to climate change. Here, we take the damage caused by the heavy rain in Akita in 2023 as an example, and show what mental health impacts may appear at various points after the damage. These impacts will vary depending on the resilience of the community to which the victims belong, including geographical conditions, information, and access to medical institutions. In this session, a professor of meteorology will first explain the heavy rain in Akita in autumn 2023, and then a mental health expert and a media representative will explain the changes in mental health over time among the victims of the heavy rain in Akita. As an example of how to strengthen the resilience of the affected community, we will introduce the me-fullness® app for improving mental health.
S12	IRIDeS (International Research Institute of Disaster Science) , Tohoku University	Toward the Utilization of the Intermediate Function of Local Academic Institutions in the Field of Disaster Risk Reduction in Indonesia	In this session, we will focus on the role that local academic research institutions can play in the process of disaster recovery and disaster prevention education, based on the results of research conducted in Indonesia, a country that has frequently suffered disasters since the beginning of the 21st century (Grant-in-Aid for Scientific Research “Towards the Utilization of the Mediating Function of Local Academic Research Institutions in Disaster Recovery in Indonesia”). focusing on the mediating function that local academic research institutions can play in the process of disaster recovery and disaster prevention education, in terms of mutual understanding and consensus building between local residents and external actors, etc., and based on case reports, etc., from local research collaborators (researchers affiliated with Syakura University and the National Research and Innovation Agency of Indonesia), we will make policy recommendations for the social implementation of the mediating function to enable local academic research institutions to play a core role.
Se12		Infrastructure safety and regional resilience during disasters	Infrastructure safety and regional resilience during disasters The failure of critical infrastructure during disaster events can result in substantial damage, with the potential to initiate cascading effects across interconnected systems. These chain reactions amplify the scope of destruction, ultimately leading to catastrophic consequences for entire communities. Understanding these cascading effects is therefore crucial for mitigating their impact and developing strategies to enhance community resilience. This session will explore a range of research domains aimed at analyzing the vulnerabilities of critical infrastructure during disasters and advancing methods to strengthen the adaptive capacity and resilience of affected communities.
S13	IRIDeS (International Research Institute of Disaster Science) , Tohoku University	Towards an Assessment of Loss and Damage Associated With Climate-induced Migration in Indonesia	According to a 2009 forecast by the International Organization for Migration, environmental changes will force 200 million people to relocate by 2050, and in fact migration is progressing at a pace 2.6% faster than that forecast. Under these circumstances, the urgent issue is to develop domestic and international legal systems and social systems that guarantee the safe and orderly movement of migrants and their human rights. In this session, we will present the direction of loss and damage assessment based on the premise of “dignified migration” regarding the evacuation and migration of local residents due to the impact of disasters (flooding, land subsidence, sea level rise, etc.) caused by environmental changes such as climate change in the northern part of Jakarta, Indonesia, and we will also make recommendations for the realization of “transformative adaptation”.
S14	IRIDeS (International Research Institute of Disaster Science) , Tohoku University	Measuring Resilience: Strategy Development and Empirical Analysis	In the context of the trend towards evidence-based policy making (EBPM) in disaster prevention and recovery policies, measurable quantitative evaluation indicators are needed when discussing measures to improve resilience. However, it is probably difficult to evaluate resilience in all areas and at all scales using a single indicator or a single approach. In this session, we will present strategies for quantifying resilience based on the results of research conducted to date under the Tohoku University-NIED Matching Research Support Project, and we will make recommendations regarding indicators for measuring resilience using observable socioeconomic activity indicators. We will also empirically verify whether these indicators are correctly evaluating resilience.
