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Japanese National Adaptation Planning and the Joint Crediting Mechanism



3rd Asia-Pacific Climate Change Adaptation Forum

March 18-20, 2013

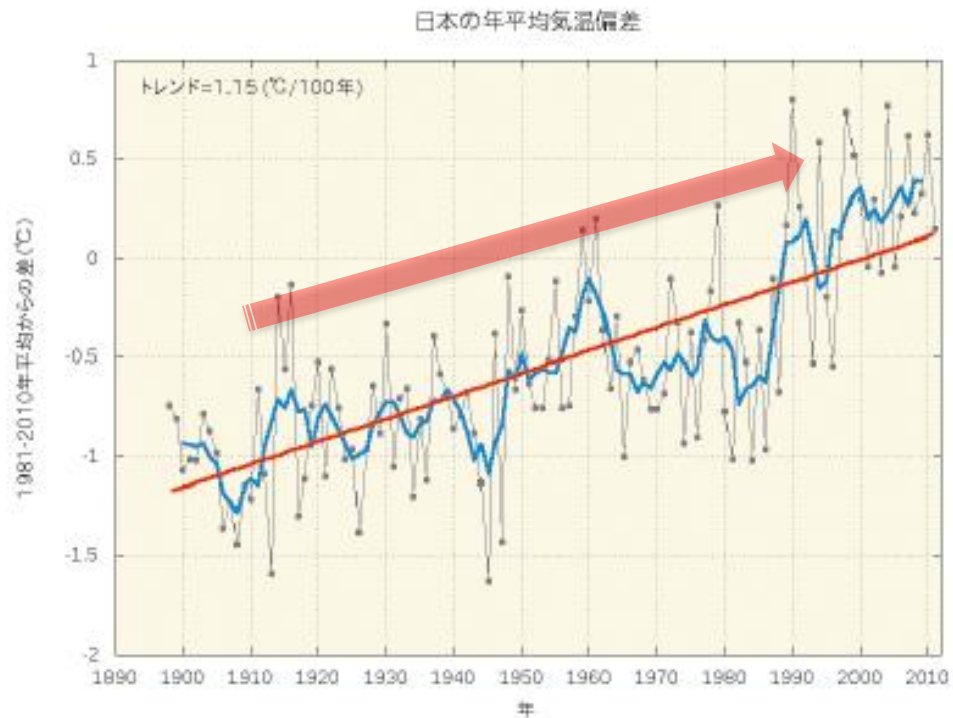
Songdo ConvensiA

Climate change impact in Japan

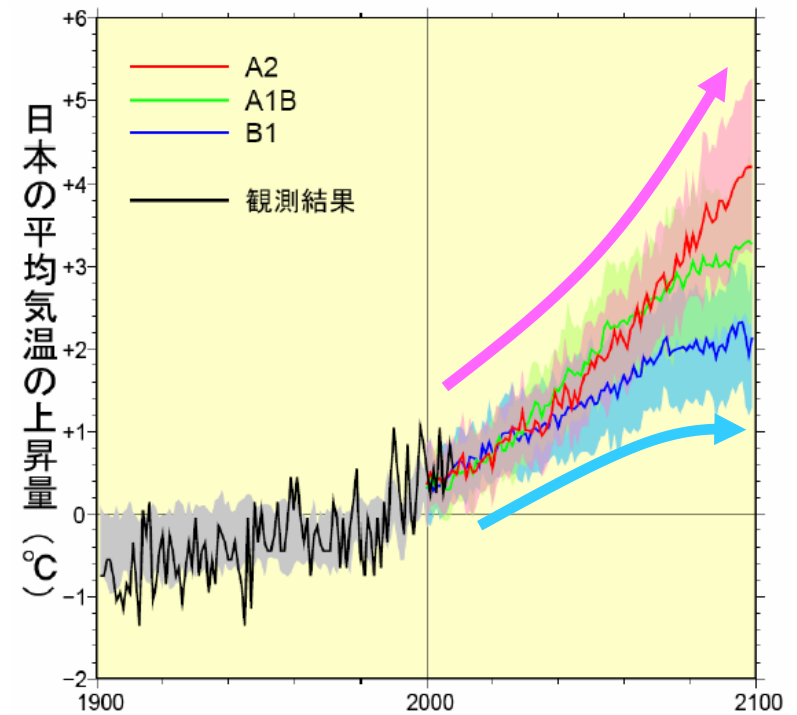


Temperature

- Climate change and future prospect in Japan
 - Rise of average temperature (1.15 degree during this 100 years)
 - Rise by 2.1-4.0 degree by the end of 21st century, compared with 1980-99(prediction using scenario and model in IPCC AR4)



