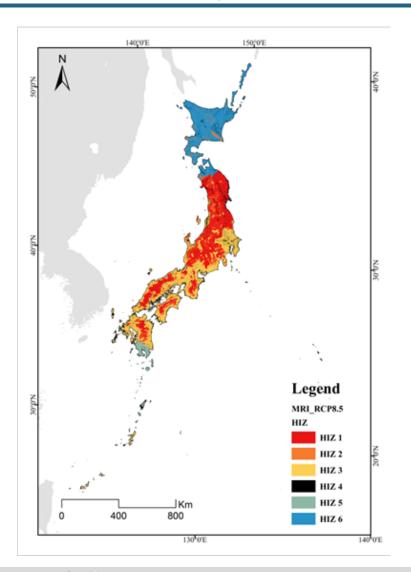
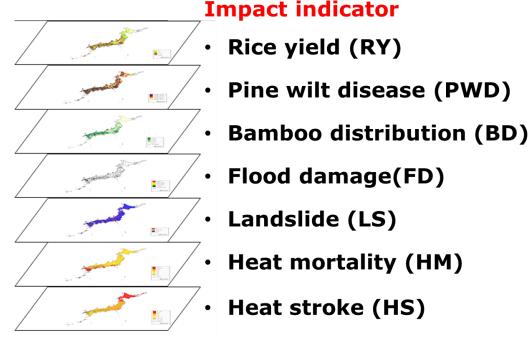
# Status and challenges of local climate change adaptation in Japan

Yoshifumi Masago, Tomohiro Fujita, Fei Liu (CCCA, NIES) Yoko Makita (CCCA, NIES and GLEC, Ibaraki Univ.)



## Diverse impacts of climate change in Japan



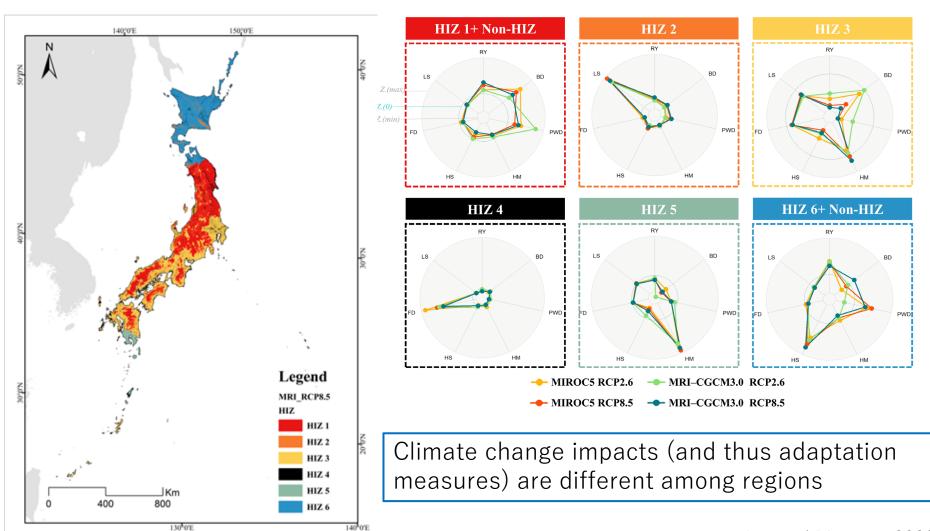


K-means multivariate clustering and similarity search approaches for seven impact indicators in Japan