S15	Japan Science and Technology Agency、National Science Foundation	Digital Science for Society – Lessons Learned and Implications for COVID-19 and other Disasters	Japan Science and Technology Agency (JST) and National Science Foundation (NSF) as funding agencies in Japan and the United States have made extensive efforts in achieving positive social impacts through the implementation of international collaborative research programs in the wake of the COVID-19 pandemic. Among these initiatives have been the Digital Science for Post-COVID 19 Society program (DS-COVID19), which has supported research from 2021 to 2024, and the Human-Centered Data for Disaster Resilience Research program (HCDDRR), which has and continues to support research from 2024 to 2026. In this session, achievements made through the DS-COVID19 research program, as well as the aims and potential of the HCDDRR program, will be outlined and discussed. Subsequently, a panel discussion including researchers, program officers from JST and NSF and media representatives will discuss what we need to do to prepare society for future disasters including pandemics, covering a range of topics such as research implications on law and policies, necessary data and use of data platforms, and how media can play a crucial role in informing society in times of crisis.
S17	IRIDeS (International Research Institute of Disaster Science) , Tohoku University	Utilizing Web GIS to Enhance School Safety for Disaster Risk Reduction - Initiatives in Japan and Taiwan -	In Japan, disaster risk communication using Web GIS, such as “Overlapping Hazard Maps” and “Kikikuru”, is being promoted. As the risk of natural disasters increases, the effective utilization of real-time weather and DRR information is required even for schools to make emergency evacuation decisions since schools are facilities used by children who are regarded as people with special needs in the event of a disaster. However, there are many challenges in utilizing this Web-GIS-based information in a tense situation. In this session, we will invite guests from a digital powerhouse, Taiwan, National Cheng Kung University, and the Ministry of Education of Taiwan, to share their efforts in disaster risk communication and consider measures to promote disaster risk communication in schools further using Web GIS.
S18	Japan Fire and Disaster Prevention UNITE	Fire Truck Type Kitchen Car Entertainment for Disaster Prevention with Citizen Involvement	We would like to introduce the activities that firefighters, fire brigades, and disaster prevention specialists are engaged in “together”. We participate in local festivals and various events using a fire truck-type kitchen car. We will also introduce an example of involving “people who had few opportunities to be involved in disaster prevention” that we met during our activities. Specifically, we support the Noto Peninsula, collaborate with companies to hold disaster prevention festivals, introduce BCP, and hold lectures for parents on disaster prevention. The presentation will share how they have succeeded in involving a large number of people by targeting “people who have had few opportunities to be involved in disaster reduction. We will also present our goals for the future.

S20	Sendai City	Sendai BOSAI-TECH Innovation Platform and Social Implementation Examples	Aiming to contribute to the reduction of disaster risk worldwide as set out in the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction, the City of Sendai is promoting open innovation in the disaster prevention industry through industry-academia-government-finance collaboration through the Sendai BOSAI-TECH Innovation Platform, supporting the development of new products and services, and working to create a BOSAI-TECH innovation ecosystem. In this session, Sendai City officials and BOSAI-TECH platform participating companies will introduce the BOSAI-TECH project and examples of social implementation that have emerged from it.
S21	Japan Aerospace Exploration Agency	Planetary defense - Protecting the Earth from celestial collisions	If a small solar system body such as an asteroid or comet were to collide with the Earth, it could cause a huge natural disaster. The activity of trying to prevent such disasters is called planetary defense, and in recent years, this activity has become very active internationally. At present, more than 36,000 celestial bodies approaching the Earth have been discovered, and probes have been sent to about 10 of these near-Earth objects. Experiments have also been conducted to change the orbits of asteroids. A group has been established under the United Nations to discuss celestial collisions, and international conferences and outreach activities are also being held frequently. In this session, we will introduce the latest situation regarding planetary defense, and then discuss what kind of response should be taken to this problem.
