

# National Adaptation Process in Japan

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# NAP formulation process in Japan

**2000s** - : Research projects on climate change impacts

**2012:** 4<sup>th</sup> Basic Environmental Plan, “Government should promote adaptation actions”

**2013:** White Paper on Environment, “Government will formulate comprehensive adaptation measures based on climate change impact assessment in Japan.

**2015 March:** Climate Change Impact Assessment Report, Central Environment Council

**September:** Inter-Ministry Meeting on Climate Change Adaptation was established:

**November:** Cabinet decided the National Adaptation Plan

# NAP Overview

## **Climate Change Impact Assessment**

- ❑ 7 sectors, 56 sub-categories (Agriculture & Forestry & Fisheries, Ecosystem, Natural Disasters & Coastal Zones, Human health, Life of Citizenry & Urban life)
- ❑ Over 500 papers were reviewed by 57 experts
- ❑ Level of significance, urgency and scientific confidence were judged
- ❑ Agriculture, Disasters & Coastal Areas, Human health are at high risk

## **Setting common strategies**

- ❑ Mainstreaming adaptation into relevant policies and measures
- ❑ Enhancing scientific knowledge
- ❑ Sharing climate risk information
- ❑ Promoting local actions
- ❑ Promoting international cooperation

# Challenges & Solutions

## Challenges we faced

- ❑ Diverse thematic areas, coordination between Ministries
- ❑ Uncertainty on climate risk, unbalanced information between sectors
- ❑ Difficult to understand concept on adaptation

## How overcame?

- ❑ Confidence was gradually built between Ministries through careful coordination.
- ❑ Mainstreaming approach, which addresses existing policy frameworks, made it easy for Ministries to identify adaptation measures
- ❑ Focusing on roles and responsibility of the National Government
- ❑ Setting up rigid timeframe for formulating the NAP, (before COP21)

# Way forward

- ❑ PDCA should be established, need to enhance governance and institutions
- ❑ Encouraging local governments to take further adaptation actions including formulation of local adaptation plans
- ❑ Establishing platform to collect and inform climate risk information to stakeholders
- ❑ Further enhancing scientific knowledge
- ❑ Enhancing outreach to private sectors and public

# Adaptation Information Platform