Liu and Masago, 2023

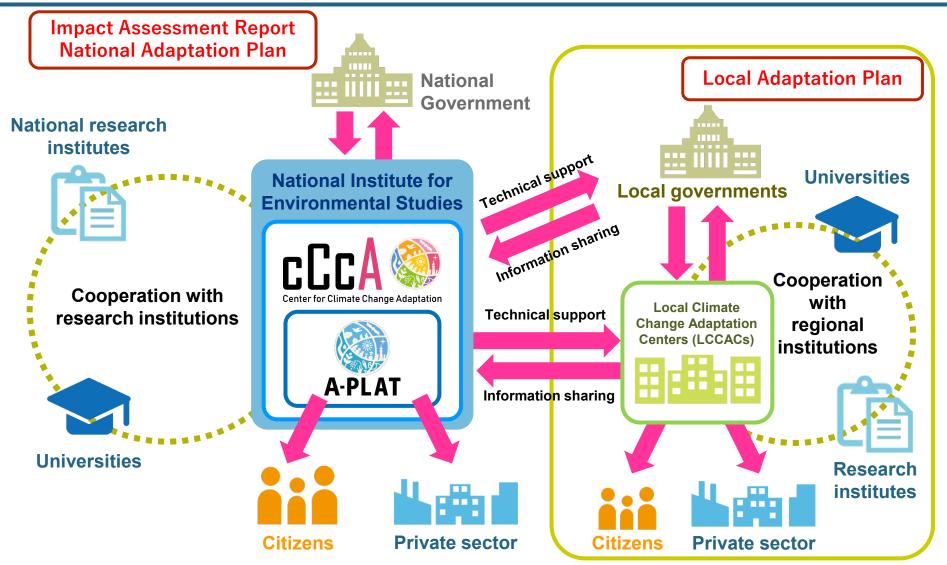


## Diverse impacts of climate change in Japan





## Structures for promoting national and local adaptation under the Climate Change Adaptation Act





## Local Adaptation Plans under the Act

47 Prefectures and 170 municipalities have formulated LAPs as of May 25, 2023.

#### **Prefectures**



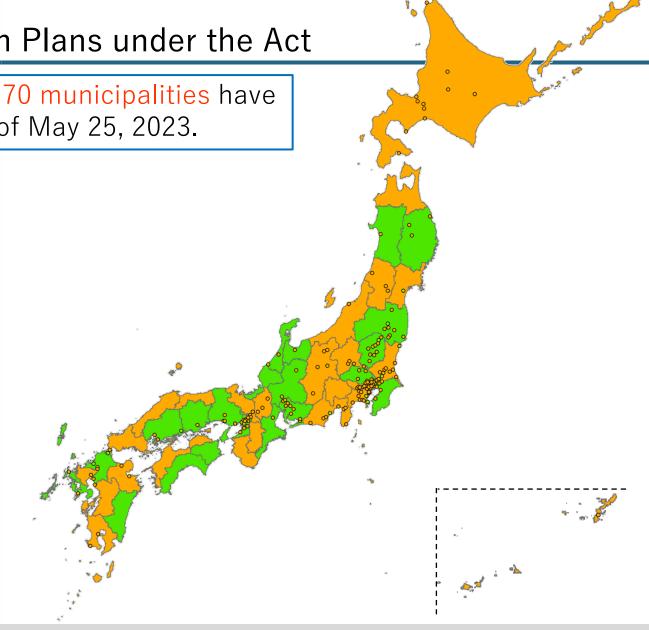
First LAP



Revised LAP

#### **Municipalities**

- New LAP
- Revised LAP

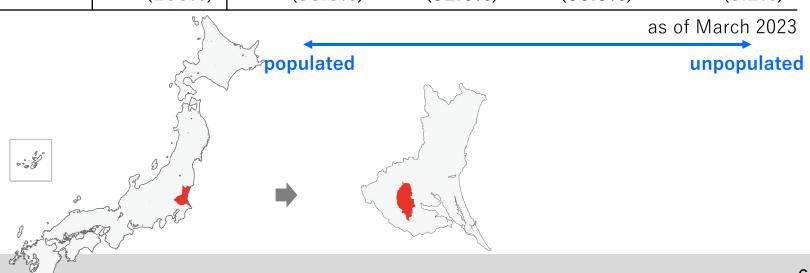




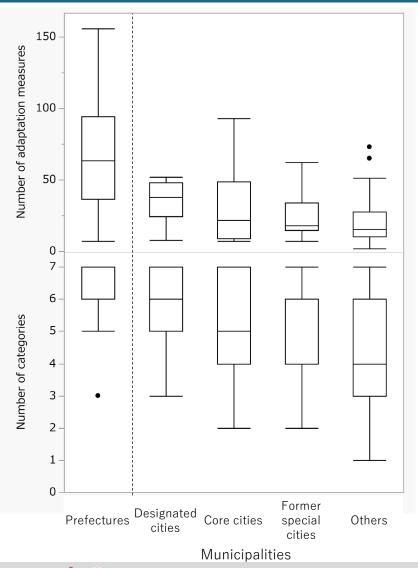
## Status of Local Climate Change Adaptation Plans

#### Municipalities

Population	Prefectures	Designated cities	Core cities	Former special cities	Others
> 1 million	37	11	-	-	-
0.3 – 1 million	10	7	25	1	11
0.1 – 0.3 million	-	-	7	13	28
< 0.1 million	-	-	-	-	47
Total	47 (100%)	18 (90.0%)	32 (51.6%)	14 (60.9%)	86 (5.2%)



## Status of Local Climate Change Adaptation Plans



- Small municipalities have difficulty in formulating local adaptation plans
  - Less human and financial resources (Hiraoka et al., 2009, Fujita et al., 2023)