Meteorological Agency(2012)



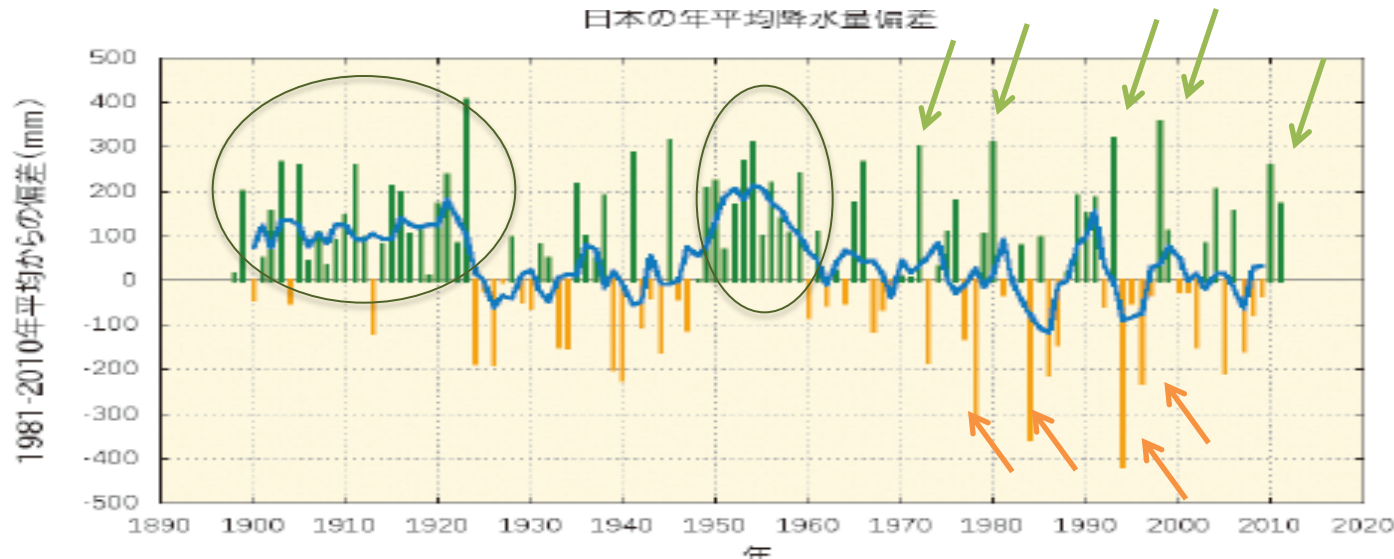
MEXT, MA, MOE, Japan(2009)

