**Check list for “Adaptation Plan Development Process”**

1. **Assessment of climate change risks**

 This checklist is developed for national / local planners to self-assess work on developing climate change adaptation plans. The items listed here are only examples, and that additional processes may or may not be required depending on the country or district. The list therefore can be edited as appropriate according to the situation in each country or district.

The substantive adaptation process begins by assessing climate change risks. Risk assessment normally has three elements:

* Assessing climate change impacts based upon climate change scenarios
* Assessing f vulnerability
* Assessing exposure

The main objective of this step is to identify and prioritize climate change risks facing the region/sector. In the assessment, community-based approaches should be incorporated to collect local experiences and knowledge. Such an approach is particularly useful when scientific data are not available in certain contexts.

Place ‘X’ within ‘Yes’ box if the criteria is undergoing or already achieved, and make any relevant comments.

**Climate change risk assessment**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Criteria** | **Lead** | **Yes** | **Comments** |
| **Understand current climate and its impacts** |
| Understand country / districts’ current climate characteristics as well as socioeconomic characteristics in general. | NAP Taskforce with support from climate scientists |  |  |
| Analyze impacts of country /districts’ climate impacts including the ones that may have been caused by climate change. |  |  |
| Identify the diversity of needs and gaps by region / community in the above matters. |  |  |
| **Project future climate change risks** |
| Gather scientific information on future projected climate by using climate prediction tools such as [ClimoCast](https://a-plat.nies.go.jp/ap-plat/cmip6/global.html). | NAP Taskforce with support from climate scientists |  |  |
| Gather scientific information on future projected climate change impacts, such as environment and socioeconomic impacts, by using climate change impact prediction tools such as [Climate Impact Viewer](https://a-plat.nies.go.jp/ap-plat/asia_pacific/index.html) and [H08 Water Risk Tool](https://h08.nies.go.jp/h08/viewer.html). |  |  |
| Complementary to scientific information, refer indigenous knowledge and experience for local risk analysis. | NAP Taskforce with support from local community representatives |  |  |
| **Identify priority issues and approaches** |
| Conduct an assessment of vulnerability and exposure of targeted areas and identify priority location and population. | NAP Taskforce and relevant ministries / agencies |  |  |
| Conduct an assessment of climate change impacts in each sector to identify priority sectors for national / local governments. |  |  |
| List up priority actions and its approaches to be included in the NAP process by considering identified priorities. |  |  |

\*Useful tools:

**ClimoCast** (<https://a-plat.nies.go.jp/ap-plat/cmip6/global.html>)

ClimoCast is a climate projection tool that gives projections of temperature and precipitation up to the year 2100 in four representative greenhouse gas emissions scenarios (SSP126 - 585) and 10 major climate simulation models. The tool covers all countries and allows users to compare different scenarios and models, as well as downscale the results to sub-national level. Climate data can be downloaded in CSV format.

**Climate Impact Viewer** (<https://a-plat.nies.go.jp/ap-plat/asia_pacific/index.html>)

Climate Impact Viewer shows the results of a climate change impact assessment based on the Integrated Climate Assessment - Risks, Uncertainties and Society (ICA-RUS) and Comprehensive Research on the Development of Global Climate Change Risk Management Strategies (S-10 Strategic Research Project) supported by the Environment Research and Technology Development Fund of the Ministry of the Environment, Japan. Process-based impact models for multiple sectors were used for future influence projections.

**H08 Water Risk Tool** (<https://h08.nies.go.jp/h08/viewer.html>)

H08 Water Risk Tool is a water risk assessment tool based on a global hydrological model termed H08, which enables detailed assessment of climate change impacts on the global water cycle and water resources. Taking advantage of the feature of fully process-based simulation, H08 can display the background and factors of water risk assessment results - for example, it can show whether future water shortages are caused by decreasing rainfall or increasing water demand, providing users with useful information to consider specific countermeasures.

\*This checklist is developed by AP-PLAT with reference to the following:

Least Developed Countries Expert Group. 2012. National Adaptation Plans. Technical guidelines for the national adaptation plan process. Bonn: UNFCCC secretariat. Bonn, Germany. December 2012. Available at: <https://unfccc.int/topics/adaptation-and-resilience/workstreams/national-adaptation-plans-naps/guidelines-for-national-adaptation-plans-naps>