

Global Stocktake Third Technical Dialogue – Adaptation Roundtable
Japan intervention

Parties have developed relevant domestic legislation and implemented various adaptation measures to improve their capacity to adapt to climate change, strengthen their resilience, reduce their vulnerability to climate change, as stipulated in Article 7.1 of the Paris Agreement, and contribute to achieving the Global Goal on Adaptation (GGA). We will share five points that Japan considers vital in achieving the GGA.

First, the uniqueness of each country and region concerning adaptation must be respected, and the importance of local-level responses must be recognized. Japan is working on adaptation at the national level based on the Climate Change Adaptation Plan, and local governments have also developed local adaptation plans. They are promoting adaptation measures based on their various local contexts.

Second, the adaptation policy cycle is a central concept in promoting adaptation and should also be the basis for adaptation discussions in the GST. The adaptation policy cycle consists of impact assessment, planning, implementation, and Monitoring, Evaluation, and Learning. Japan also formulates adaptation plans based on this adaptation policy cycle, promotes various adaptation measures, and engages in adaptive management by periodically reviewing the plans through progress evaluation. The PDCA method has been introduced for progress evaluation, and 66 indicators have been set as Key Performance Indicators (KPIs) to manage progress.

Third, Japan has identified priority areas as sector-specific measures for implementing adaptation measures based on the adaptation policy cycle. For example, regarding the linkage between the health sector and adaptation, Japan has expanded adaptation measures in various areas, including disaster prevention, security, agriculture, and health. In this context, considering the impact of climate change on heat stroke, the Climate Change Adaptation Law was amended to introduce extraordinary heat stroke warning information to manage the health hazards caused by heat stroke, thereby legally positioning heat stroke countermeasures.

Fourth, in addition to public funding, it is crucial to promote the involvement of the private sector in global adaptation actions through private sector investment and the use of suitable technologies. Private sector investment in adaptation can be enhanced through public-private partnerships. Also, technology transfer by the private sector can strengthen adaptation actions worldwide.

Last but not least, responding to climate-related disasters is an urgent issue that both developed and developing countries should tackle. Efforts in the field of disaster risk reduction (DRR) are important in this context.

At COP27, the Assistance Package by the Government of Japan for Averting, Minimizing and Addressing Loss and Damage was also announced. Japan aims to establish a network with interested Japanese companies in order to first establish the prototype of an early-warning system, and then pave the way toward its implementation in Asia through the introduction of early-warning systems with Japanese companies, and a form of business development using early-warning systems tailored to the circumstances of each country in the Asia-Pacific region.

Second, regarding disaster risk finance, Disaster risk finance is also a useful measure to cope with disaster risks caused by climate change. Japan has taken various initiatives in this area. For example, Japan offers to sign Post Disaster Standby Loans with vulnerable countries to promptly provide funds in the event of a disaster. Japan has also been actively providing disaster risk finance in neighboring countries, including by playing an instrumental role in the establishment of the Southeast Asia Disaster Risk Insurance Facility (SEADRIF) and of the Pacific Catastrophe Risk Insurance Company (PICRAFI).