Climate change impact in Japan

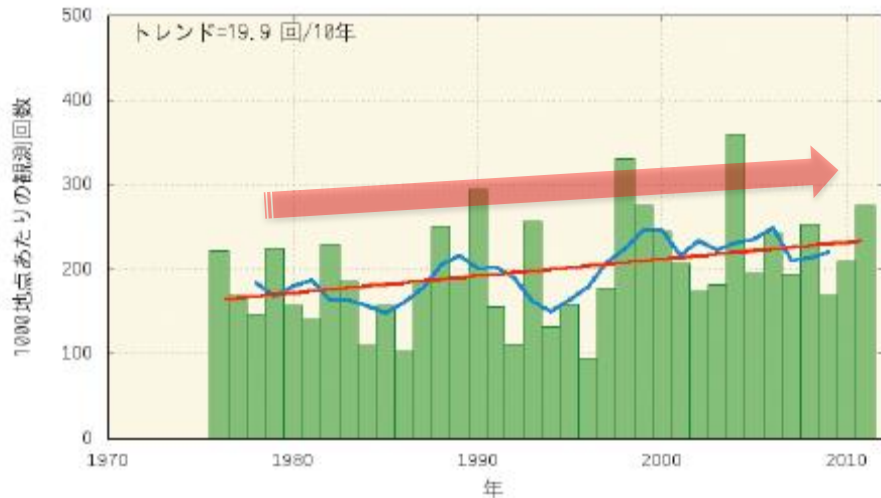


Precipitation

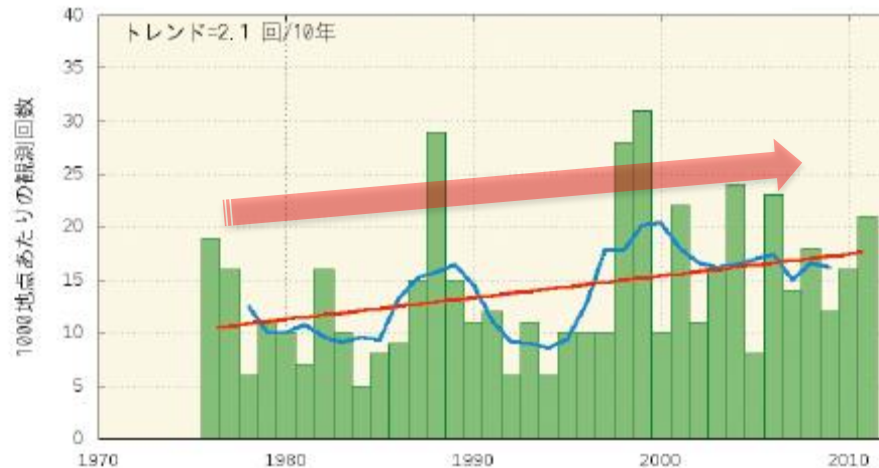
changing compared with recent years



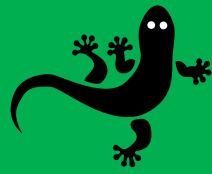
Frequency; >50mm/hour/year



Frequency; >80mm/hour/year



Climate change impact in Japan



Ecosystem



Perna viridis



butterfly fish

Reference: Chiba biodiversity strategy

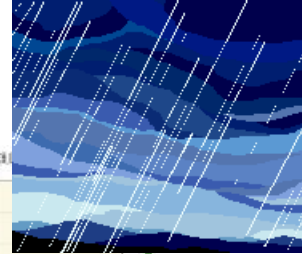
Climate change impact in Japan

agriculture

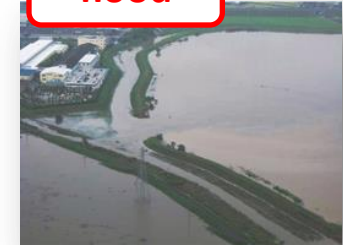
Source: NARO Kyushu Okinawa Agricultural Research Center



Extreme event



flood



Source: Chubu regional bureau, MLIT

infectious disease

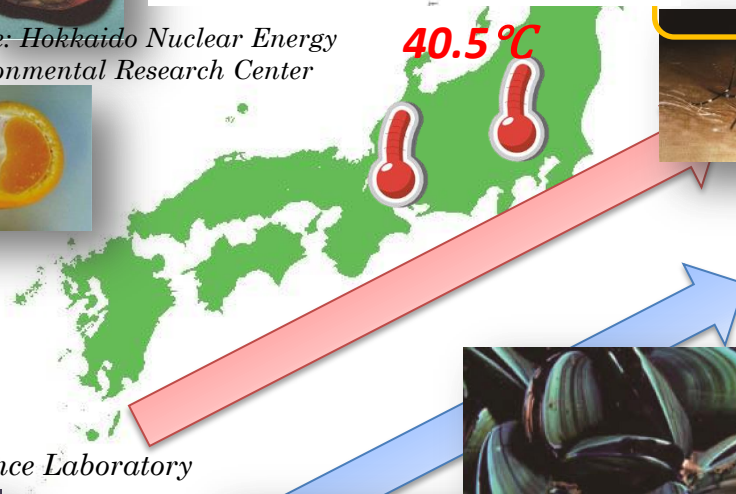


Health



heat stroke

40.5°C



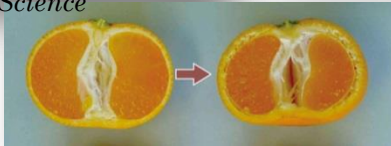
Source: NARO Institute of Fruit Tree Science