  - Similar to the formulation of Basic Environmental Plans and local mitigation plans (Baba et al., 2006)
- Their plans cover less climate change impact categories and show less adaptation measures
  - Number of adaptation measures

Populated municipalities > Unpopulated municipalities Prefectures > Municipalities

Categories of impacts

Prefectures > Municipalities

Masago *et al.*, under review

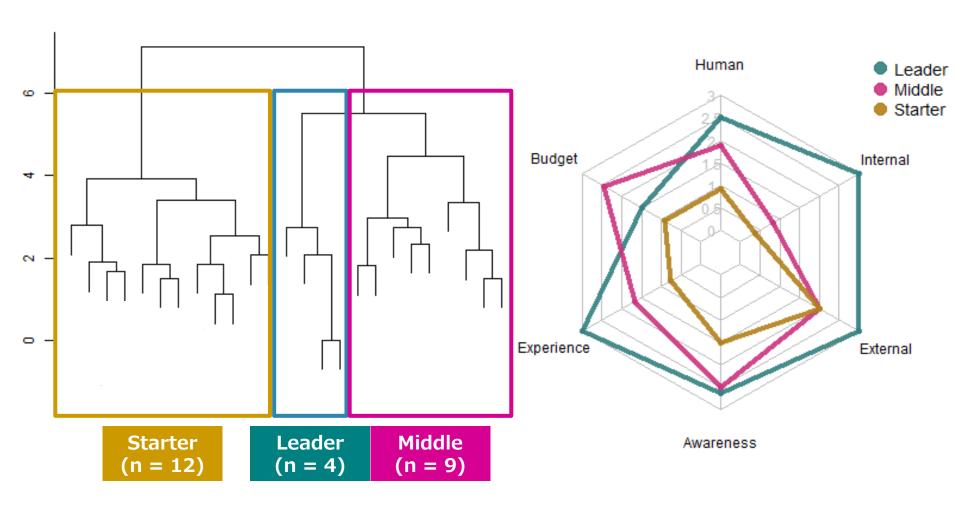


## Adaptive capacity of Local Climate Change Adaptation Centers

<b>Determinant of AC</b>	Indicator of determinant	Response	
Human resource	Dedicated staff (Yes / No)	32%	
Tiuman resource	No. of concurrent staff (人)	7.2 ± 7.7	
Budget	Budget by LA (¥)	2151760.0 ± 2863929.3	
	National project (Yes / No)	36%	
	Research (Yes / No)	24%	
Experience	Dissemination (Yes / No)	48%	
	Support for LA (Yes / No)	72%	
Awareness	Monitoring (Yes/No)	80%	
Awareness	Perception (Yes / No)	56%	
External factor	Collaboration (Yes / No)	44%	
	Training (Yes / No)	100%	
Internal factor	Meeting (Yes / No)	44%	
	Experienced researcher	20%	



