

Climate Change Webinar Series

IPCC 第6次評価報告書解説 その③ 第3作業部会報告書 各論編 17章/Commentary on the IPCC 6th Assessment Report Working Group 3 Report Part 3

12 May 2022



Q&A

The speakers will answer questions from the audience on the day of the event.

***The secretariat has corrected typographical errors in your entry.**

Q1	What do you [think will be happen due to the] window of opportunity created from Ukraine crisis for a just-transition?
A1	I think that we will see countries increasingly rely on renewable energy resources and shift from natural gas. I also think that some countries will complement policies promoting renewables with compensatory policies for

	those who work in the fossil fuel industry.
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Q2	I think just transition is prioritised path ways to achieve the goals but the concrete policy and means may be adapted to the local context. How would you work to make policies context appropriate for vulnerable segments of the populations.
A2	I agree with your assessment. I think that one of the keys will be not just focusing on specific policies—though certain measures such as targeted support for dealing with climate-related hazards will be important. Rather, I think we need to be creative about how we create participatory processes to allow people to affect the decisions that impact on their lives. This could mean, for instance, the spread and expansion of climate assemblies or a greater reliance on digitilization to give people a real voice in climate policies.


Q3	多要素を対象に考察するためには、多要素解析 (multi-variable analysis) の中のマトリックスデータ解析法等による行動比較案の検討が必要ではないでしょうか。
A3	Basically, I agree with this assessment. We are conducting research that aims to bring in often overlooked variables like social awareness into decision making models.

Q4	米国が自然に還る弾薬などの武器も開発しているという報道を読んだことがあります。それをどのように評価されますか。
A4	I am sorry that I do not have specific information on the development of these weapons. However, in general I think we will see a growing emphasis

	between efforts to promote environmental and national security—linking many of the environmental SDGs with SDG 17.
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Q5	In Japan, we have enough potential of geothermal energy as base load. But the government plan is reluctant for it maybe from nuclear or coal power supporting sects. How can we break this?
A5	This is a good political economy question. I think that two of the keys to breaking a lock-in are taking advantage of a window of opportunity that focuses the public's attention on the lack of use of this energy source; and then looking for political messaging that motivates elected officials to take action. Politicians have strong incentives to seek issues that will help them get reelected—or avoid losing elections. Helping them see those incentives and/or potential losses sits at the heart of your question.

Q6	The bus seems crowded and that would be good for economically and reducing carbon emission but that would be risk for infectious disease or having seat for sickness or other people. When it comes to assessment, how do you analyze complexed matter to include local people voices?
A6	This is a great point. Part of my response involves the point I raised above about creating more opportunities for people to participate in decisions that affect their livelihoods like climate assemblies or public transport forums. A related point that pertains specifically to transport is to place a greater emphasis on non-motorized transport (i.e. biking and walking) and to repurpose building so people to not have to commute so far (therefore avoiding the need to ride in a crowded bus).



Q7	Covid pandemic was a great chance for green recovery. But the Japanese government seems to be losing this. How can we appeal for it?
A7	I would suggest that Japan did make considerable efforts for a green recovery so all is not lost. At the same time, I think it is really important to think about and push for institutional changes that will “lock in” continued investments in green infrastructure and key systems. This could include, for instance, calling for green budgeting of public expenditures and evaluations of politician support or opposition of green policies.


Q8	I am concerned that the concept of resilience has become widely used with the expansion of the neo-liberal region, against endless risks that preach that each person, not the state, needs to defend themselves against risks. There is a constant need to adapt to risks, at least such cases are seen, and there are voices of exhaustion and opposition to one's self-defence against the constant risks. How do you think of improving this issue?
A8	I agree that there is greater—not lesser role—for governments in building resilience. I also think that governments will need to be more reflexive in their decision making so that they can manage unexpected events. This might be done with, among other things, training programmes that simulate disasters and greater efforts to recruit young people into public service.

Q9	Thank you for your informative presentation. What would you think is a key for each organisation (for example, a private company or an governmental organisation) to achieve transition or mainstream climate change in their organisation?
A9	This is a big question, and I think that there is likely not one single silver bullet solution. Having said that, I feel that breaking down the walls between staff working on environmental sustainability and “core business operations” is

	critical. Small steps in this direction include more open seating environments, a fuller accounting of environmental impacts in budgeting processes, and appointing an environmental officer in the leadership ranks of the organisation in question.
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Q10	In Japan, private sectors do not think LCA yet so much and to think that as their responsibilities is much less, other issues like gender as you mentioned is almost none. How could you push from outside because it seems difficult to move from inside such as building hard law etc?
A10	My experience in Japan suggests that the best way to market these ideas is to demonstrate concrete examples of how they have a difference in other places. For example, it would be useful to have a gender expert demonstrate how efforts to promote gender equity led to greater staff retention and higher productivity rates. A similar set of examples could be shared for the more environmental dimensions of sustainability.

Q11	How reliable are the data provided by developing countries? I am aware that the bulk of the solid waste is discarded in dumpsites which do not have any weighbridge. Yet they calculate the methane release into the environment etc.
A11	It is tough to generalise on this question. What I will say is that I think the accuracy of data can be called into question in both developed and developing countries. And that there are improvements in both contexts.



Q10	I wrote "Fukushima", specifically, it seems IPCC do not analyze on its debris or security matter as well as Japanese policy on energy is still relying on with decarbonization. Then, I wonder "what do you think" of window of opportunity.
A10	I agree that the window of opportunity does not guarantee change—and often there is some reversion or backlash after a crisis is over. Please see my previous comment above about institutional changes—that is, structural decisions to the way that decisions are made—to consider how to keep windows open and prevent such backsliding.