Abstract

(日本語)

順応的管理はフィードバック制御と順応的学習で構成され、不確実性を持つ系を管理する際の一手段である。不確実性を持ち多くの人々に影響する社会課題に対し、順応的管理を用いて妥当な意思決定と戦略作りを目指すことを本論文の目的とする。とりわけ 2019 年末より感染が拡大した新型コロナウイルス SARS-CoV-2 への感染症制御と、資源量変動が大きくかつ重要な小型浮魚資源であるマイワシ太平洋系群(Sardinops melanostictus)の漁獲管理を順応的管理の適用例として取り上げた。感染症対策と水産資源管理に共通するのは、真の感染者又は資源量が正確に推定できず、管理行動が必ずしも狙い通りの効果を示さず、さらに個体群動態の機構が不明確で環境変動の影響を受ける場合もあることである。水産資源管理の分野では従来から順応的管理が適用されるが、人々の間の感染症の流行も同じような不確実性の要素を含んでおり、感染防止策として実行される医学的もしくは非医学的介入も順応的管理の実装と捉えることが可能である。第1章では順応的管理の概要を説明する。以後第2章と第3章で具体的な問題の提示及び新たな感染症制御則や漁獲管理規則の提案検討を行い、第4章と第5章で実際の結果から評価の枠組みや基準を考察する。第6章では個体群管理の視点から将来の新興感染症対策への戦略作りや意思決定に資する枠組みを提案する。第7章で順応的管理の総合的考察を述べて結びとする。

第2章では新型コロナウイルスによる新興感染症(COVID-19)への感染症制御案を提示する。COVID-19の流行対策に対しては、ワクチンや治療薬のない状況での非医学的介入を検討した。戦略の評価指標には感染死者数だけでなく自宅等隔離者数、入院者数、検査数、社会経済的な費用を用意してトレードオフを考察した。多段階の行動抑制政策の長所と短所を探求し、ウイルスへの曝露者もしくは感染者の検出率、及び感染しても発症せずに回復する無症候性感染者の割合が不確実な場合でも提案した感染症制御案が有効であることを示した点が新規性として挙げられる。

第3章ではマイワシの太平洋系群を用いて漁獲管理規則の例を示す。マイワシ太平洋系群の 漁獲管理においては、現在実施されている出口管理と入口管理を組み合わせた漁獲管理規則を 新しく提案した。生物学的許容漁獲量の算定から実施までの二年間の時間遅れ、及び資源量指数 の観測誤差や漁獲圧の実行誤差をシミュレーション上で再現し、提案した規則の有効性を示した ことが特徴である。評価指標には、最近十年間の平均資源量と平均漁獲量、管理期間の平均年変 動を使用した。

第4章では公開データを用いて2021年末までにおけるCOVID-19対策を公衆衛生と社会経済の総合的な視点から検討する。2019年末に感染事例が確認され、2020年以降は世界中に感染

が拡大した新型コロナウイルスに対し、日本国は社会保障関係費とは別に 2020 年度と 2021 年度を合わせて約 100 兆円を対策のために計上した。しかし、新型コロナウイルスの対策が行われている期間にその他の疾病による死者の増減も報告されている。また、日本以外の G7 諸国やオーストラリアや韓国と比べた経済状況も考察に交えて、次の新興感染症発生時に必要な準備について言及した。

第5章では日本国における水産関係予算や水産基本計画の見直し、及び今後重要となる水産資源管理のテーマを3つ挙げて先行研究をまとめることから新たな提言をする。得られた結論としては、過去に発表した水産基本計画の評価検証を定期的に行うこと、TACのような出口管理の適切な運用のために、予算から漁獲活動の監視費用の割り当てを増やし効果的な監視体制を整備すること、日本人の消費及び日本の貿易上重要と思われる魚種の資源管理を見直し、必要があれば改善すること、一人一日当たりの漁労利益のような経済指標も導入し、水産基本計画に数値目標として設定することを挙げた。

第6章では公衆衛生と水産資源管理分野における順応的管理と戦略設計についての提案を行う。公衆衛生には Evidence based public health という科学的根拠を重視する意思決定の枠組みがあり、水産資源管理には Management Strategy Evaluation (MSE) という不確実性の存在を前提にした戦略作りの枠組みがある。これらの枠組みの特徴を考慮し、計算機上のシミュレーションを行った。不確実性のある問題への戦略作りに用いられる MSE は感染症の流行にも適用可能であることを示す。

公衆衛生と水産資源管理は、政策決定や意思決定で異なる姿勢や方針があるものの、公共政策として共に重大な分野である。個体群の管理という大きな枠組みで見たとき、二つの分野で共通して重要なことは、不確実性の高い問題に対しても数理モデルはある程度有力であること、新しい知見を得たときに順応できる意思決定の仕組みがあること、そしてウイルスの感染者数や水産資源量の動向を監視する体制が存在することである。

(English)