Source: Hokkaido Nuclear Energy Environmental Research Center



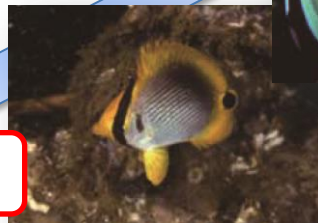
Source: Hiroshima prefectural technology research institute



Source: Akajima Marine Science Laboratory



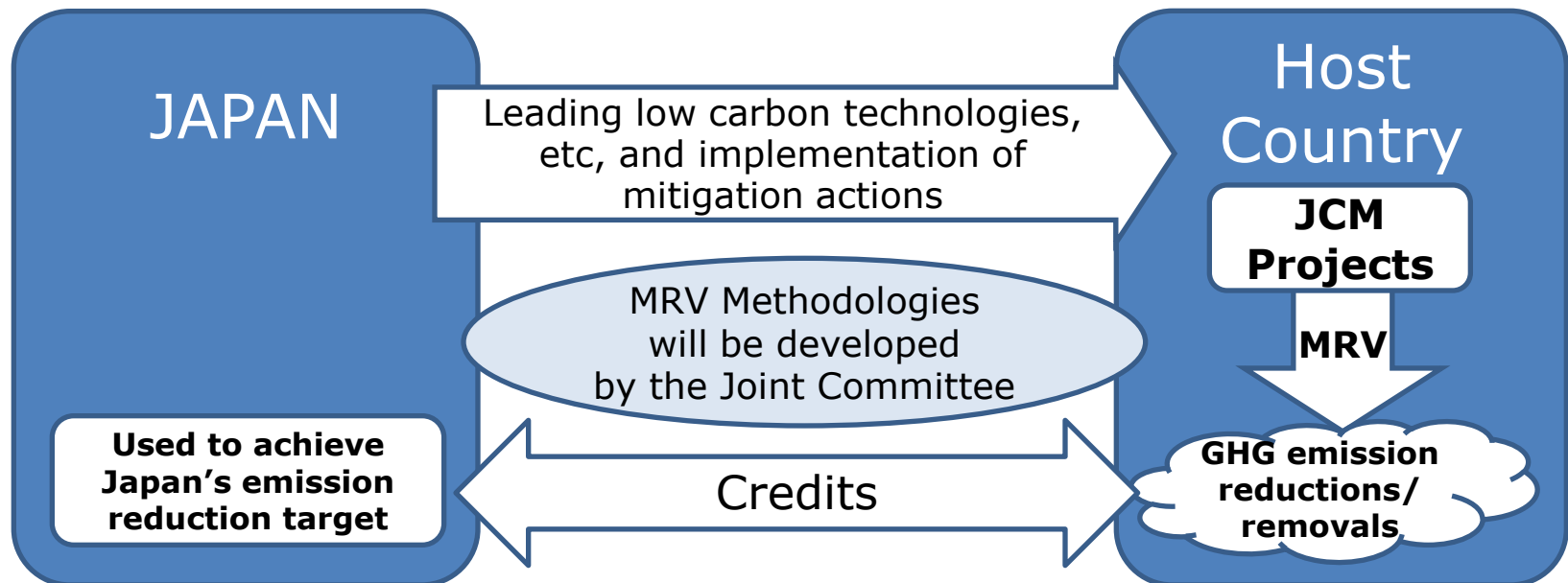
Ecosystem



Source: Chiba biodiversity strategy(2008)

Basic Concept of the JCM

- Facilitating diffusion of leading low carbon technologies, products, systems, services, and infrastructure as well as implementation of mitigation actions, and contributing to sustainable development of developing countries.
- Appropriately evaluating contributions to GHG emission reductions or removals from Japan in a quantitative manner, by applying measurement, reporting and verification (MRV) methodologies, and use them to achieve Japan's emission reduction target.
- Contributing to the ultimate objective of the UNFCCC by facilitating global actions for GHG emission reductions or removals, complementing the CDM.