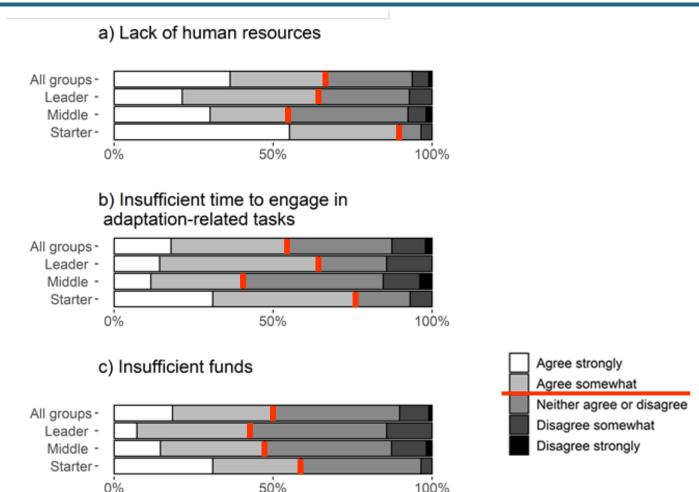
## Characterization of LCCACs based on adaptive capacity



Source: Fujita et al., under review



## Shared challenges among the three groups (>50% yes)



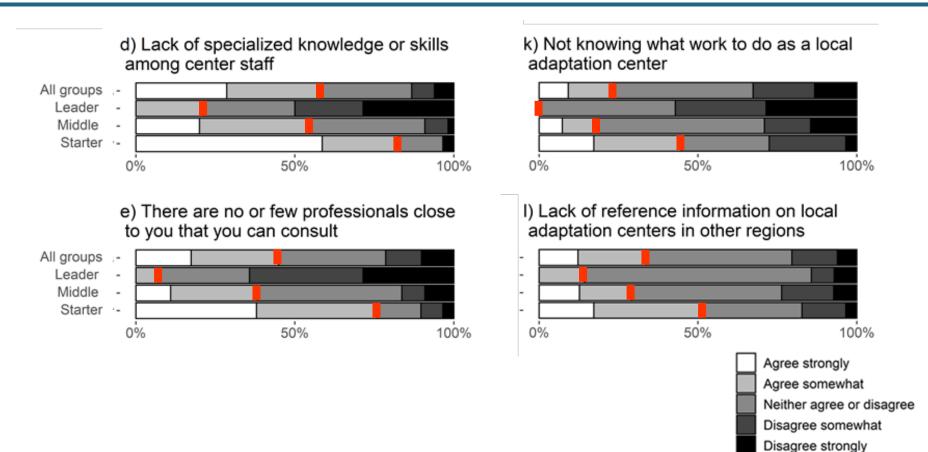
100%

Lack of human and financial resources are commonly recognized.

Fujita *et al.*, 2023



## Challenges for the less-experienced LCCACs



Lack of knowledge, expertise and information are challenges for the less-experienced LCCACs.

Fujita *et al.*, 2023



### Summary

- Climate change impacts show high regional diversity. Local adaptation plans should consider the characteristics of the impacts in the region.
- Formulation of local adaptation plans are ongoing, but small municipalities have difficulty in formulating their plans
  - Less human and financial resources
  - Less information and data specific to the municipalities
- Lack of human and financial resources are also recognized by Local Climate Change Adaptation Centers. Less-experienced centers are also suffering from lack of knowledge, expertise and information.
- It could be a more effective solution for small municipalities to focus on how to mainstream adaptation in local policy development, rather than listing available (or ongoing) measures in local adaptation plans.