Adaptive management consists of feedback control and adaptive learning, and is a means of managing systems with uncertainty. The purpose of this paper is to use adaptive management to make valid decisions and strategies for social issues that have uncertainty and affect many people. In particular, the control of infectious disease caused by the novel coronavirus SARS-CoV-2, which has spread since the end of 2019, and the fishery management of the Pacific stock of Japanese sardine (Sardinops melanostictus), an important small pelagic fish stock with large fluctuations in abundance, are taken up as examples of the application of adaptive management. Common to both infectious disease control and fisheries resource management is that the true number of infectious cases or stock abundance cannot be accurately estimated, management actions do not always have the desired effect, and the mechanism of population dynamics may be unclear and affected by environmental changes. While adaptive management has traditionally been applied in the field of the fishery management, the prevalence of infectious diseases among people involves a similar element of uncertainty, and medical or non-pharmaceutical interventions implemented as infection control measures can also be viewed as an implementation of adaptive management. Chapter 1 provides an overview of adaptive management. Subsequently, Chapters 2 and 3 present specific issues and discuss proposals for infectious disease control and harvest control rules, and Chapters 4 and 5 present the actual results of the evaluation. Chapters 4 and 5 discuss the evaluation framework and criteria based on actual results and historical data. Chapter 6 proposes a framework for developing strategies and decision making against emerging infectious diseases in the future from a population management perspective. Chapter 7 concludes this study with a synthesis of adaptive management.

In Chapter 2, an infection control rule against COVID -19, an emerging infectious disease caused by the novel coronavirus, is proposed. Non-pharmaceutical interventions in the absence of a vaccine or specific medicine were considered for the control of the COVID-19. Trade-offs were considered by providing not only the number of infected deaths but also the number of home and other isolation cases, the number of hospitalizations, the number of tests, and socio-economic costs as indicators for evaluating the control rule. The advantages and disadvantages of a multilevel behavioral control policy were explored. The novelty is that this research showed that the proposed infection control rule is effective even when the detection rate of those exposed or infected with the virus and the proportion of asymptomatically infected persons who are infected but recover without developing the disease are uncertain.

Chapter 3 presents a harvest control rule using the Pacific stock of Japanese sardine. For the Pacific stock of Japanese sardine, a new harvest control rule that combines current output and input controls is proposed. The effectiveness of the proposed rule was demonstrated by simulating the two-year time delay between the calculation of the allowable biological catch and its implementation, as well as by reproducing errors in the observation of abundance indices and the implementation of fishing pressure. Average stock abundance and average catch over the most recent decade and average annual variavility over the management period were used as evaluation indices.

Chapter 4 examines the COVID-19 measures to date using publicly available data from a comprehensive public health and socio-economic perspective. In response to the novel coronavirus, for which cases of infection were confirmed at the end of 2019 and which spread worldwide from 2020 onward, the Japanese government allocated approximately 100 trillion yen to the countermeasures in 2020 and 2021 (fiscal year), apart from social welfare expenditures. However, during the period when measures against the novel coronavirus are being taken, an increase or decrease in deaths due to other diseases has also been reported. The necessary preparations for the next outbreak of emerging infectious diseases are proposed, including consideration of the economic situation compared to G7 countries other than Japan, as well as Australia and South Korea.

In Chapter 5, new recommendations are made based on a review of the fisheries-related budget and the basic plan for fisheries in Japan, as well as a summary of previous studies on three themes of fisheries resource management that have been important. The conclusions obtained include: (1) the evaluation and verification of the fisheries basic plan announced in the past should be conducted on a regular basis; (2) an effective monitoring system should be established by increasing the allocation of monitoring costs for fishing activities from the budget for the appropriate operation of exit management such as TAC; (3) resource management of fish species considered important for Japanese consumption and trade in Japan should be reviewed and improved if necessary; (4) the management of fish species considered important for consumption by Japanese people and for Japan's trade should be The management of fish stocks considered important for Japanese consumption and Japanese trade should be reviewed and improved if necessary; and (5) economic indicators such as fishing profit per person per day should be introduced and set as key performance indicators in the basic plan for fisheries if necessary.

In Chapter 6, we propose adaptive management and strategy design in the areas of public health and fisheries resource management. In public health, there is evidence based public health, a

decision-making framework that emphasizes scientific evidence, and in fisheries resource management, Management Strategy Evaluation (MSE), a strategy-making framework that assumes the existence of uncertainty. Considering the characteristics of these frameworks, we conducted a computer simulation. We show that MSE, which is used for strategy making for uncertain problems, can be applied to infectious disease epidemics.

Public health and fisheries resource management are both critical areas of public policy, although they have different stances and policies in policy making and decision making. When viewed within the larger framework of population management, what is important in common between the two fields is that mathematical models are somewhat powerful in dealing with highly uncertain issues, that there are decision-making mechanisms that can adapt to new knowledge as it becomes available, and that there is a system for monitoring trends in the number of people infected with the virus and in the amount of fish stocks.