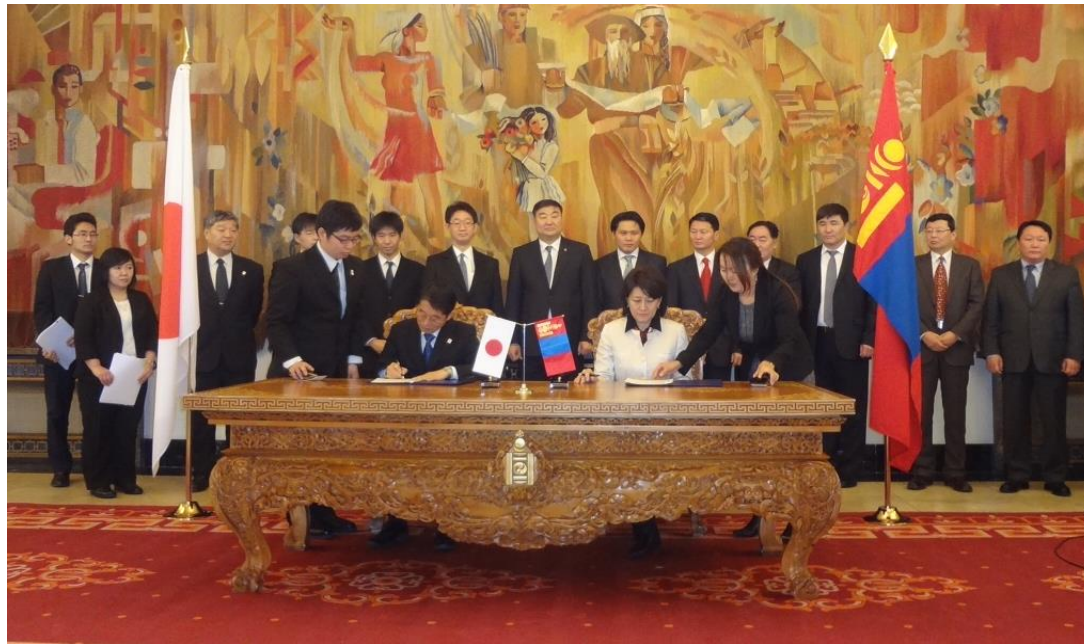


Features of the JCM

- (1) The JCM starts its operation as the non-tradable credit type mechanism.
- (2) Both Governments continue consultation for the transition to the tradable credit type mechanism and reach a conclusion at the earliest possible timing, taking account of implementation of the JCM.
- (3) The JCM aims for concrete contributions to assisting adaptation efforts of developing countries after the JCM is converted to the tradable credit type mechanism.
- (4) The JCM covers the period until a possible coming into effect of a new international framework under the UNFCCC.

Governmental Consultations

- Japan has held consultations for the JCM with developing countries (e.g. Mongolia, Bangladesh, Indonesia, Vietnam) since 2011 and made similar briefing to interested countries as well. Japan will continue consultations/briefing with any countries which are interested in the JCM.
- Japan and Mongolia signed the bilateral Document for the JCM.
(first case of signature of the bilateral document for the JCM)



On January 8, 2013, H.E, Mr. Takenori Shimizu, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of Japan to Mongolia and H.E, Ms. Sanjaasuren Oyun, Minister for Environment and Green Development of Mongolia signed the bilateral document for the JCM in Ulaanbaatar.

Countermeasures for adaptation to climate change by MOEJ

	R and D	Achievements
1994～ 2001		“Climate change impact in Japan”
2008	Project for comprehensive projection of climate change impacts (2005-09)	“Wise adaptation to climate change”
2009		“Comprehensive report on observation and prediction of climate change”
2010	Comprehensive Research on Climate Change Impact Assessment and Adaptation Policies (2010-14)	“Approaches to climate change adaptation”
2011		“Statistic report and portal site for climate change impact”
2012		“New comprehensive report on observation and prediction of climate change”(to be reported)