S24	UNU-EHS GLOMOS、Tohoku University GP-RSS、Tohoku University, IRIDeS、Research Institute for Humanity and Nature	Highland-lowland social ecological resilience through local knowledge systems	Mountain regions globally provide crucial ecosystem services to their inhabitants and tothe surrounding lowland populations. However, multiple anthropogenic drivers, such asland-use change, climate change, overexploitation, and population growth severely affect the social-ecological resilience of these systems. In addition, mountain regions are prone to multiple and interconnected risks which are exacerbated by the above-mentioned drivers and by specific socio-demographic settings. There is an increasing recognition of the urgency to address these complex and intertwined challenges in a holistic way. Inter- and transdisciplinary approaches are needed to investigate human-nature interactions and to identify measures and activities that foster the overall resilience of mountain socio-ecological systems. Top-down disaster risk management rarely integrates local knowledge or cultural heritage adequately and there is a lack of communication between specialists representing scientific knowledge and actors providing local insights. At the same time, there is growing scientific evidence supporting the need to more strongly consider the human dimension of risk management in climate change adaptation and disaster risk reduction processes. This session presents on-going efforts and opportunities to integrate diverse knowledge systems in disaster risk reduction processes for the improvement of highland and lowland social-ecological resilience.
S25	Granny Rideto, General Incorporated Association	"Approaches to Fostering a SAIGAI BUNKA (culture of disaster preparedness): Insights from the Efforts of research and pilot experiments projects titled 'KURASHI TO MOSHIMO(emergency preparedness blended into daily routines)"	"Since the Great East Japan Earthquake on March 11, 2011, Sendai City has pursued a 'Disaster-Resilient and Environmentally Conscious City' initiative, preparing for future disasters and climate change risks. As part of efforts to create a community resilient to disasters, the annual 'Sendai Disaster Prevention Future Forum,' launched in 2016, has seen a steady increase in participants and exhibitors, reflecting sustained public interest in disaster preparedness. However, disaster readiness activities—such as food stockpiling and evacuation drills—are often perceived as optional obligations, leading to a sense of duty or forced compliance that can feel disconnected from people's daily lives. The key lesson from the Great East Japan Earthquake was that 'disasters can exceed our expectations.' In response, Sendai has focused on cultivating a 'culture of disaster preparedness' that assumes disasters will occur, fostering a society equipped with the resilience to overcome them. Recognizing the significance of this culture, Sendai has committed to creating this 'disaster culture' alongside its citizens. This session introduces the 'Lifestyle and Emergency Preparedness Research Institute'—a disaster culture initiative aimed at integrating disaster preparedness into daily life through an approach grounded in enjoyment and curiosity. The presentation will cover the project's activities, achievements, and challenges."
S26	Sendai City、Sendai Gender Equal Opportunity Foundation	Disaster Prevention Community Development and Women's Leadership 2025	In order to create disaster-resistant and resilient communities, it is essential that women participate in decision-making from normal times. In this session, we will look back on how the practices of women have brought about changes in their communities, and consider how to create communities where women can exercise leadership, with the aim of promoting women's leadership as clearly stated in the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030.
S27	JICA	Challenges of Investment in Disaster Risk Reduction - Accelerating the implementation of Sendai Framework	The Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030 sets out “investment in disaster risk reduction (prevention investment)” as one of the priority actions, and the importance of disaster risk reduction and prevention investment is becoming more widely recognized around the world. However, there are many preconditions and requirements for taking specific action, and with the effects of climate change, excessive population concentration, unplanned urban expansion, etc., there are many issues to be addressed in disaster risk reduction, even though two-thirds of the framework period is about to end. In this session, we will share specific examples and results of disaster risk reduction and pre-disaster investment in countries around the world, as well as the challenges they face, and exchange opinions. By organizing the current issues and sharing the results and lessons that can be applied horizontally, we will contribute to disaster risk reduction on a global scale and, in turn, to the promotion of the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction.
S33	The Sanaburi Foundation	The importance of Woman's-leadership advancement, to protect woman's dignity amid and after disaster situation.	In light of issues such as the violation of women's rights and their dignity in evacuation centers following the Great East Japan Earthquake, funding was provided to a project to train female leaders in disaster prevention and mitigation in seven regions of Japan using the Dormant Deposits System, with more than 350 people completing the program over a period of two and a half years. In discussions of disaster prevention and mitigation for large-scale disasters, there is often a focus on the physical aspects of disaster preparedness and how to survive natural disasters, but there is insufficient discussion of the period between surviving a disaster and returning to a stable life. In this session, we would like to discuss the need for women to demonstrate leadership in the management of evacuation shelters during this period, and how this can lead to improvements in quality of life and the reduction of risks such as sexual violence, based on the human resource development of our seven projects and our experience of providing support after the Noto Peninsula earthquake.
S34	The Great Hanshin -Awaji Earthquake Memorial Disaster Reduction and Human Renovation Institution	Fostering a Culture of Disaster in the World through Narrative Picture Books (tentative)	Last year, in 2023, we held a session on the theme of “Disaster Storytelling and Picture Books”, and since then we have published three original picture books for the project. We will report on the progress and achievements to date, and also share our vision for using these results, the “disaster prevention picture books”, to contribute to disaster prevention and mitigation around the world.

S36	Sendai City	Tourism Resilience Summit Outcomes and Tourism Crisis Management Initiatives in Sendai City and the Caribbean Region	A presentation on the outcomes of the Tourism Resilience Summit held November 9-11, 2024, as well as reports on case studies for tourism crisis management in Sendai City and the Caribbean region.
S37	Green Goals Initiative, Tohoku University	FUKUSHIMA Science Park's Concept	Tohoku University is promoting the “FUKUSHIMA Science Park Concept” in order to expand its social co-creation project to the Hamadori region of Fukushima Prefecture the university is promoting the “FUKUSHIMA Science Park Concept”, and as part of this, it is working on initiatives such as “BOSAI human resource development” to disseminate to the world. In order to learn the lessons of the Great East Japan Earthquake and disaster response, eliminate the “unexpected” and achieve “zero casualties”, the university aims to develop human resources that have a combination of existing disaster prevention and mitigation knowledge and cutting-edge “comprehensive knowledge”, and can also respond flexibly to future social changes.
S46	IRIDeS（International Research Institute of Disaster Science）, Tohoku University	Towards International and Multidisciplinary Collaboration for a Resilient Society	It has been 8 years since Tohoku University was designated as the Designated National University in June 2017. With the selection, the ‘Core Research Cluster of Disaster Science’ (CRCDS) was established, with members of the International Research Institute of Disaster Science (IRIDeS), Tohoku University, and has made a great effort to expand advanced disaster science studies and build an international and interdisciplinary collaborative network. By looking at the latest scientific and academic activities, this session discusses how the activities of CRCDS help to systematize “disaster science” by strengthening international research collaboration and building a more resilient society, as well as the way that CRCDS needs to follow down the road. The session also includes reporting on the global collaboration of the Association of Pacific Rim Universities (APRU), which is a consortium of 61 research universities in 17 economies of the Pacific Rim. Formed in 1997, APRU fosters collaboration between member universities, researchers, and policymakers, contributing to economic, scientific, and cultural advancement in this region. Its international secretariat is located at the Cyberport in Hong Kong.
S47	IRIDeS（International Research Institute of Disaster Science）, Tohoku University	International academic collaboration between TU and UCL in disaster science and double degree initiative	Tohoku University and University College London (UCL) have fostered a university-wide, interdisciplinary educational and research partnership based on a strategic collaboration. This partnership has yielded significant achievements, particularly in the fields of resilience and disaster-related studies. Beyond collaborative research, both institutions have engaged in shared participation across multiple graduate programs at Tohoku University, cultivating a commitment to excellence for the international community through over a decade of researcher and student exchanges, joint supervision, and other initiatives. Since 2022, the partnership has also been selected for Japan’s Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology (MEXT) “Inter-University Exchange Project: Strengthening University Connectivity with the Indo- Pacific Region and Beyond.” This has allowed for the implementation of international exchange and education programs aimed at building a resilient society, with the ultimate goal of establishing a joint degree program. In this session, participating researchers and students from Japan and the UK will present the progress of this initiative, future directions, and contributions to capacity-building in the disaster risk reduction field.