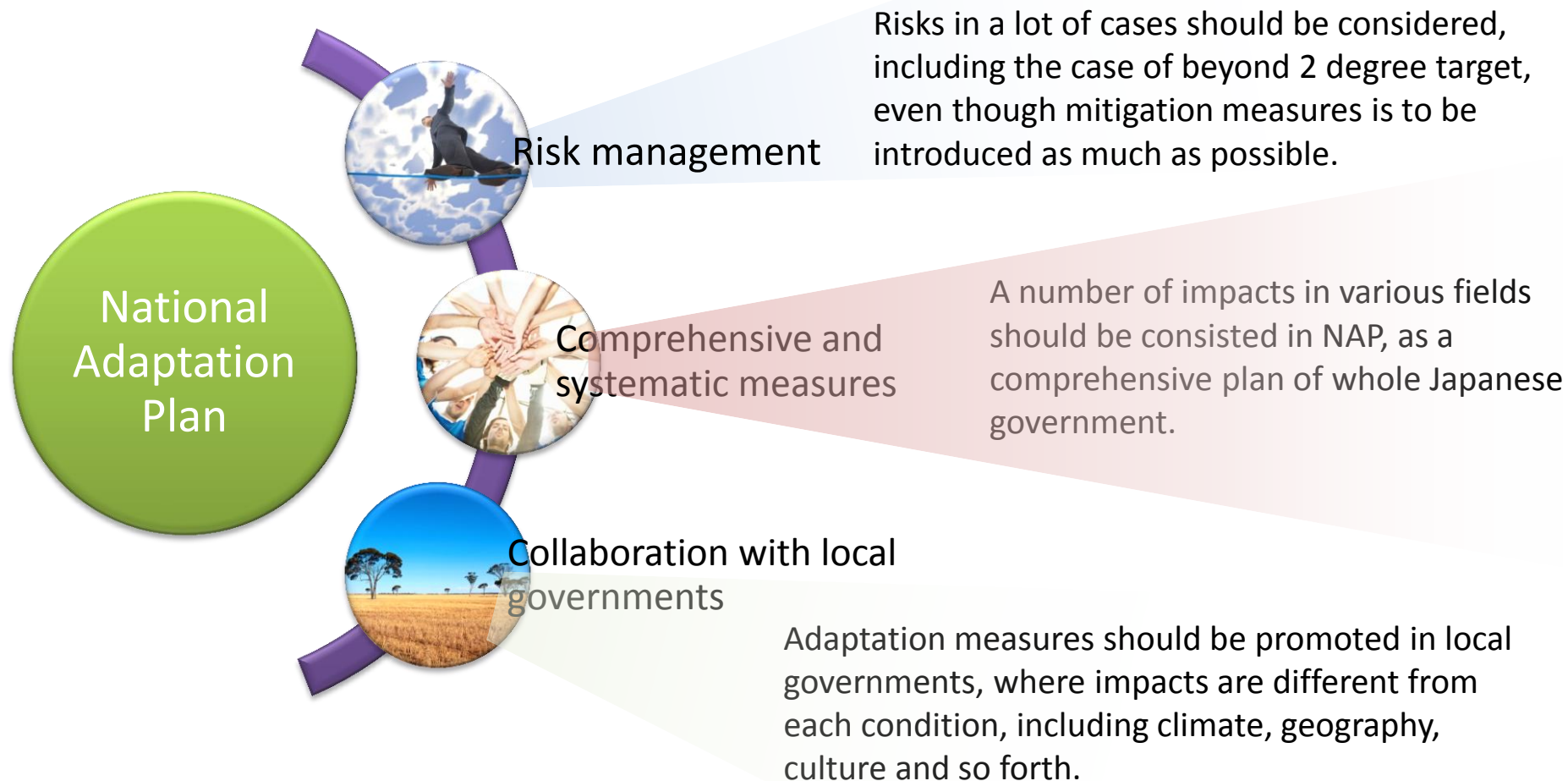
National adaptation plan in foreign countries

country	plan
UK	First national adaptation plan is scheduled to be published in 2013, base on NAP Climate Change Risk Assessment(CCRA)
US	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ National Climate Assessment(NCA) was conducted in every four years and third NCA is scheduled to be completed in 2013 ✓ Progress Report of the Interagency Climate Change Adaptation Task Force: Recommended Actions in Support of a National Climate Change Adaptation Strategy(2010)
EU	White paper; adapting to climate change and impact assessment(2009)
Netherlands	Climate changes Spatial Planning(2007)
Finland	Finland's National Strategy for Adaptation to Climate Change(2005)
Germany	German Strategy for Adaptation to Climate Change(2008)
Australia	National Climate Change Adaptation Framework(2007)
China	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Capacity building for adaptation was positioned in China's Twelfth Five Year Plan(2011) ✓ Second National Assessment Report on Climate Change(2011)
Korea	The National Climate Change Adaptation Plan of Korea(2010)

Belgium(2010), Denmark(2008), France(2006), Hungary(2008), Norway(2008), Portugal(2010), Spain(2006), Sweden(2009) had already established National Adaptation Plan

Steps towards establishing National Adaptation Plan

Three basic concepts of National Adaptation Plan



Steps towards establishing National Adaptation Plan