S48	IRIDeS（International Research Institute of Disaster Science）, Tohoku University	Recovery from Catastrophe and Preparedness for the Big Ones	Living in the Pacific Ring of Fire, building the resilience of humans and society is critical. Inviting experts in disaster science, health, community resilience, and policymakers from the Philippines, Australia, and Japan, this session aims to share the experiences of recovery from catastrophic disasters and the scope of preparedness for the expected disasters in the Western Pacific Region. In 2013, the Philippines was attacked by Typhoon Haiyan (Yolanda) and expecting Big One in the metropolitan area. Australia has a history of disasters, including wildfires, floods, cyclones, and heatwaves, and is continuously exposed to the effects of climate change. After the 2011 Great East Japan Earthquake, Japan experienced several earthquakes, including the 2024 Noto Peninsula earthquake. The Tokyo metropolitan and South Trough earthquakes and drastic climate change are highly likely. Disasters are not perfectly preventable. However, by reducing disaster risk and building back better, society can gain disaster resilience, making the damage minimal and the recovery quicker, and building back better. Following the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction and the whole-of-society approach, this session also promotes further collaboration between disaster risk reduction and health sectors.
S54	Graduate Institute for Entrepreneurial Studies 、National University Corporation, Wakayama University, 、Quasi-Zenith Satellite System Promotion Office, Committee、MLIT , Committee	The Quasi-Zenith Satellite Communication System's Message Service as the Ultimate Lifeline for Minimal Yet Essential Information in Large-Scale Disasters	It is well known that critical infrastructure is often destroyed during large-scale disasters. During the Great East Japan Earthquake, the Disaster Administration Wireless System relay stations, essential for issuing evacuation instructions, became nonfunctional, rendering hundreds of its subsidiary stations unable to receive evacuation orders. The use of the Quasi-Zenith Satellite System (QZSS), Japan's satellite positioning system, for its message service is expected to serve as the final communication network during the acute phase of a disaster. Japan and Europe jointly developed a satellite-mounted message format for broadcasting text messages during disasters via satellite positioning systems, which was released globally this March. In this session, we will introduce demonstration experiments utilizing the QZSS message service as a fallback to the Disaster Administration Wireless System, accompanied by recorded video footage.
S56	Japan Platform、Guide for Humanitarian Response in Nuclear Disasters Project	Introduction of "Guide to Humanitarian Response in Nuclear Disasters: For Aid Providers to Start Providing Support Based on the Rights and Needs of survivors" (tentative title)	In order to better serve the evacuees in the event of a nuclear disaster by taking into consideration the protection of the dignity and rights of individuals, a guide for the responders has been published based on experience from Fukushima since 2011 and will be introduced at WBF2025.
	Miyagi Prefecture, Personal Support Center, General Incorporated Association	The Current State of Disaster Case Management and Guideposts for its Future	In recent years, Disaster Case Management (DCM), in which individual circumstances of disaster survivors are assessed and comprehensive support is provided through collaboration between the public and private sectors, has been attracting attention as a new method of providing support to disaster victims. This method was pioneered in Sendai City, Miyagi Prefecture, an area affected by the Great East Japan Earthquake, and has become a model for disaster victim support in the event of a large-scale disaster in Japan. DCM is now widely used in disaster prevention plans of local governments, and there are growing expectations for its further implementation in society. In this session, we will introduce essential concepts and the necessity of DCM, review the results and challenges of past initiatives, and explore how to best support disaster victims going forward, in light of the increasing frequency and severity of disasters.